

Region VII
AK
Community Notes
East Alton, Illinois

VII
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Summary Report on East Alton, Ill. Area

- A - Community Report
 - a. Industrial Pattern & Labor Supply
 - b. Housing
 - c. Recreation
- B - Report on Interviews with Women Workers
at Western Cartridge Co.
- C - Firm Schedule - Western Cartridge Co.

- Elsie Wolfe
Women's Bureau
U. S. Dept. of Lab.

Community Report on East Alton, Ill. Area

Location and Population:

The East Alton area comprises the following towns located about thirty miles north of St. Louis along the Mississippi river.

| <u>Cities</u> | <u>1940 Population</u> | <u>Estimated Pop. - 1942</u> |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Alton (Incorporated) | 31,255 | 34,000 |
| East Alton " | Approx. 5000 | 10,000 |
| Wood River " | " 8000 | 10,000 |
| Roxana " | " 1300 | 1500 |
| Hartford " | " 1800 | 1900 |
| Cottage Hills (Unincorporated) | Not reported | 1000 |
| Bethalto " | " " | 2300 |

All of these towns are within a 7 mile radius and make up the third largest manufacturing district in the state of Illinois. Cottage Hills and Bethalto, five miles from East Alton are residential towns only. They have had a mushroom growth since the War boom. It is estimated that 80% of the residents in Cottage Hills work at Western Cartridge and ^{also} the majority of Bethalto residents. Until recently there were no sewers or central water supply in Bethalto.

Industrial Pattern:

The principal industries ~~are~~ ^{located in this area} are ~~oil refineries,~~ ^{are} glass and steel manufacturing, Shoe Tannery and ~~ammunition and component parts.~~ ^{ammunition and component parts.} The

Community Report on East Alton Area

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Industrial Pattern (cont.)

Wood River - Standard Oil Co. Refineries

Roxana - Shell

East Alton - Western Cartridge Co.

Alton - Owen-Williams - Illinois Glass Co.

Hartford - International Shoe Co. Tannery

The largest woman-employing firm in this area is Western Cartridge Co. with 40% of the production workers women and about 45% of total personnel are females. This percentage will increase in the near future.

Owens-Glass Co. have approximately nine hundred women ^{They are trying to get women in the male shop so number of female workers may be increased.} and the International Shoe Tannery has about two hundred fifty female employees.

The La Cede Steel Co. is planning to hire about two hundred women the beginning of the year.

Many women are employed in the offices of the Oil Companies.

The Portney Garment Co. has over 100 women at the present but are not planning to replace the ones lost due to the difficulty in obtaining trained machine operators. This Co. makes ladies' dresses and has no Govt contracts.

Labor Supply

There is a shortage of available local male labor but supply is not exhausted. Many men are still in non-war jobs.

The female labor supply is believed adequate to meet the future needs but it is difficult

to determine the extent of female labor available.

Firms are using older women and some of the hiring requirements have been relaxed. Experienced women workers are no longer available and few women are taking the N.D.T.S. classes, particularly the 30 hr. week course. The 18 hr. supplementary course is better attended.

Service Industries are having difficulty in getting help. Negro women are now used in laundries but are not accepted in factories. Colored men have been working ^{for some time} in the Steel Mills and some other factories in the area.

No negroes are employed at Western Cartridge Co. It was reported that few negro men or women ^{made application or} would accept jobs at Western Cartridge due to the type of product.

Negroes are not allowed to live in any of the towns in this area except Alton which has an estimated population of 3500 (Urban League). East Alton, Hood River and Roxana have city ordinances prohibiting negroes in the incorporated limits after sun down.

Further utilization of female negro labor may be necessary if labor shortage becomes acute.

Transportation: Buses run to Western Cartridge from all the surrounding towns to meet the change of shifts but facilities are inadequate. (See further information on Transportation and Labor Supply in Housing Report)

● Summary Report on Housing in East Alton, Ill. area

A - Available Housing:

Space →

Housing Clerk's Report Dec. 14, 1942 - ^{Western Cartridge} ~~Personnel Office~~

| <u>City</u> | <u>Family Units</u> | <u>Rooms</u> |
|-------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| East Alton | 0 | 0 |
| Wood River | (Unfurnished apt.) | 0 |
| Roxana | 0 | 0 |
| Alton | 0 | 3 - private homes |

A large room above the Temple Secretarial School in Alton has been converted into living quarters for girls. This space will accommodate 40 girls - price \$6.00 per week plus \$1.00 kitchen privileges. These facilities were ~~first~~ ^{not} listed ~~until~~ on the date of above report, as was the unfurnished apartment in Wood River.

The Y. W. C. A. conducts a Room Registry Service in Alton for placement in private homes. The Y. W. in Alton is not a residence. Through this Rooms Service they have been able to place all girls who made application for rooms. Not many available rooms are on file but the ~~Secy~~ Y. W. C. A. Secy believed it would be possible to find additional rooms if necessary.

The Housing Clerk at Western Cartridge states that she had more difficulty in placing women than men in private homes, due to the landladies' preference for male roomers. This preference has made it difficult for women workers to find suitable living quarters in many localities.

Housing in East Alton, Ill. Area

2.

B. Under Construction: (East Alton)

Defense houses - 200 family units of 1, 2, 3 bedrooms
About 40 of these homes will be completed
by Dec. 18th and approximately that number
will be ready for occupancy each week
thereafter until the total number (200)
are finished.

C. Total number family units constructed for Defense ^{units} in East Alton Area in 1941 and 1942:

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Job Defense Homes (Govt.) | 150 units (all occupied) |
| Hillview " " " | 200 " (not yet completed) |
| Dolan Real Estate Co | 50 " 5 room |
| Hollawood Development | 50 " 5 " |
| Goldman Co. Wood River | 50 " 4 " |
| Fisher Lumber Co. Roxana | 50 " 4-5 room |
| Total - 530 family units. | |

Insert paragraph on other side of sheet

D. Houses programmed but no action taken:

Defense houses - 400 family units adjoining
the Job and Hillview Project.

Authorization for the requisition of land
and construction of the 400 houses program
has been held in abeyance since August or Sept.

The reasons given for the delay were:

1. Lack of funds and materials for additional housing
2. More acute need elsewhere.

* Insert below (C.)

On Dec. 11th there had been over 300 new applications filed at The Defense Housing Rental Office for the 200 houses not yet completed, and 170 old applications were revived from the previous list of applicants for housing. Altho' the total number of applications was not as great as had been expected, more were coming in each day, and Housing Mgr. expected number to increase when the first houses were actually ready for occupancy.

Applicants are given housing in the following order of preference:

1. Vital workers
2. Essential "
3. Others "

All applicants must show need for housing.

Summary report on Housing in East Alton Area ³

(E) - Housing Needs in addition to The units already constructed (Section C):

There is a definite need for more family units in this East Alton area if the following conditions develop - and it is believed that they will in the next few months:

1. Shortage of local male labor supply making some in-migration necessary.
2. Breakdown of present motor vehicles used to transport workers long distances.

(1.) Shortage of local male labor supply:

Many more women can be used to replace men in plant operations at Western Cartridge and this source of local labor should be utilized to its fullest extent in order to relieve the housing shortage and transportation difficulties. Plans are now being made by the Company to facilitate the use of women by job breakdown. Some women have recently been placed in the machine Shop and hundreds more will replace men in production in the next three months, according to present plans.

Women employees ^{now} make up 40% of the total number of ^{hourly} workers, and about 45% of the entire personnel. There are some depts. in Western Cartridge where women can not be used very effectively due to the heavy work. This applies particularly to the Brass Mill which has been greatly

Housing in East Alton, Ill. Area

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Summary Report on Housing in East Alton Area⁴
e-(cont.)

enlarged the past year. Several thousand men are employed here. No doubt some women can, and will be used in the Brass Mill when need becomes acute.

Turnover
Altho' not much further expansion is anticipated at Western Cartridge more workers are needed because of the high turnover. Some of this turnover has, of course, been due to the Selective Service. About 1000 men have left the ^{Western Cartridge} Co. for the Armed forces. Co. officials believe that the release ~~of men~~ ^{from military service} 38 years old and over, will be a great help in relieving the male labor shortage. ~~It~~ is too early to determine the extent of this relief. Another important factor in the high turnover has been the unsettled labor conditions in the plant the last few months.

Co. officials believe that the local male labor supply is pretty well exhausted but that men from small towns ~~can~~ be recruited for work in plant, providing housing facilities are available for their families. They believe that the 400 additional houses programmed will be needed by early summer of '43 and that action should be taken now in order to have them ready for occupancy at that time.

Summary Report on housing

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E (cont.)

(2) Breakdown of present transportation system:

Workers are still commuting 25 to 65 miles each way to ^{the} Western Cartridge ^{Plant}. This fact was verified by employees, housing officials and Co. Some of these workers are spending 5 hours per day on the road. Transportation costs, according to employees, are running \$1.20 per day from Whitehall and Roadhouse, and more for longer distances. The cost in energy expended can not be measured.

All kinds of motor vehicles are being used to transport workers - Cattle trucks and dilapidated buses of all types that surely can not stand the strain of long daily trips many more months. No doubt some of these workers, who are commuting long distances, would not move because they ^{own} have their ^{own} homes in the little towns from which they come. Many of these commuters are farmers who will go back to the farm.

[Some replacement ^{of workers} will ~~be necessary~~ ^{be necessary} ~~made for them~~ ^{when commuting} is no longer possible. ~~If enough local labor,~~ ^{adequate} ~~male and female, is available, then housing~~ ^{will be much less} ~~will be much less~~

F ^{undignable} Types of housing in East Alton area:

Altho' there are few trailers in the area, a worse type of housing is developing. Many

Summary Report on Housing

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(f) (cont.)

one room shacks have been built and ~~others~~ ^{more} are in process of construction. There are also quite a number of basement houses - only the cellar or basement has been completed and families are living in these damp cellars with a roof over the top. Crowding of two or three families in one house is reported to be common throughout the area.

G-

(g) Possibilities for relieving housing shortage now:

1. Complete utilization of unoccupied rooms in private homes
 2. Conversion of dwellings into apts. accommodating two or more families.
- (1) The greatest number of rooms available would probably be in Alton. East Alton and Wood River apparently have few vacant rooms. The U.S.O. director stated that they would be glad to operate a Rooms Registry Service but were told by local citizens that no rooms were available in East Alton. However, a woman living in one of the F.H.A. houses said she would like to take a roomer to help pay the \$45⁰⁰ per mo. rent but was not allowed to ~~take~~ roomers. While there are not many of these homes, a repeal of this order would provide some additional ^{housing} facilities.
- (2) Conversion of dwellings into apts. thru' an F.H.A. loan. Since many homes are already housing two

Summary Report on Housing

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(g) (cont.) families, it is doubtful if this method would be very successful.

Comments on Housing Needs:

(1) Some persons believe that vital materials so badly needed for weapons of war should not be used in additional housing for workers, that we must expect sub-standard living conditions to exist in time of war.

(2) Others state that defense houses can be built with less critical material than was formerly used for defense homes and still have good living facilities for workers.

From the standpoint of welfare and maintaining morale of workers, decent living facilities are important and should not be ignored.

Recommendations:

In view of the shortages of materials, it would seem advisable to delay further action on the additional 400 units until the 200 houses, now practically completed, are assured of occupancy. ~~and~~ Future needs can then be predicted more accurately and the extent of the local male labor shortage can be determined more clearly than at present. It may be that only half of the 400 programmes will be needed.

5 copies

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Women's Bureau
U.S. Dept of Labor

● Recreational facilities in East Alton Area

East Alton:

(1) U.S.O. Club operated by the National Catholic Community Service (N.C.C.S.) was opened Dec. 13th ¹⁹⁴² of this year. This Club is primarily for female industrial workers and is within walking distance of the Western Cartridge plant. It is located on the main street of East Alton in the first floor of a former store building which has been renovated by U.S.O. The following facilities are now available:

- a. Game Room - large enough for small dances and group games
- b. Library and Reception Room
- c. Kitchen, completely equipped with electric refrigerator, gas stove, dishes etc.

The girls may use the Kitchen facilities for group suppers, breakfasts etc. or to prepare snacks at any time. The girls provide the food and U.S.O. the facilities.

- d. Toilet facilities for women & men. Women have a powder room with dressing tables and mirrors.

The U.S.O. program will be operated on an Area basis with the two staff members aiding local committees in planning recreational activities. Particular emphasis will be placed on recreational programs for Cottage Hills, Bethalto,

Recreation (cont.)

and East Alton where needs are greatest. The Baptist Church in Cottage Hills has offered the use of the basement once per week for U.S.O. programs. A school building will be used in Bethalto.

Reports from all sources indicate the need for recreation in these towns. Taverns are much too numerous for the welfare of the workers who frequented them, but no other type of recreation was available up to ^{the} present time.

The U.S.O. Club has been requested to plan activities for the Service men at the Coast Guard Training Station at Grafton, about 25 miles north of Alton. ~~These~~ Parties for these boys will be held at the U.S.O. Club in East Alton and also at the Training Station.

A Christmas dinner will be prepared and served at U.S.O. Club for ^{women workers} ~~girls~~ who can not go home. The girls will help buy and prepare the dinner.

(2) Recreational Program at Western Cartridge Co; East Alton.

Present activities include:

Bowling leagues - men & women

Fencing group - " "

Soft ball (in summer)

Dances

Recreational activities have been largely conducted off the plant grounds, due to lack of a building. However, a recreational building, or "Social Center," has been designed and Mr. Hallahan, Rec. Director, believed the plan would become a reality within a short time. As designed, the Social Center is a two story building 50 by 80 feet but plan may be changed to give greater floor space and have only one story. This building would be used for

Recreation - East Alton (cont.)

3

- large group activities which the U. S. O. ~~could~~ ^{can} not handle due to limited space. No conflict or duplication of U. S. O. and Co. recreational program is expected since U. S. O. program centers around the needs of women workers and small groups.

Additional activities programmed at the Plant are:

Little Theater group

Band and Glee Club

Tennis, Croquet & Archery

- (3) Proposed "Community" building at Defense Housing Project - East Alton

Plans for this building, which will contain facilities for Child Care, are being drawn, and it is believed that construction will begin in a short time. This ~~building~~ ^{Recreation} will be an extension to the present administration building and probably will not be very large. The U. S. O. offered to plan some activities there if no other leadership was available.

- (4) N. P. A. "Hut" in small park near the Housing Project.

A recreational program was conducted here during the summer but from all reports the N. P. A. director has joined the Navy and at present no one has replaced him.

At

Alton.

- (1) Y. N. C. A. - a large modern building with swimming pool, gymnasium and various club rooms with kitchen facilities for club suppers. The large lobby or reception room is very attractive. The Y. N. is not a residence.

Recreation - Alton (cont.)

Unfortunately, few of the new girls at Western Cartridge make use of the Y. W. C. A. facilities at Alton. There is a Western Cartridge Club with a small membership composed principally of girls whose homes are in Alton. This past year there has been some increase in number of girls participating in Y. W. activities but few new members are from out of town.

The reasons given for the lack of response of workers were as follows:

1. Group riding in private cars

Girls can't stop at Y. W. C. A. very easily when riding with other persons who are not interested or need to go home immediately after work.

2. Crowded buses to plant

Workers are reluctant to take bus down town ^{to Y. W.} after they ~~get home~~ ^{ride the crowded buses home}.

3. Rotation of shifts every week

Girls lose interest in activities because they are unable to attend regularly. Change of shifts makes it very difficult to plan programs.

4. Large group of female workers frequent the taverns and are not attracted to type of recreation offered at Y. W. C. A.

(2) Y. M. C. A. - In addition to regular program the Y. M. ~~tried out~~ ^{experimented} with midnight parties once per week for workers on the 4 P. M. to 12 o'clock shift.

These parties were not very successful so ^{are being discontinued}.

Recreation (Alton - cont.)

(3) City Recreation Program (Alton)

This program has been in operation twelve or thirteen years and now has a full time director, assistant and office girl. The activities planned are principally for school-age groups. However, there are bowling and baseball leagues, clubs etc. in which a few new workers join, but no particular effort is made to include out-of-town people inasmuch as the program is supported by taxes of local citizens. Not many in-migrant workers located in Alton due to lack of housing available. No defense houses were built here.

- (4) The Owens Illinois-Williams Glass Co. in Alton has had its own recreational program with paid director and a well equipped building. Favorable reports on this program came from various sources.

Roxana - The ^{town} City has a full time recreational director and building which includes² gym, stage and library. The population of Roxana is ~~between~~ ^{about} 1500 and 2000 but Shell Oil Refineries have brought considerable money into the town.

Hartford - Had N. P. A. recreational program - future uncertain

Wood river - Out-door Swimming Pool
(over)

Comments

The concensus of opinion of all persons interviewed was that the recreational needs were greatest at East Alton, Bethalto and Cottage Hills where population has - at least doubled since 1940, and where practically no facilities were available up to present date when the U.S.O. was opened.

If the proposed recreational centers at the ~~the~~ housing project and at the Western Cartridge Plant ^{in East Alton} are constructed, present inadequate facilities should be much relieved. U.S.O. plans to enlarge staff if needs justify the addition of another worker. Present U.S.O. building is small and

An Area Recreational Council has been organized to promote cooperation among the various recreational leaders in the towns, and to prevent duplication of activities on same night for near-by groups.

and

Confidential

Composite Report on Topics Discussed in Personal
Interviews with ^{Two} Women Workers at Western Cartridge.

Contract Bonus at Western Cartridge:

All women employees interviewed are heartily in favor of the Company's bonus system. The provisions are as follows:

After 3 months service the worker may sign a contract with the Company, giving the employer authority to deduct as much as 4% from employee's earnings for a Savings Fund. To this contribution by the worker, Western Cartridge adds 6% bonus, making a total of 10% saved for the employee.

At the end of one year this money may be drawn out in full or left in the fund as a Savings Account. According to women who had received bonuses in previous years, the annual bonus amounts to \$150 or \$175.

The women workers say it is the only money they can save in the year and look forward to using it for specific purposes since it is a sizable amount.

The contract signed by the employee, contains a clause whereby the Company is released from their payment of the 6% bonus, providing an outside union becomes the sole bargaining agency. The majority of these women expressed the fear that they

Personal Interviews with Women Workers

2

Bonus (cont.)

would lose their bonus if the A. F. of L. won. In addition to the Contract Bonus there is a Christmas Bonus equaling 80 hours pay for all hourly employees with continuous service since Jan. 1, 1942. Hourly Wage employees hired between Jan. 2nd and June 30, 1942 will receive an amount equal to 40 hours earnings. The workers hired between July 1st and Nov. 30, 1942 will receive \$10⁰⁰ Christmas bonus. One of the women workers said her Christmas Bonus would be \$48⁰⁰. She has been with the company seven years.

Wage Rates

Minimum rates for women have been raised to 48¢ per hr. since the strike in Sept. An increase of 2¢ per hr. is given every 3 months.

Hours and Days Worked per week

Until several months ago, Western Cartridge had been operating on a 7 day per week schedule with 3 consecutive days off in 7 weeks. Apparently there was time off in addition to the three days in order to comply with the State law of one day rest in seven. Employees interviewed, with the exception of one, preferred this system because they could go home during the three day vacation, do shopping etc. On the present 6 day schedule with Sunday off, they have no time for shopping. Then, too they liked the additional overtime pay (doubttime) which they received for Sunday work. One employee,

Hours (cont)

an older woman, preferred the 6 day week with each Sunday off. She said she felt less tired on this schedule.

Food Facilities and length of lunch period:

The consensus of opinion was that the Cafeteria has improved, both as to food and mgt; since Western Cartridge has taken over its operation in the last few months. Prior to that time the Cafeteria must have been pretty bad judging by reports, and there is still room for improvement. However, only two of the ten women interviewed buy a complete lunch. Seven of the women carry their own lunches and buy coffee or some beverage in the Cafeteria. One female worker does not eat any lunch in the plant but has a good meal before she leaves home which is within walking distance of Western Cartridge. She looks well despite the long period without food.

Since Sept. of this year the lunch period has been lengthened from 15 minutes to 24 minutes. All agreed that the longer lunch period was beneficial. The limited time and poor food in Cafeteria were the chief reasons given for carrying lunch. Two new Cafeterias are in process of construction and it ~~was~~ believed that these additional eating facilities will be a great help. One or two women stated that nothing was said

Food Facilities (cont.)

to them if they took a few extra minutes for lunch. Employees do not punch the time clock at lunch period.

The Cafeteria is not open 24 hrs. but it is open at the following specified times:

7:15 A.M. - 9 A.M.

10:40 " - 1 P.M.

3:15 P.M. - 5 "

7:00 " - 9 "

3:00 A.M. - 5 A.M.

Smoking is allowed in the Cafeteria.

Rest Periods:

Since the strike, employees are supposedly given a 10 minute rest period before and after lunch. Three production workers reported that they did not take rest periods - Two because ^{the} foremen did not like them to leave their machines and no relief operators are provided in that department. No toilet facilities, as yet, have been installed in the machine shop where 14 women trainees have recently been placed. It is necessary for them to go to another building which is some distance from the machine shop.

Several girls, principally inspectors stated that some workers took more than 10 minutes rest periods. Evidently the rest period depends largely on the foreman's attitude.

Uniforms and Safety Shoes - None worn by any women interviewed. One woman stated that many female workers wear ^{shoes with} high heels.

Accidents and Toxic Diseases:

No serious injury of any kind has been experienced personally by the women interviewed. However, ~~the~~ ^{of the} one female worker is on the British Detonator Line where an explosion occurred in April 1942 in which one woman and two men were killed, and another woman seriously injured. Mrs X was, and is still operating ~~on~~ the same type of loading machine (loading caps behind steel barricades) as the woman who was killed. The female victim's head was blown off. Mrs. X - stated that the accident was due to the operator's carelessness. Only three women ~~remained~~ ^{stayed} at their jobs after the explosion and Mrs. X - is one.

According to this worker's statement, quite a number of the women have dermatitis and discoloration of the hair but none of the toxics affect her. She washes ^{her hands} very carefully and does not eat at the plant.

It would seem that safety shoes and uniforms should be worn in this dept. Mrs X - wears wash dresses.

Rotation of Shifts (8^{am} - 4^{pm}) (4 - 12) (12 - 8)

The weekly change of shifts is preferred by the majority interviewed. Two of the girls are

Interview with Women Workers

Rotation of Shifts (Cont.)

on day shifts only (Clerical and Machine Shop trainees). Of the remaining eight women only two preferred working ^{steadily} on one shift. They both expressed a desire to work on the 12-8^{a.m.} shift because they would have more time to see their children.

The constant readjustment of sleeping and eating habits weekly did not seem to be a matter of great concern to the workers. They merely stated, "You get used to it".

Age:

Older women are being hired much more frequently in the last few months. One worker stated that a woman 52 years old was hired last week. Many older women are in this plant due to the fact that the Co. has made Commercial ammunition for many years. Some women have been there since the last World War. The ages of female workers interviewed ranged from 18 ~~years~~ to 45 years with the greatest number in the 20 to 25 age group.

Marital Status and Child Care:

Five out of the ten women were married with children. The young children were cared for by members of the family on another shift or not working. One mother, about 25 years old, left her two young children with her husband and mother-in-law in Springfield. She is planning to leave her job ^{and} ~~return~~.

Marital Status and Child Care:

go home to the children soon. Since the workers have only Sunday off she can't go home unless she takes an additional day off.

Housing:

All single girls interviewed were living with their parents, either at the Defense Housing Project or in ^{the} family home in one of the nearby towns. The young mother who had left her children at home in Springfield was boarding with friends living in one of the Defense Houses.

Transportation:

The Housing Project in East Alton is within walking distance of the plant so the problem of transportation ^{for them} is solved. Several of the women living there, particularly the young girls, said they did not like to walk but were walking since gas rationing went into effect. The distance is about one mile or perhaps less. Any of the workers living in East Alton can walk to ^{the} plant.

Two of the girls, living in Alton, ~~and~~ ride the bus most of the time. Local buses are badly crowded, according to their statements. Buses built to carry 33 passengers now ~~carry~~ 80 workers in same bus.

One girl rides in a private car with other workers.

Absenteeism

Women workers stated that men were absent more than the women. Two of the girls had stayed at home the day before visit but said that was the first time they were absent. "Once in awhile we have to take a day off."

Reasons for Leaving Jobs in plant:

Since I did not interview any women who had left their jobs, I inquired as to the reasons the ^{other} women gave for leaving. The order of importance is as follows:

1. Unable to get any one to care for their children
This reason outweighed all others given.
2. Left for a better job
3. Tired of working - husbands were making enough to support them. One woman worker stated she had trained 20 women and 10 left for "no good" reason - just didn't want to work.
4. Transportation difficulties - long distances from home etc.

Women Workers Comments on Unions in the Plant

About half of the total number of women stated they had signed the A. F. of L. membership card when strike was held in Sept. but have never heard from that union since. No dues or initiation fees were collected by the A. F. of L. nor has any effort been made by Union organizers to keep them interested. The remaining number interviewed made no statement regarding the A. F. of L. membership cards. All had been members of the Independent Union which was ordered disestablished by the N. L. R. B. No one seemed to know definitely whether it was still in existence. Some stated that the

Women workers Comments on Unions:

monthly dues (25¢) were still being deducted. Others said the deduction was no longer made. No meetings of the Independent Union have been held for about a year, according to workers. Their chief reason for joining the Co. union ~~was~~ ^{had been} to assure the payment of the 6% bonus. None of the women appeared to be interested in Union activities from the standpoint of a "Cause". All, who expressed opinions, felt that workers should not strike now - grievances should be settled by peaceful methods during the war. However, some of them stated that working conditions had improved and wage rates increased since the strike and there was still room for improvement.

The Union dues and initiation fees quoted were as follows:

| | <u>Dues</u> | <u>Initiation Fee</u> |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Independent Union | 25¢ per mo. | None reported |
| A. F. of L. | \$1.50 " " | \$3.25 for women |

Apparently these women had not been contacted by the United Mine Workers.

Occupations of Women Interviewed (See inclosed table on individual workers)

Persons Interviewed in East Alton Area

- Miss Edith Mitten - Y. W. C. A. General Secy - Alton
" Olive Riddell - U. S. O. Industrial " - "
Mr. Russell Fogel - Director of City Recreation - Alton
Mr. Carl B. Chamness - U. S. E. S. Mgr. - "
Miss Jeanette Stirtz - U. S. O. director - East Alton
" Helen Walsh - Asst U. S. O. " - "
" Eleanor Kleszka - U. S. O. worker in training
Mr. Otto Harm - Mgr. of Defense Housing - East Alton
Mrs. Helen Dugger - Housing Clerk, Pers. Office of
Western Cartridge
Mr. Dan Hallahan - Recreational Director for
Western Cartridge Co.
Mr. Frank Schotters - Plant Supt. (Western Cartridge)
" Russell Casteel - Legal advisor for Co.
In charge of (Interested in Defense Housing)
Mr. Kane - Housing Mgr. for Western Cartridge
employees
Major Hassler - Army Officer in charge
10 women employees of Western Cartridge Co.

5 copies - 3 heavy sheets
2 thin "

Report on Child Care Facilities in ^{East Alton} Area

East Alton:

No Child Care facilities are available at the present time. The "Community Bldg." for the Defense Housing Project will provide facilities for care of children of working mothers. On Dec. 12, 1942 there were the following number of children in the 150 houses occupied:

Under 5 years - 135 children

6 to 11 " - 84 "

12 " 13 " - 27 "

14 " 18 " - 37 " T- 283

The additional 200 units about completed will be ready for occupancy soon. About 40 houses will be completed by Dec. 18th and the remaining number in a few weeks. Many more children will need care after these houses are occupied. At present children whose parents are both working are left at home either in care of older children or mother works one shift and father another.

The N. P. A. director of Nursery Schools from the East St. Louis visited the housing project recently ~~with~~ the expectation of developing a Child Care Center there. It is believed that the Child Care program of N. P. A. will be continued under the auspices of another Federal Agency. However, no confirmation of this statement has been made.

Child Care (cont.)

2

Alton:

A Day Nursery has been in operation for some time in Alton, N. P. A. provided the personnel, The Kiwanis Club supplied necessary funds for operation and the Salvation Army provided the building.

It was reported that the Committee in Charge had made application for the Lanham Act funds, but no definite information was obtained on this nursery. This Center provided care for children of ~~all~~ working mothers, regardless of type of job, according to reports.

1

Defense Area
Alton, Illinois ~~area near Western Cartridge Co.~~
Community Notes

VII
copy in current file
2/15/43
Confidential
January 1942
Agent: M. K. A.

PERSONS INTERVIEWED

Mr. F. C. Hadleton, Personnel Manager
Western Cartridge Company
East Alton, Illinois

Mr. Carl B. Chamness, Local Manager
Illinois State Employment Service
Alton, Illinois

Miss R. Edith Mitten, General Secretary
Olive Riddell, Business and Industrial Secretary
Y. W. C. A.
Alton, Illinois

Mr. O. L. Simpson, Management Aid Accounting Clerk (Acting manager)
"Z - B Job Homes", Defense Housing Project
Wood River, Illinois

INDUSTRIAL PATTERN *see long hand page*

The Western Cartridge Company is located in the Alton, Illinois area which is composed of Alton, East Alton, Wood River, Roxanna and Hartford, all being about three-quarters of an hour ride by train from St. Louis, Missouri.

The Western Cartridge Company is situated in East Alton which is about three miles from the small town of Wood River. In Wood River the Standard Oil Company has one of the largest oil refineries in the U. S. In Roxanna the Shell Oil Co. also has one of the largest oil refineries in the U.S.A. The oil refineries employ a great number of women in their offices.

Owens-Illinois Glass Company -- About 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Wood River is the Owens-Illinois Glass plant which employs about 900 women in production work. They assemble corrugated boxes for packing bottles; others work as assembly line inspectors checking ~~the~~ bottles ~~for~~ flaws in the glass and select bottles for packing; others pack bottles into corrugated boxes.

International Shoe Co. Tannery -- located in Hartford, Illinois. 370 women and 750 men employed in the plant. Women work on the drying, finishing and polishing of leather all of which is hard and dirty work.

International Shoe Factory, Jerseyville, Illinois -- located about 20 miles from Alton. 300 women are employed in the factory and most of them are on piece work.

LABOR SUPPLY IN THE ALTON AREA

The Illinois State Employment Service in Alton covers the counties of Calhoun, Jersey, Green and the northwest section of Madison including Alton, East Alton, Hartford and Wood River. The active 30 day file for this area as of Jan. 1941 had 1890 men and 743 women registered.

on
The 743 women registrants were mainly potential industrial workers although they perhaps were classified in another category. Most of them were under 40 years of age, many were industrial workers and others were recent high school graduates and business college graduates.

LABOR SUPPLY IN THE ALTON AREA (cont.)

There is practically no skilled labor available in the area but there is a great sufficiency of unskilled labor and potential trainees for National Defense Training classes. There are also many women willing to do industrial work, some of these women are not working at present and others are domestic workers, waitresses, grocery clerks and 5¢ & 10¢ store employees who are anxious to work in factories because of the higher wage rates. There is a definite shortage of good female clerical workers.

The Western Cartridge Company had complained that the women who were now available for employment were of an inferior quality and not a very high type of worker. The Employment Service felt that the reason the company held this view was that it was going through all its old applications and drawing mainly on the Wood River and East Alton sections where the labor supply was pretty well exhausted. Furthermore, the cartridge company ~~was~~ did not pay as high wage rates as the other factories and for that reason was not attracting the higher type worker. The Employment Service knew that in the area immediately surrounding Alton there were many women available if the company called upon them to supply some of the female labor.

In the whole Alton area there is also a great reserve of colored labor that has hardly been touched, because very few of the factories will employ colored workers.

TRANSPORTATION

Some workers commute from as far as 40 and 50 miles and the priorities on tires is creating a great problem for many. Buses do run in from Alton and Wood River but the service is not adequate. Attempts are being made to get a spur line of the railroad into the plant. In Alton there is a decided need for having buses that run out into the suburbs of the city rather than just stop at the city center.

The problems of transportation are further aggravated by housing shortages in Wood River and East Alton which make it imperative that the workers live some distance away from the cartridge plant.

HOUSING

Wood River and East Alton
Most of the people living in Wood River and East Alton work either at the Western Cartridge Company or the Standard Oil refinery. Some of the workers who live 50 and 75 miles away have rooms in these towns where they stay during the week and drive home over the week-ends.

Many of the women working at the Western Cartridge Company live with friends or relatives in the Alton area. Others are living in private homes and in apartments and rooming houses many of which are quite undesirable. Because of the fact that there is no bus service into some of the nicer residential sections during the hours that ~~the workers~~ get off work, they must live close in to Wood River, Alton or East Alton where the housing facilities are most inadequate. Many instances are known where 4 girls are living in a room that was meant to accommodate two. The Western Cartridge Co. has found it almost impossible to get living accommodations for families and single persons seeking places to live.

No YWCA in either Wood River or East Alton.

are employed in defense industries

Community Notes

HOUSING (cont.)

Alton

The Y. W. C. A. in Alton has no residence but in an emergency it could house 12 to 15 women temporarily. This YWCA grew out of a housing experiment for women working at the Western Cartridge Company at the time of the last war. An office building was converted into a dormitory and the National Board of the YWCA and the federal government acted as overseers. It was in operation for about one-half a year during the war, and after the war the building and equipment was turned over to the YWCA which continued the operation of the dormitory until 1931. However, it was not a paying enterprise and those living there were primarily teachers and business women who could well afford to live in private homes.

A new YWCA was to be built in Alton and a survey was made in the community to determine whether the people wanted a residence hall or a recreational center with a swimming pool, and the latter was decided upon overwhelmingly. The present recreational center is a most modern and attractive building with very fine appointments and furnishings.

The YWCA has a room registry service, and the general secretary knows that there are many private families that would open up their homes to industrial women seeking rooms if the Western Cartridge Company could arrange to have bus facilities running into some of the residential areas. The YWCA is prepared to do anything in this regard as soon as the cartridge company calls upon it for assistance in the housing problem.

There is no defense housing project in Alton or East Alton.

Defense Housing Project in Wood River ("Z-B Job Homes")

Wood River has one defense housing project with 150 family units which are completely occupied. 200 additional family units have been authorized and there are rumors of 450 more. The defense housing authority has 350 applications on file for families wanting to move into the new projects. All occupants must either work at the Western Cartridge Company or Shell Oil Refinery, but all of those in the 150 units are employees of the Western Cartridge Company.

Some of the women at the Western Cartridge Company live at the Z-B Job Homes: (1) single girls boarding with families working at the plant, (2) women who are the chief wage-earners living with a mother or some other relative, (3) widows who have children and work at the plant. There has developed some problem of care of the younger children and so far most of them are left with friends or relatives.

Rates: \$20.00 - 3 rooms (kitchen, living room and bedroom)
22.50 - 4 rooms
25.00 - 5 rooms

Areas from which present occupants were recruited:

Up to five miles -- 45 (Alton, East Alton, Wood River, Roxanna & Hartford)
5 to 10 miles ----- 11
10 to 20 miles ----- 7
20 to 30 miles ----- 8
30 to 50 miles ----- 32
Over 50 miles ----- 38
Out-of-state ----- 9

HOUSING (Cont.)

Defense Housing Project in Wood River (cont.)

The defense housing authority people in Wood River said they did not come in contact with the housing needs of single women because only families made enquiries at their housing project. No survey had been made of housing needs as they effect women, but they did know that the housing situation in East Alton and Wood River was in general "terrible".

RECREATION

Alton

The YWCA has a swimming pool, gymnasium and very nice meeting rooms. Have an extensive recreational and educational program but very few girls from the Western Cartridge Co. participate. The YWCA has posted notices on the bulletin board at the plant and advertised in the plant paper but there has been very little response. One reason is the lack of adequate transportation facilities, and another is the changing of working shifts every week making the planning of recreational activities very difficult. There is also a large group of girls at the plant who frequent the many taverns in the area and they would not readily be attracted to the YWCA without some concerted effort.

The YWCA in Alton also has the Hillcrest Community House where girl reserves, young matrons and many of the high school groups meet.

There is no U. S. O. worker in the Alton area.

East Alton and Wood River

There is no Y. W. C. A. in either Wood River or East Alton, but the Alton YWCA is considering the establishment of a center in East Alton for use by the girls at the Western Cartridge Company. Preliminary contacts are to be made with some of the local club women to ~~install~~ ^{secure} their volunteer cooperation in such a program.

Because of the great popularity of the taverns around this section the YWCA has thought of styling the recreational center after a tavern with booths, music boxes, and the serving of soft drinks instead of hard liquors. The management of the Western Cartridge Co. is very concerned over the taverns that are attracting so many of the women workers and it is somewhat at a loss to know what to do about it. The company has attempted to sponser various social functions but they have been unsuccessful.

There is a recreational center at the defense housing project in Wood River and it is to go into operation in the spring of 1942 with WPA recreational supervisors.

TRAINING

National Defense Training centers in both Alton and Wood River with about 400 men enrolled in each. Supplementary training: drafting, shop mathematics, industrial chemistry, aircraft sheet metal and riveting. Pre-employment training and supplementary training in welding and machine shop (lathes, drill presses, milling machines, grinders, etc.) No women trained in these classes as yet.

Region ~~IX~~ VII

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CONFIDENTIAL

Summary of Needs - ALTON, ILLINOIS Area.

Housing -

- a. A survey of housing needs of women workers should be made.
- b. Additional housing is needed in Wood River and East Alton.

Transportation -

- a. Bus service into residential sections is needed so girls can rent available rooms in private homes and get out of undersirable and crowded living quarters.
- b. Transportation into Alton from nearby towns is important to meet recreational needs also.

Recreation -

A recreational center (not necessarily Y. W. C. A.) needs to be established in a place convenient for the workers both men and women of the Cartridge Co. This center should provide casual recreational facilities, i.e., writing and game tables, books, radio, space for dancing, ping-pong, provisions for buying refreshments such as soft drinks, ice-cream, etc., and for serving refreshments for parties.

CONFIDENTIAL

January 1942

ALTON, ILLINOIS

Alton, Illinois Defense Area
Community Notes

PERSONS INTERVIEWED:

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Western Cartridge Company
East Alton, Illinois

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Alton, Illinois defense area.
Community Notes

LABOR SUPPLY IN THE ALTON AREA (cont'd.)

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Alton, Illinois, defense area
Community Notes

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Alton, Illinois defense area
Community Notes

HOUSING (Cont'd.)

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Areas from which present occupants were recruited:

| | | |
|--------------------|------------|---|
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| | <u>150</u> | |

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REPORT ON CHILD CARE FACILITIES IN EAST ALTON AREA

EAST ALTON:

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| | | |
|--------------------|-----|----------|
| Under 5 years..... | 135 | children |
| 6 to 11 " | 84 | " " |
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ALTON:

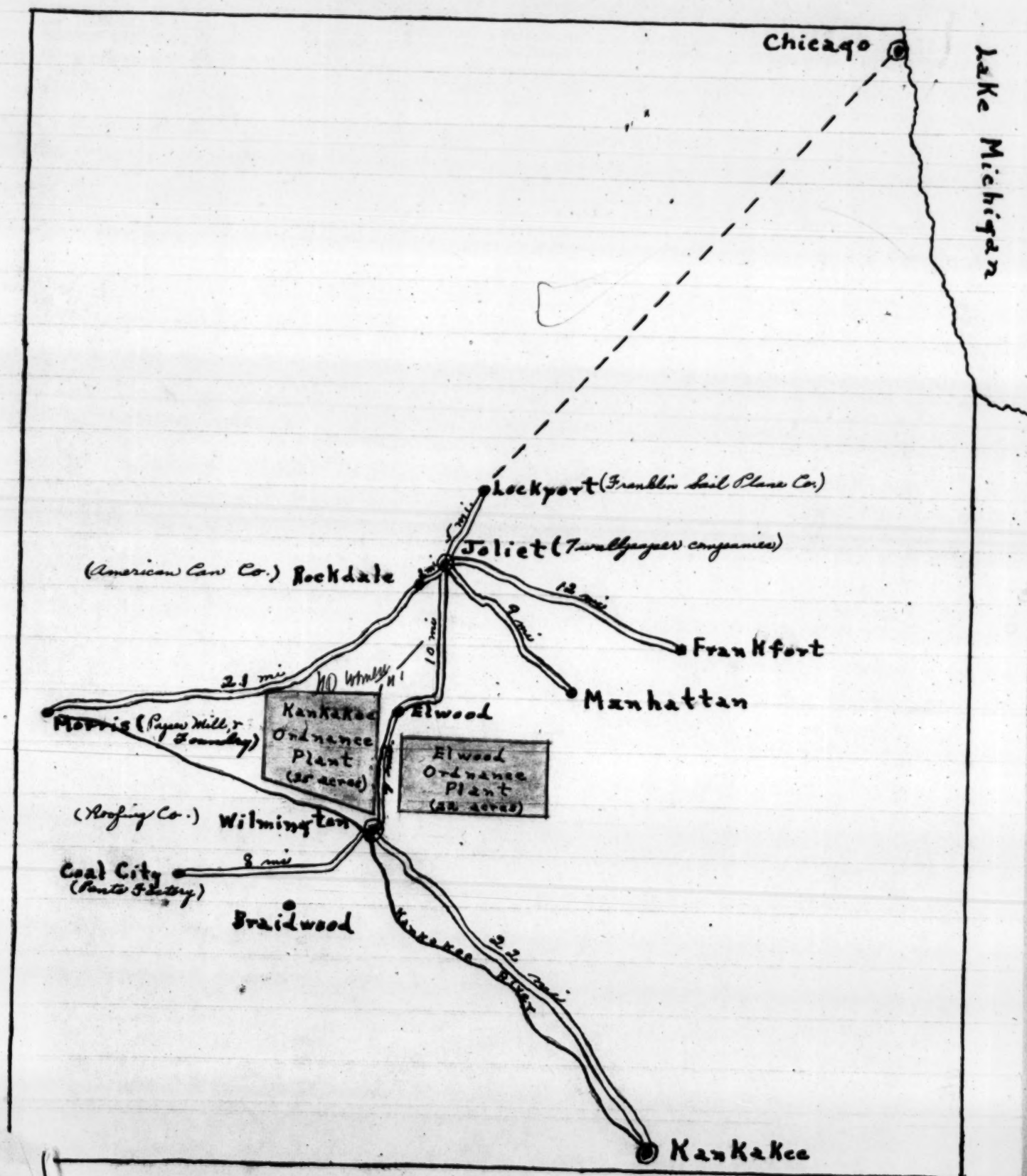
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Region 9
VII
Joliet, Ill
Wilmington Ill
Elwood Ill
Community Survey.

Joliet - Wilmington - Elwood 1-42
Defense Area

VII





February 8, 1945

Miss Frieda Miller, Director

Martha Ziegler

Miscellaneous Community Notes
Joliet-Kankakee Area *del*

*Elwood Ordnance Plant
Kankakee " "*

Attention Miss Manning.

Attached is some correspondence relating to community facilities in the Joliet-Kankakee area which is more or less self explanatory. Prior to our visit to the area, it was mentioned to Mr. Hillman, Assistant Regional Director of the Office of Community War Services, that we expected to visit the area. He had some background information compiled for us concerning current employment at the Ordnance Plants, housing projects, recreation facilities, health facilities, etc. I have these notes in my files but should be glad to send them to Washington if the material would be of interest.

Mr. Hillman also talked with us about some of the problems of the area and gave us each a copy of his memorandum dated January 4, 1945.

We explained to him that most of our time would probably be spent at the Ordnance Plants but said that we should be glad to make some inquiries about community facilities and their adequacy from the persons we interviewed.

Manning
On our first visit to the area we talked with Mr. Cleflin, Manager of the Joliet-U.S.E.S. He seemed greatly concerned about housing and said that lack of housing has been a serious problem for many months. He thought that more workers could be recruited in southern Illinois if housing were available for them in the Joliet area. This problem is particularly serious for potential recruits who are Negroes.

Child Care
Mr. Cleflin gave us operating hours of the nursery schools in Joliet. He indicated that it probably would be difficult to get enough staff to extend the hours of these facilities. When we were at the Elwood Ordnance Plant, the Personnel Directors seemed to think that nursery or child care facilities are inadequate. He mentioned particularly the lack of facilities in Kankakee and also seemed to think existing facilities in Wilmington and Joliet were inadequate in some respects.

Shortly after our return to Chicago we happened to see Mr. Hillman at a meeting. As you probably know I am inclined to be wary about making recommendations concerning the need for child care facilities without making a good deal of investigation. However, I told Mr. Hillman that it might be worth investigating the need for additional facilities.

Prior to our second visit to the area he wrote the letter to Mr. Wright dated January 10, 1945. Following our return from the second trip to the area I wrote an answer to Mr. Hillman, a copy of which is enclosed. I felt that the officials at the Kankakee Ordnance Plant seemed less concerned over child care facilities than had the Personnel Director of the Elwood Plant.

Miss Frieda Miller, Director
Community Notes - Joliet-
Kankakee Area

Attached also is another letter from Mr. Hillman enclosing a memorandum from Mr. Claflin indicating that he does not feel any further investigation concerning child care facilities is needed. I was rather interested to note that Mr. Claflin indicated the nursery school hours are not designed to meet the needs of workers at Elwood who may travel on the buses. Of course it is probably true that the majority of the workers travel in car pools.

Housing
During our visits to the area we religiously asked people about the progress, if any, which has been made in finding a site for some trailers for Negroes. Months ago the N.H.A. programmed several hundred trailers for the area. The F. P. H. A. at first planned to put them in Joliet and apparently obtained permission from the City Council. Later, however, due to objections which were raised, the site was abandoned. Most of the people with whom we talked evidently favored Hopkins Park as a site for the trailers. This is a small Negro community which is about forty-seven miles from the Elwood plant. The housing ~~project~~ *officials* objected to the distance. ~~and~~ Also apparently extra community facilities would be necessary.

As far as we could ascertain no one at the plants thought that these trailers would be put on the plant reservation. This also, of course, would have involved the building of sewers and many other community facilities.

At a meeting on February 3rd, Mr. Hillman reported that F. P. H. A. is presumably going to pick some definite site for the trailers within the next few days. Probably they will be placed in Joliet as originally planned but the total number will be less.

Also according to current plans additional dormitories and trailer units for white workers will be installed in Wilmington. The site of the former trailer camp at Wilmington is now vacant and presumably could be used again.

Eating facilities
You will note that in his original memorandum Mr. Hillman mentioned the lack of eating facilities, particularly for dormitory residents in Wilmington. While this problem is not primarily affecting women, I have talked about it with Mr. Hillman. Since the workers in operating areas at the Kankakee plant and many of the workers at Elwood do not have the opportunity to get a warm, well balanced meal while at work, it seems to me important that they be able to get good food in the communities where they live. This is, of course, even more true when the workers are employed on jobs where they handle toxic substances.

Duplicate copy - orig. repart in old files 12/13/43
Regions IX

JOLIET - WILMINGTON - ELWOOD -- ILLINOIS

CONFIDENTIAL

Defense Area Summary 1/42

1. Areas affected by defense plants:

A. Towns within area from which commuting is feasible

| <u>Towns</u> | <u>Population (1940 census)</u> | <u>Economic Structure</u> |
|---------------|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. Elwood | 248 | -- Merely a crossroads |
| 2. Joliet | 42365 | -- a. Seasonal wallpaper industry 7 companies employing about 1200 people 75% of whom are women. b. Large seasonal calendar company with about 700 employees busy from late summer to Christmas. c. A macaroni factory employing some women. |
| 3. Wilmington | 1921 | -- Small residential town with no large industries, although there is a roofing company which uses women in the office only. |
| 4. Lockport | 3475 | -- Franklin Sail Plane Co. a new company planning to make gliders for training pilots are soon to train about 65 women as welders, solderers, and wing makers. |
| 5. Rockdale | 1532 | -- American Can Co. employing 350 women out of 500 employees. |
| 6. Coal City | 1852 | -- A pants factory employing about 350 women. Also a wallpaper company. |
| 7. Morris | 6145 | -- A paper mill and a foundry but no women employed. |
| 8. Manhattan | 601 | |
| 9. Frankfort | 568 | |
| 10. Kankakee | 22241 | -- a. A hosiery mill employing 1600 women as of Jan. 15, 1942. No noticeable change in employment expected in the next 30 |

Towns within area from which commuting is feasible (cont.)

10. Kanakee (cont.)

- days, but there is the possibility of a lay-off in the future.
- b. Large stove company --laid off 800 people in Dec. due to priorities. No report as to how many were women.
- c. Furniture and farm implement company.

B. Characteristics of surrounding rural area

Rather fertile farm land. People raise hogs, corn, cattle, chickens, etc.

II. Plant Information

Since war industries regard their information as confidential, very little specific data can be given.

several hundred There are two ordnance plants in this area. At present there are ~~about~~ 500 women employed, the majority in office work. The number of office workers will be increased slightly; ~~there will be more than 2000 women in production~~ *and women will be used extensively in production*

Labor Supply

About 70% of the labor force is now coming from the surrounding area, (particularly from Wilmington and Joliet). Most of the women workers are taken from within a radius of 40 or 50 miles.

In the future the plant will take first, workers who drive in from nearby towns. If local labor supply is exhausted, workers could be transported from South Chicago.

Working Schedule

The office employees are working 40 hours a week; the plant 48. Lunch periods are one hour for office employees, and one-half for plant.

The production workers will have two 10 minute rest periods per day, the office workers can take short rest periods when needed.

Employees Organization

There is no definite information except from a newspaper clipping that stated that the A.F. of L. was rapidly organizing defense plant inside workers, and that the women inside workers were signed up about 100%.

III. Agency Coordinating Facilities Needed for Influx of Defense Women

Will County Area Defense Council -- Mayor George Jones of Joliet, chairman. R.W. Jones, Coordinator. Council organized 3 weeks prior to visit of agents.

III. Agency Coordinating Facilities Needed for Influx of Defense Women (cont.)

General Plan of Organization-- Each city and town in the county has a council, but there are no groups as such (women's organizations, etc.) which are represented. Committees, for which names of chairmen were not given are:

- a. Defense Bonds and Stamps
- b. Fire Rationing
- c. Consumer Welfare
- d. Conservation
- e. Recreation - this is in the program but not actually set up as yet.

IV. Adequacy of Community sanitary facilities for an increased population.

Citizens with whom field agents talked in Joliet believe that water supply, ~~sewerage~~, etc. is adequate for the influx of defense workers. Wilmington also has felt no strain on its sanitary facilities as yet, but Mayor Oswald stated that a ~~sewerage~~ and water extension program had been asked for and would be needed if new housing projects were put up nearby.

V. Transportation facilities

a. Existing -- Workers travel either in private cars or on buses. There are scheduled buses running between Joliet and the plants at the beginning and close of work, although there is no bus to take care of the women on the second shift who get off from work at midnight. The workers are met at the gate and carried into the plant by a company bus. Although there are no buses running directly from Wilmington to the plant, it was reported that the buses coming from Kankakee sometimes pick up passengers at Wilmington if signaled. ~~These passengers pay no regular fare, but do give a donation.~~

b. Being provided -- There is a hearing now going on at which the Joliet City Bus Lines are appealing for the organization of a separate company to operate the buses between Joliet and the Munitions plants. The reason given is the additional burden thrown upon the buses by the restrictions on tires and automobiles.

c. Additional Needs -- If the local labor supply becomes exhausted and southern Chicago is drawn upon for workers, it will probably be necessary to have a specially scheduled train to transport these workers to and from work. More bus service between surrounding small towns and plants will be needed, especially because of tire rationing.

VI. Housing

Joliet -- The report of the Homes Registration Office for Dec. 20, 1941 to Jan. 20, 1942 showed 95 vacant rooms on active file. Rates are \$5.00 per week for private room or \$4.00 per week for two people in a room.

VI Housing(cont.)

Men were preferred for 67 of these vacancies, couples for 19, and women for only 10. Only 9 people registering vacancies would give meals, while 8 offered housekeeping privileges. Of the 32 applications for rooms during the period, Nov. 20, 1941 to Dec. 20, 1941 only 2 were made by women; but there were 5 women out of the 32 applicants who applied between Dec. 21 and Jan. 9 (the first half of the Dec. 21 to Jan. 21 reporting period.) There were 56 total applications for rooms Dec. 20 to Jan. 20. Although rooms are available, many applicants complain that they are unsatisfactory, especially if too far from the center of town; the registration office has made no attempt at room inspection

Figures for Nov. 20 to Dec. 20 indicate a great demand for family dwellings. There were 88 applicants, 72 of whom had been in the city less than 6 months, and 53 of whom had no children with them. Between Dec. 20 and Jan. 20 there were 126 applications for houses. There is a shortage of 4 room houses and 2 and 3 room apartments that would rent for around \$50.00 is noted. The most popular rents are \$45.00 to \$54.00 per month. The Government recently built 150 homes in Joliet which have not been rented. The people say that the rents are exorbitant and were set to fit the construction workers wage and not that of the production worker.

Room Registration office
Wilmington -- Survey made Jan. 15, 1942. Miss Irene Stanley, in charge of room registration, reported that very few single women have asked her assistance as yet and those who have are office workers and restaurant employees. Her work has been mostly with single men and couples, but *have been found* she has found not more than 12 apartments available to couples. The situation with regard to single girls is even worse. Not more than 6 people have offered to take them, although men roomers have found places in almost every house in Wilmington. Mrs. Knight, wife of the Methodist minister there, has thirteen men and she even let one man sleep in a chair one night because he could find no other place; but she absolutely refuses to let the men bring their wives because she says they are untidy and cause extra work. Rents are from \$5.00 to \$8.00 per week for private rooms and \$4.00 per week per person for two people in a room. Wilmington does have a municipal trailer camp of about 100 trailers with modern facilities for laundering, etc. There is a small municipal camp at Elwood, too.

Defense Housing Approved -- Announced between Dec. 14, 1941 and Jan. 23, 1942. Site not definite, but will probably be near Wilmington.

1. Demountable houses, 500 units -- F.W.A.
2. Trailers, 200 units -- Farm Security Administration
3. Dormitories, 500 units (for men) Farm Security Administration

VII. Meals

Wilmington has felt the greatest strain on its eating facilities. There are 7 restaurants there, but only 3 are of any size. Prices have gone up, but they are still within reasonable limits. With the growth of the defense plants, an extension of these facilities will be necessary.

VIII. Care of Children

Joliet -- Two nursery schools operated under the educational program of W.P.A.

Wilmington

1. Child guidance clinic -- started Oct. 1, 1941 by the W.P.A. Mostly for population already there in a depressed area. This is under the educational division which also operates, in connection with the clinic, a nursery school on the plan of all-day service with a hot meal at noon.
2. Three play schools -- mostly for the children of the trailer people. Also a part of the W.P.A. program

IX. Health Facilities

Existing -- No hospitals in either Wilmington or Elwood. People in these towns have to go to Joliet which does have some good facilities.

To be provided -- A grant of \$75,000 has been made for a 28 bed addition to the hospital in Joliet with the stipulation that the community itself must furnish \$50,000.

X. Educational Activities

The influx of defense workers has caused a great crowding problem in the schools. The people of Wilmington are especially resentful of this fact because the trailer people who pay no tax are the ones who are overburdening the schools there. The following action has been taken:

1. Wilmington -- 4 permanent classrooms have been recommended, 2 for the high school and 2 for the elementary school.
2. Joliet -- a new 4-room school bldg. has been approved. Is to be located near the Government's new 150 unit housing project otherwise the children living there would have to cross several railroad tracks
3. Elwood -- this town is to get some Government funds for the maintenance of schools.
4. Braidwood -- there are two schools here, one of which is badly overcrowded while the other has vacant rooms. A recommendation has been made for the transfer of students to divide the burden equally between the two.

but is unable to obtain this building now. The people of the community resisted assimilating defense workers into the community, but the attitude has changed considerably since the declaration of war. Wilmington representatives have made application for a government recreation building, the plans for which include a combination auditorium and gymnasium and some facilities for cooking. This has been approved by the regional recreation director for the Office of Defense, Health, & Welfare.

XI. Recreation

1. Joliet -- In general, the people of Joliet believe that if the munitions plants employ mostly local labor, the recreational facilities of Joliet will be adequate. However the recreation for girls on the night shift, and the kind of recreation that will relieve the nervous strain of girls working in production plants is necessary. Miss Anne Lindsay, U.S.O. representative in the Joliet defense area is now working with a group of Joliet girls who are employed in one of the ordnance plants.

In addition to the usual commercial amusements in Joliet and to the city recreation provided by the park district, the C.Y.O., Y.M.C.A., and Industrial Club all carry on recreational activities. The Industrial Club, composed of the top executives of Joliet's industries, sponsors a big program for industrial workers, and the Y.M.C.A. and C.Y.O. both have gymsnasiums. The W.P.A. now has five centers in Joliet, operated mostly for children, but these are very inadequate as centers for industrial workers. A new W.P.A. representative has been sent into the area, and hopes to enlarge the program.

2. Wilmington -- The recreational situation in Wilmington is more serious. Other than two small theaters, there is nothing either to attract defense workers or to serve the permanent residents. The U.S.O. representative had the use of the American Legion hall for awhile, (The community was not friendly to the U.S.O. representative in the beginning because of their disappointment in not securing a recreation building. The people of the community resisted assimilating defense workers into the community at first, but the attitude has changed considerably since the declaration of war. Wilmington is still hoping to get a government recreation building the plans for which include a combination auditorium and gymnasium and some facilities for cooking. There is some doubt if a recreation building for this area should be put in Wilmington, one reason being the lack of adequate transportation facilities from Wilmington to the plants.)

Persons Interviewed:

Mr. Norman Brown, Division of Research and Statistics, Illinois Bureau of Placement and Unemployment Compensation (state office -- in Chicago)

Mrs. Ruth Berman, Regional Office -- Bureau of Employment Security (Chicago)

William G. Robinson, Regional Head of Recreational Division of Defense, Health and Welfare Services of Federal Security Agency (Chicago)
(states of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin)

Llewellyn Rogers, Manager of Employment Service for Will and Grundy Counties -- Joliet, head office

Miss Clara Titus, Acting Assistant to Mr. Rogers.

Charles J. Kellen, Managing Director, Association of Commerce, Joliet

Mrs. Evelyn S. Byron, State Director, Community Service, Illinois W.P.A. (Chicago)

Persons Interviewed (cont.)

R. W. Jones, Coordinator, Will County Area Defense Council

Mrs. Ethel L. Hitt, Education and Nursery Schools, W.P.A. Joliet area,
Supervisor Du Page, Kane, Will Counties

Mrs. Wrenn, local W.P.A. education worker, Wilmington

Miss Clara Clark, W.P.A. Homes Registration Office, Joliet,

Miss Anne Lindsay, U.S.O. area worker (Y.W.C.A.) A. P. Oswald, Mayor of Wilmington, Ill.

Mrs. Merkel, Member of Wilmington School Bd. also active in Red Cross, P.T.A.
American Legion Auxiliary.

Rev. L. H. Knight, Presbyterian Minister, Wilmington

Miss Stanley, (one of owners of Be Gay Shop in Wilmington -- Room Vacancies have
been listed with this shop)

Nathan Lathrop, Will County W.P.A. Recreation Supervisor

Edward Walkup, W.P.A. Recreation manager (recently sent to Joliet)

Rugh Riddle, Head of Sub-Regional office and defense Housing of O.E.M. (Chicago)

W. A. Clapp, Regional Representative, Office of Education, Federal Security Agency,
(Chicago)

Jaliet - Wilmington
Community Survey —

Rough notes - Please file
in office

Joliet Area.

no copy

1/13/42

Economic Background of Community & Chief

Industries - outside of the Ordnance Plants.

(Information from Employment Service). -

Joliet - 7 Wallpaper Companies - very large center - Estimated 1200 people, about 75% women - but seasonal.

Merlach - Barklow Co. - Very large calendar co. Estimated 700 employees during busy season - but seasonal. Probably busy from late summer to Christmas.

1 Macaroni factory - some women.

Lockport - Franklin Sail Plane Co. - (new co. to make gliders) - About 65 women to be trained soon - to begin working on these operations.

Rockdale - American Can Co. - Approx. 350 women out of 500 employees

Collinsville - a pants factory employing perhaps 350 women - also one wallpaper co. -

Williamington - a wrapping co. but no women except in office. -

Morris - a paper mill & a foundry - but women not employed -

Source: Mr. Hogan, State Employment Service at Joliet

Other Industries Employing Women

1. Franklin Sail Plane Company at Lockport - make gliders for training pilots. At Lockport High School, 65 girls were selected to be trained at the company as welders & solderers & makers of wings. The Company has 3 classes of 7 girls each now training within their own plants. The girls take the training at their own expense; and it was found that they made better grades on the tests than did the boys who had been working there.
2. Wallpaper industry - employs 1200 people, 75% of which are women.
3. American Can Co. in Rockdale - employs 500 people, 350 of whom are women.
4. Macaroni factories at Joliet & at Lockport - employ women.
5. Coal City Tailor Shop (pants factory) employ about 350 women.

Surrounding Towns of Importance (relation to Joliet)

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| 1. Lockport - 5 miles north | 3,475 |
| 2. Manhattan - 9 miles southeast | 601 |
| 3. Frankfort - 12 miles east | 568 |
| 4. Wilmington - about 19 miles south. | 1,921 |
| 5. Morris - 23 miles southwest | 6,145 |
| 6. Elwood - 10 miles south | 248 |
| 7. Coal City - 25 miles southwest | 1,852 |
| 8. Rockdale - 2 miles southwest | 1,532 |
| 9. Kankakee - 39 miles southeast | 22,241 |
| 10. Joliet | 42,365 |

Joliet Defense Council - Coordinating Agency for Joliet
Defense Area.

1. Scope - covers Will county entirely. Had only
been going 3 weeks at the time field
agent was there.

2. General Set-Up - Mr. Richard Jones (nephew
of the Mayor of Joliet) is coordinator for
the Council. Mayor Jones is chairman.

a. Each city & town in the county has
a council of its own. These have indi-
vidual representatives on the larger county
council, but there are no groups as
such (women's organizations, etc.) which
are represented.

b. Committees

1. Bonds & Stamps
2. Fire Stationing
3. Consumer Welfare
4. Conservation
5. Recreation - this is in the program,
but not yet set up.

Description of Elwood Ordnance Plant

1. Acreage - 22 square miles. Buildings are scattered over entire 22 mile area. Located about 12 miles southwest of Joliet & 4 miles northeast of Wilmington.

2. Buildings

- a. Administration Bldg.
- b. Personnel Bldg.
- c. Recreation Bldg.
- d. Hospital
- e. Cafeteria
- f. First Aid Station
- g. Munitions Plants
 - 1. Fuse & Booster assembly plants
 - 2. Shell-loading plants
- h. Change house

3. Description of fuse & booster plant - The rooms in which the women work on these assembly lines are very spacious & clean. The work tables are arranged in rows in the center of the room so that each will be opposite a door opening outward so that employees can make a quick escape in case of

necessity. A 12 inch concrete wall separates the loading room from the shipping room as a means of protection. All floors are cleaned & waxed twice each week. The plants are equipped with fluorescent lights & the buildings are kept at a very comfortable temperature. Comfortable chairs that suit the height of the tables are provided. Coat racks provided at end of work-room because it is too cold to leave them at change house ^{with}.
4. Special facilities for the women - The Company maintains a change-house for the women to get into their uniforms. A matron is in charge of the change house, & showers are provided there. The girls also have lockers & cafeteria tables on which to eat their lunch. There are six electric cigarette lighters here so that the girls make smoke, but they are requested for matches, etc. before returning to work.

Housing

1. Fair Rent Committee vs. Mr. Steel (Gov. representative on defense houses)

a. Gov. built 150 houses, rented only 16.

^(\$6.00 at first)
\$49.00 - 4 rooms } Pay now heat & utilities
^(\$9.50 at first)
\$62.50 - 5 rooms } Houses are 1 1/2 miles from bus
line with no park roads.

b. Mr. Steel is trying to get real estate people to raise their rents according to the Gov. rates.

Mr. Hellen of the Association of Commerce says rents in Joliet are up 20%.

c. Miss Lindsay, U.S.O. worker, said that the people of Joliet raised rents first & that the Gov. set its rates by those already established.

d. Mr. Hellen of Commerce Assn. commented that while the construction workers were able to pay the Gov. rates, production labor will not be able to because they will not get as high wages.

2. House & Room situation in Joliet - Miss Clara Clark, Homes Registration Office.

a. Dwellings - month of Nov. 20 - Dec. 20.

① 38 vacant dwellings added to register, 26 of

then furnished (mostly single apartments without private ^{bath}).
Most popular rent \$45-54. Children not
allowed in most places.

③ 88 applications for dwellings made during the
72 applicants in the less than 6 mos. & 53 had periods.
B. Rooms - month of Nov. 20 - Dec. 20.

① 93 vacant rooms added to register, ^{at end of mo.} making
active file of 96 ^{rooms} ~~month~~. Average rent - \$15.00 per week ^{\$4.00}
with 2 in a room.
Only 9 would give meals, only 8 would allow
housekeeping privileges, & men were preferred
in 67 cases. 10 preferred women & 19 preferred couples.

② Rooms applied for - 32 up to 9th of Jan. &
month runs to 20th. Of these, 21 worked in
defense industry but only 5 were women.

C. Success of Home Registration Office - during month
of Nov. - Dec., 16 dwellings & 12 rooms were filled.
Main reason for applicants failure to take rooms -
objection to distance from the town proper.

3. Possibility of Dormitories & New Houses

a. Joint Refine Council wants to stay away
from dormitory idea.

b. The Elwood Ordnance Plant doesn't want dormi-
tories, according to Harrison Smith - it causes too
many problems. Mr. Bent says housing is a

problem but not a Company one and that the Ordnance Dept. of the Government should handle it.

c. A Gov. representative from Washington has visited the plants to find best location for putting up 500 pre-fabricated gov. houses.

d. A new facility house (washing & ironing, etc.) has been set up for the municipal trailer camp, but conditions at the camp are bad in winter — mostly families of construction workers.

Wilmington — Rev. Knight said that practically every house in Wilmington has taken roomers — but in almost all cases there are men — and many are construction workers. 13 are living in the Knight's own house. — One man once begged to be permitted to sit in a living room chair all night because he could not find a room.

Mrs. Knight said she does not permit wives of her new roomers to come there — they are untidy, cause much extra work, etc. However the men do "associate their wives in" sometimes.

(end)

Rev. Knight gave following estimates of prevailing room rates. Single Rooms - 5⁰⁰ & 6⁰⁰ per wk.

If 2 in a room & individual beds, probably about 4⁰⁰ each per wk., or maybe 5⁰⁰. If 2 people in a double bed perhaps 3⁰⁰ each.

Rev. Knight thought practically all of the houses would have modern conveniences.

Hannah, Miss Lindsay ^{was} reported as having looked at a room where she would have had to share a bed with another girl at a rate of 6⁰⁰ each. (Reported by Miss Baynton).

Miss Stanley (head of room registration) - Wilmington

Miss Stanley (who runs a small shop in Wilmington) was asked by the Chamber of Commerce to take over the job of finding housing facilities for newcomers.

1. Actual results - As yet, very few single women have asked her assistance. Those who did were mostly office girls & restaurant workers. Her work has been mostly with single men & couples. No one seems to want women roomers, especially ones who aren't working, because they are a nuisance in asking for too many privileges.

- a. Miss Stanley had found not over 12 apartments available to couples.

- b. Not more than about 6 women who would take girls readily.

- c. Thirty-couples had sought rooms during week Miss Stanley was interviewed.

- d. In all, several thousand men have been placed.

2. Rents Changed

a. For private rooms — \$5, 6, 7, & 8 per week

b. For two men in one room — \$4 each per week

3. Opinions — (a) Miss Stanley thinks that dormitories, especially for women, are definitely needed and would be a "wonderful facility."

(b) Mrs. Merkel (social leader among the women in Wilmington) thinks that people who are taking roomers, ^{worthy construction workers} are becoming so accustomed to the additional income received from them that they will accept girls if more come in when construction workers leave.

General Note on Housing — Mr. Hugh Riddle, Defense Housing, said tentative plans for more housing are being considered for Wilmington - Juliet area. These cannot be released until approved by the Presid. even to other govt. agencies under new regulations, although it may be possible to get additional information in Washington. However more housing is definitely contemplated (over)

for Wilmington. 500 family units are planned. Also according to Farm Security Admin. its definite plans for Wilmington, already approved, are for 8 dormitories for men, 160 family size trailers and 40 expandable trailers. In addition to these announced plans, the tentative program, for still more housing apparently, is being considered.

About 95 trailers at present in a municipal trailer camp at Wilmington. Working & toilet facilities provided by city and a manager in charge. Each trailer pays 2⁵⁰ per wk. rent.

Eddowd also set up a trailer camp and built a building. However since construction period nearly over - most of ~~trailer~~ ^{trailers} have left. Not more than approx. 15 there now.

Housing -

Survey - Rome - Joliet

" - Wilmington

- Miss Stanley -

Rev. Knight - even

units of workers not
wanted -

Trailer Camp - approx. 100 trailers -

Muni. -

Small muni. one Elevated.

Houses - Joliet - Refugee Homes Clipping

Refugee Housing Approved Announced.

Letter 12/14/41 & Jan. 23, '42.

area - (site not definite - believe
will be near Wilmington).

500 ^{units} demountable houses FWA.

200 " trailers Farm Sec.

500 " dorms. (men) " "

men were prepared for 67 of these vacancies. A preference for couples was indicated in 19 instances, and for women in 10 cases. Only ^{nine} people registering vacancies were willing to give meals; while eight vacancies listed housekeeping privileges. Thirty-two applicants for rooms during this same period ^(to Dec. 20th), but only two were women, but 32 applications have been received between Dec. 21 and Jan. 9, and 5 of these were women. While these figures would tend to indicate that rooms are available, no inspections by room registry officials have been possible and some persons interviewed seemed to think many of the rooms listed are unsatisfactory. The Room Registrations Office did report that frequently persons come back to ask for a new list of rooms after going out to several addresses already given to them. Most complaints have been because the rooms were found to be too far from the center

of town.

Figures for the same period indicate a great demand for ^{family dwelling} houses or apartments. Eighty-eight applications were received. 72 of these applicants had been in jail less than 6 months and fifty-three ~~were~~ had no children with them.

Care of Children of Defense Workers

1. Present Facilities

- a. Child guidance clinic - started Oct. 1, 1941
by WPA (at Wilmington). This
is mostly for population already there in a
depressed area.
- b. Nursery school - set up by WPA (at Wil-
mington). The nursery is operated
on the plan of all day service with
a hot meal at noon. This, too, is mostly
for the population already there in a depressed area.
- c. Two play schools - under recreational pro-
gram of WPA (at Wilmington). These
are mostly for trailer people.
- d. Two nursery schools in Joliet - WPA program
under Mrs. Witt.

Education, Health, Etc.

1. Schools - the influx of defense workers has caused a great crowding problem in the Wilmington schools. There is lack of both space & teachers. The people of Wilmington resent the fact that the trailer people pay no taxes & yet are sending their children to the Wilmington schools. The Fed. Gov. has contributed to the school budgets however, according to Mr. Rogers, State Eng. Service head. Miss Lindsay, however, feels that the \$2.50 per week which the trailer people pay to park their "houses" is a real tax. Mrs. Merkel (member of school board at Wilmington) says the elementary school has asked for four additional rooms. The Broadwood school has also asked Federal aid. These recommendations have been made to Mr. Clapp, Federal Educational representative, but nothing definite has been done as yet, as far as community knows. Mr. Clapp showed the need again.
2. Hospitals
 - a. Hospital on Co. grounds at Elwood Ordnance Plant.
 - b. Mrs. Hill of W.D. commented that there were no good hospital facilities at Wilmington, but that Joliet had a number of very fine hospitals.

Schools. — Joliet Area —

Bradwood — 2 schools — one is overcrowded
but one has vacant rooms. Has
rec. be transferred. —

Elwood — some funds for maintenance of schools
Wellington — Recommended 4 permanent
classrooms — 2 for hi. & 2 for elementary

Joliet — a new 4 room bldg. ^{approved} ~~near~~
that housing. — Partly because
of fact that otherwise children would
have to cross ^{several} ~~large~~ n. tracks.

Health. — { Grant 75,000 — comm.
to furnish 30,000 — 28 bed
addit. to hospital in
Joliet
no exp. at Wil. or Elwood. —

Recreation

1. Opinions

- a. Mrs. Rogers & Miss Titus of State Employment Service - Club Houses for girls would help in Joliet. If local girls are hired, however, there isn't much of a problem because Joliet's recreational facilities will do.
- b. Mr. Hellen of Joliet Association of Commerce - no need for U.S.O. & other recreation workers - Joliet large enough to absorb the newcomers.
- c. Mr. Richard Jones of the Joliet Defense Council says recreation is in the program of the council, but plan has not been set up yet.
- d. Mrs. Witt & Mrs. Wren from W.P.A. - they say the women in trailer camps are in desperate need of some recreation to get them away from the menfolk & children. They even consider knitting classes as recreation.
- e. Miss Lindsay, U.S.O. worker - says there are absolutely no recreational facilities at Wilmington to attract girls. Girls from Joliet have lost their

natural social contacts because of hours they have to work; but they need recreation & are going to demand it despite the opposition of Joliet in general to the W.S.O. & other such organizations. f. Mr. Bent, personnel director at Elwood Ordnance - thinks more ought to be done for personnel (possibly in way of recreation); but believes that in an emergency such as the present one, a company just can't be bothered with all these problems.

2. Progress Already Made - Existing Facilities

- a. Company staff has a good recreation building on its own territory. Has bowling teams & did have a good recreation association, but it fell through because of some disagreement.
- b. According to Mr. Jones of the Defense Council, Joliet's city recreation belongs to the park district. The park areas are very large, but Mr. Jones feels that there should be more small park centers scattered around the city.
- c. The C.I.O., Y.M.C.A. & Industrial Club (composed of top executives of Joliet industries) all carry on

recreational programs in Joliet. Industrial Club carries on a big program for industrial workers & Y M C A & U S O have gyms. Y M C A has a women's division.

d. The W P A is operating two play schools in or near Wilmington, according to Mrs. Hitt.

e. Rev. Knight, Presbyterian minister is working with the young people in Wilmington.

f. There is an American Legion Hall near Wilmington, but it is not being used for recreation now.

g. Miss Lindsay, U S O worker, has bowled with some of the men industrial workers.

h. Miss Lindsay is organizing a group of girls in Joliet (girls who work at the defense plants), & they are planning to have a dance

i. ^{when they find a place.}
The W P A has recently been promised Wilmington
a new & good recreation bldg. but it's engagement, if any will
finalize it.

3. Projects to Work On

a. Recreation for the trailer people - they need places to go to get away from their families for a while.

b. A library - Mrs. Hitt of W P A thinks this would help the trailer people, especially.

- c. Sewing & cooking classes - especially for trailer women.
- d. A recreational building in relation to both the Elwood & the Nankahowee plants, one for both to use - Miss Lindsay, U.S.O. worker.
- e. Putting American Legion Hall at Wilmington to use.
- f. Reorganization of recreation assoc. at Elwood Ordnance, & use of its building on the grounds of the plant.

Recreation in Joliet

1. City recreation - Belongs to the park district.

Much of the acreage of Joliet consists of large park areas, but Mr. Jones of the Defense Council thinks there should be more small park centers scattered around the city.

2. Clubs - C.I.O., Y.M.C.A., & Industrial Club (composed of top executives of Joliet industries) all carry on recreational programs. Industrial Club carries on a big program for industrial workers, & Y.M.C.A. & C.I.O. have gyms. Y.M.C.A. has a women's division, although as far as we could tell, most of the women's program is carried out only on Mondays.

3. Programs of other agencies

a. W.P.A. - Have 5 centers in Joliet, but

Mr. Lathrop says they are inadequate. They are mostly for children. Mr. Walkey, special W.P.A. representative, has been sent into Joliet to do something about

the recreational program.

b. Y.S.O. - Miss Lindsay, Y.S.O representative in the Joliet defense area, is working with a group of Joliet girls who are employed in the shell-loading plant at Hanbaker. At present, this group is planning a dance.

* Commercial recreation

a. Several theaters

b. Dance Halls - one belonging to the Elks; one in the former Chamber of Commerce Building.

In general, people in Joliet believe that the commercial recreational facilities are adequate, especially if the people employed at the munitions plants are taken from the local labor supply.

Recreation - Wilmington, Del.

(See also notes of interview with Miss Lindsay).

Story concerning recreational needs of Wilmington, community attitudes, etc., very complicated and considerable difference of opinion found. Mr. Robinson, regional recreational director for Federal Security Agency, was first interviewed in Chicago. He said that last February a survey had been made of community facilities available for recreation and that it had been decided that probably a new building was not necessary. However another survey had been made recently, was found that school was in use most of the time, etc., and so Mr. R. has agreed to recommend a recreation building for Wilmington - is on the list of bldgs. to be included in new appropriation bill. - Mr. R. said that a meeting had been held with representatives of the (one)

community with reference to a building
and a worker. He said that Miss Lindsay
of N.S.O. (Y.W.) was already in the
community. -

As noted in interview with Miss L. she
believes that the town was eager to get
a building but reacted very unfavorably
when she "appeared without a building."
She said that it is true the townspeople
need a building for their own regular
activities, ~~but~~ the numerous clubs have
no suitable meeting place, etc. - However
Miss Lindsay does not believe the town
is particularly friendly to women
workers - or union workers who are
living in the municipal or other trailer
camps. Miss Lindsay said she had got
permission to use the American Legion Hall
for a time but the first time she
invited some of the trailer women
there to an afternoon party, the Legion
people objected and Miss Lindsay was
asked to get out of the Legion Hall.
Because of the genl. lack of friendliness of the

town, poor recreational facilities, ~~for~~ lack of
bus transportation to the plants, etc., Miss
Lindsay seemed very doubtful whether
a recreation bldg. should be built by
the govt. She believes very few workers
may come to Wilmington and has
been doing much of her work with a
group of girls in Joliet.

As Miss Lindsay had said, residents of the
town were very interested in the
possibility of getting a building. The Rev.
Knight and his wife insisted that
the town has not been entirely unfriendly
to the trailer families, construction workers,
etc. He stated that a good proportion of
the people coming to his church are new
families and are included in church
activities. Mrs. Knight said that she
thought new residents are welcome in
many of the towns clubs, church organizations,
^{for example} etc. (There are approx. 22 of these).

Rev. Knight said that he thinks a new recreation bldg. is very much needed - He has been very active in trying to get the town officials and the fed. govt. together on these problems. - Meetings have been held - and investigations made for a number of months. However Rev. Knight said that Mr. Wade - a man for Fed. Security, had told him the day before that, if Wilmington agrees to meet certain govt. requirements, he and Mr. Robinson will recommend a 40,000 recreation bldg. for Wilmington.

Rev. Knight said Mr. Wade had definitely said that the building can be provided.

Both Rev. & Mrs. Knight said that there is no possibility of using existing community facilities for a recreation program. The high school gym. is in use all of the time by the school and some other organizations. Rev. Knight said as far as he knows the Elwood Plant and the Hooker Plant each have the gym. one night a week for co. team activities.

ILLINOIS

*Report on Recreational activities of WPA in
Joliet - Wilmington area (Obtained at
state office in Chicago)
not very accurate*

August 19 FS person went into Wilmington - introduced by our supervisor
- close of our summer program - Summer program consisted of two play schools
- three play areas - one trailer camp - Recreation Program - total personnel
employed at that time - one supervisor - five security wage workers.

Winter Program - National Defense Community organized in September - secured
American Legion Hall for operating purposes. This program worked out with
mobile units and service was designed to service Wilmington, Braidwood, and
Elwood. Mobile unit consisted of five people giving their part-time service
due to lack of security wage personnel available.

November 5 secured two play school leaders - facilities for operating
play school in Methodist Church was secured and part-time use of city hall.

November 17 two play schools started in City Hall - Methodist Church designed
especially for trailer people. Major improvements made in American Legion
Hall but facilities still are not adequate.

SUMMARY

The only available personnel with full-time in Wilmington - three play school
leaders today - others have left for private employment.
Their services are augmented through visits of mobile units consisting of
five leaders offering ~~fulltime~~ part-time services - this is usually at
affairs like Community dancing or singing etc..

Report - up to December 1, 1941

Recreation Project has been able to find more adequate facilities and better
personnel in Joliet and the program there consists of ten locations which
serve a great many people in Wilmington. Joliet employs eighteen.

Report taken over telephone
Mr. Baird gave figures 1-6-42

Interview — Miss Lindsay, U.S.O. worker for
Joliet defense area.

After a period of seven weeks during which she has studied the problems arising from the construction of two large defense plants, one at Elwood and one at Hanstakee, Miss Lindsay believes that the main difficulties in the solution of these problems are the fact that the people in the surrounding towns, especially Wilmington, will not assimilate the defense industrial workers into their own groups and that the representatives sent into the area by various agencies to help these workers are not cooperating in the working out of plans.

According to Miss Lindsay, the population of Wilmington (4 miles from the Elwood plant) has increased within the past year from about 1900 to around 9000, and the former residents have just given up in despair and refused to cope with the situation. The new people who have come in, especially, the construction workers who have established residence in trailer camps, are not the type of people that Wilmington wants in its upper class society.

Furthermore, they see no reason for furnishing recreation, etc. for people who make as much money as the defense workers are believed to make.

The newcomers, however, particularly the girls, are no more anxious to be absorbed into the Wilmington population than the people of Wilmington are to have them. There is absolutely nothing there to attract them, no desirable living quarters, no good places to eat (there are only 3 restaurants in the whole town & the food is outrageously high), & no place for clubs to meet or for recreation of any kind.

There are only 200 or 300 girls now working at the plant, but Miss Carmel Steed (assistant personnel director at Elwood Ordnance) expects to employ 2,000 women by Feb. 15, 1942. While the girls now employed are practically all local (mostly from Joliet) and the plant would like to get as many country girls commuting as possible, it is very doubtful if there is enough local labor to supply ^{the} demand; and if a large group of outside girls descend upon Joliet (it is unlikely that they will go to Wilmington unless they have to), there will be a still larger problem of transportation, housing, quarters, recreation, etc.

As to housing, Miss Lindsay feels that the rooms now offered to girls in Joliet (and there will be a great scarcity of them as more girls come in) are entirely inadequate & undesirable.

The girls may get to and from the plant in private cars or on buses running from Joliet, but quite frequently they have to stand on the bus for the entire distance of about 12 miles. ^{a system of private car} ~~There is a bus, however,~~ in use for ~~which takes care of the~~ 4 o'clock til midnight shift. They carry their own lunches which they eat in the change room; and for a while the Company had to provide a bus to carry the girls to & from the toilet facilities twice a day.

In regard to recreation which is her particular interest, Miss Lindsay thinks that the people of Wilmington expected her to provide her own building though the U.S.O. since there is absolutely no building in Wilmington in which organizations can meet. Because she didn't have a building, however, she got access to the American Legion Hall, but was soon asked to give it up. ^{Probably this may have been} ~~Because of the Legion's rule of always~~ ^{of its own members} having someone there when the hall is open was practically impossible to carry out. The two groups with ^{with Mrs. Lister & W.O.}

which she has tried to work as the people in the trailer camps & the girls from Joliet. As to the trailer people (mostly families of construction workers), Miss Lindsay says that she has tried to organize a bowling team among them & that she frequently helps them by doing some of their shopping if she is in town. But she feels now that the Joliet girls need her attention at present. Because many of them in the shell-loading lines have to work a night shift, they have lost their natural social contacts (some of them complained of having lost their boy friends), but they need the money too badly to consider this much of a handicap in their job. ^{They get .59 per hr., & with time & a half for overtime work, some make as much as \$1.20 per hour.} And with the type of work they do, they have to have recreation of some form to relieve the nervous strain. At present, Miss Lindsay is meeting with a group of these girls in Joliet and they are looking for a place in which to have a dance.

Concerning the possibility of putting up a building in the future, Miss Lindsay says that she would question a building for U.S.O. work at Wilmington because she believes that the industrial program won't be there. But while neither the Elwood nor the Stankovic plant was sympathetic to the U.S.O. at first & refused to carry on a re-

Hotel, Wilmington
Elwood, Ill.

creational program in their own name, she feels that
a building in relation to both plants & for both
to use might help considerably.

VII

Joliet - Wilmington - Elwood
Defense Area Summary

copy in current
files - 12/5/43²
5 attached

IX

I. Areas affected by defense plants

A. Defense Plants

Locations

1. Elwood Ordnance

{ 12 miles south of Joliet, Ill.
2 miles north of Wilmington

2. Kankakee Ordnance

{ 10 miles southwest of Joliet
3 miles north of Wilmington
(This plant is really nearer
Elwood than is the Elwood Ord-
nance which in turn is nearer
Kankakee)

B. Towns within area from which commuting is feasible

| <u>Towns</u> | <u>Population (1940 census)</u> | <u>Economic Structure</u> |
|---------------|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. Elwood | 248 | Merely a crossroads @ Seasonal wallpaper in- dustry - 7 companies em- ploying about 1200 people, 75% of whom are women @ Large seasonal calendar co. with about 700 employees busy from late summer to Christmas. @ A macaroni factory em- ploying some women. |
| 2. Joliet | 42,365 | |
| 3. Wilmington | 1,921 | Small residential town with no large industries, although there is a roofing co. which uses women in the office only. |

Joliet - Wilmington - Elwood
Defense Area Summary

Towns within area from which commuting is feasible (cont.)

| | | |
|----------------|--------|--|
| 4. Lockport | 3,475 | Franklin Sail Plane Co., a new co. planning to make gliders for training pilots. are soon to train about 65 women as welders, solderers, & wing makers |
| 5. Rockdale | 1,532 | American Can Co., employing 350 women out of 500 employees. |
| 6. Coal City | 1,852 | a pants factory employing about 350 women. also a wallpaper company. |
| 7. Morris | 6,145 | A paper mill & a foundry but no women employed |
| 8. Manhattan | 601 | |
| 9. Frankfort | 568 | |
| * 10. Hankakee | 22,241 | <p>Ⓐ A hosiery mill employing 1600 women as of Jan. 15, 1942. No noticeable change in employment expected in the next 90 days, but there is the possibility of a lay-off in the future</p> <p>Ⓑ Large stove company - laid off 800 people in Dec. due to priorities. No report as to how many were women</p> <p>Ⓒ Furniture & farm implement company</p> |

Characteristics of surrounding rural area -

Rather fertile farm land. People raise hogs, corn, cattle, chickens, etc.

* Some people from Hankakee are working in the Ordnance Plant. If time permitted, a visit to Hankakee might be of value.

X.

Joliet - Wilmington - Elwood
Defense Area Summary

I. Comments concerning outlying area (beyond commuting distance)

Chicago is the one large city reasonably near the area. If local labor supply is exhausted, it might be possible to bring workers, at least from the southern part of Chicago, directly to the plants by train.

II. Plant Information (see typewritten copy)

III. Agency Coordinating Facilities Needed for Influx of defense Women

Will County Area Defense Council - Mayor George Jones of Joliet, chairman. R. W. Jones, Coordinator.

Council organized 3 weeks prior to visit of agents.

General Plan of Organization - Each city and town in the county has a council of its own. These have individual representatives on the larger county council, but there are no groups ~~such~~ (women's organizations, etc.) which are represented. Committees, for which names of chairmen were not given are:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| a. Defense Bonds & Stamps | d. Conservation |
| b. Fire Rationing | e. Recreation - this is in the program but not actually set up as yet. |
| c. Consumer Welfare | |

5.

Joliet - Wilmington - Elwood
Defense Area Summary

IV. Adequacy of community sanitary facilities for an increased population

Citizens with whom field agents talked in Joliet believe that water supply, sewerage, etc. is adequate for the influx of defense workers. Wilmington also has felt no strain on its sanitary facilities as yet, but Mayor Oswald stated that a sewerage & water extension program had been asked for and would be needed if new housing projects were put up nearby.

V. Transportation facilities

a. Existing - Workers travel either in private cars or on buses. There are scheduled buses running between Joliet and the plants at the beginning & close of work, although there is no bus to take care of the women on the second shift who get off from work at midnight. The workers are met at the gate and carried into the plant by a company bus. Although there are no buses running directly from Wilmington to the plant, it was reported that the buses coming from Hannibal sometimes

6

Joliet - Wilmington - Elwood
Defense Area Summary

Transportation facilities (cont.)

pick up passengers at Wilmington if signaled. These passengers pay no regular fare, but do give a donation.

B. Being provided - There is a hearing now going on at which the Joliet City Bus Lines are appealing for the organization of a separate company to operate the buses between Joliet and the munitions plants. The reason given is the additional burden thrown upon the buses by the restrictions on tires and automobiles.

C. Additional Needs - If the local labor supply becomes exhausted and southern Chicago is drawn upon for workers, it will probably be necessary to have a specially scheduled train to transport these workers to & from work. More bus service between surrounding small towns and plants will be needed, especially because of tire rationing.

Joliet - Wilmington - Elwood
Defense Area Summary

Housing

Joliet - survey made Jan. 8, 1942 at Homes Registration Office, *
of the Homes Registration Office The report for Dec. 20, 1941 to Jan. 20, 1942
The report for Dec. 20, 1941 showed 95
vacant rooms on active file, at end of the month.

Rates are \$5.00 per wk. for private room or \$4.00 per wk. for two people in a room. Men were preferred for 67 of these vacancies, couples for 19, and women for only 10. Only 9 people registering vacancies would give meals, while 8 offered housekeeping privileges. Of the 32 applications for rooms during the Nov. 20, 1941 to Dec. 20, 1941 period, only 2 were made by women; but there were 5 women out of the 32 applicants who applied between Dec. 21 and Jan. 9 (the first half of the Dec. 21 to Jan. 21 reporting period).¹ Although rooms are available, many applicants complain that they are unsatisfactory, especially if too far from the center of town; but the registration office has made no attempt at room inspection.

Figures for the same period indicate a great demand for family dwellings. There were 88 applicants, 72 of whom had been in the city less than 6 months. Between Dec. 20 & Jan. 20 there were 126 applications for houses and 53 of whom had no children with them. The most popular rents are \$45 to \$54 per month. The

There is a shortage of 4 room houses and 2 and 3 room apartments that would rent for around \$50 is needed.

* From recent survey, all figures collected by Miss Cannon at Homes Registration Office in Washington.

Joliet - Wilmington - Elwood
Defense Area Summary

Housing (cont.)

Joliet (cont.)

Government recently built 150 homes in Joliet which have not been rented. The people say that the rents are exorbitant & were set to fit the construction workers wage and not that of the production worker. (It was reported that ~~Mr. Steel~~, the Gov. representative, wanted the real estate people to raise their rents accordingly, and their failure to do so caused a heated battle between the Gov. and the people of Joliet which was still not settled at the time the area was visited (see newspaper clipping))

Wilmington - survey made Jan. 15, 1942. Miss Irene Stanley in charge of room registration, reported that very few single women have asked her assistance as yet & those who have are office workers and restaurant employees. Her work has been mostly with single men and couples, but she has found not more than 12 apartments available to couples. The situation with regard to single girls is even worse. Not more than 6 people have offered to take them, although men roomers have found places in almost every house in Wilmington. Mrs. Knight, wife of the Methodist minister there, has

Joliet - Wilmington - Elwood Defense Area Summary

Housing (cont.)

Wilmington (cont.)

thirteen men and she even let one man sleep in a chair one night because he could find no other place; but she absolutely refuses to let the men bring their wives because she says they are untidy and cause extra work. ~~Men have been known to sleep their wives in,~~

~~however.~~ Rents are from \$5 to \$8 per wk. for private rooms

and \$4 per wk. per person for two people in a room.

Wilmington does have a municipal trailer camp of about 100 trailers with modern facilities for laundering,

etc. There is a small municipal camp at Elwood, too.

Defense Housing Approved - announced between Dec. 14, 1941 and Jan. 23, 1942. Site not definite, but will probably be near Wilmington.

① Detachable houses, 500 units - F. W. A.

② Trailers, 200 units - Farm Security Administration

③ Dormitories, 500 units (for men) - Farm Security Administration

Joliet - Wilmington - Elwood Defense Area Summary

VII. Meals

Wilmington has felt the greatest strain on its eating facilities. There are 7 restaurants there, but ~~is~~ only 3 ~~are~~ ^{are} ~~any~~ of recognizable size. Prices have gone up, but they are still within reasonable limits. With the growth of the defense plants, an extension of these facilities will be necessary.

VIII. Care of Children

Joliet - Two nursery schools operated under the educational program of WPA.

Wilmington

1. Child guidance clinic - started Oct. 1, 1941 by the WPA. Mostly for population already there in a depressed area. This is under the educational division which also operates, in connection with the clinic, a nursery school on the plan of all-day service with a hot meal at noon.
2. Three play schools - mostly for the children of the trailer people. Also a part of the WPA program.

Joliet - Wilmington - Elwood Defense Area Summary

IX Health Facilities

Existing - No hospitals in either Wilmington or Elwood. People in these towns have to go to Joliet which does have some good facilities.

To Be Provided - A grant of \$75,000 has been made for a 28 bed addition to the hospital in Joliet with the stipulation that the community itself must furnish \$50,000.

X Educational Activities

The influx of defense workers has caused a great crowding problem in the schools. The people of Wilmington are especially resentful of this fact because the trailer people who pay no tax are the ones who are overburdening the schools there.

The following action has been taken:

① Wilmington - 4 permanent classrooms have been recommended, 2 for the high school and 2 for the elementary school.

② Joliet - a new 4-room school bldg. has been approved. Is to be located near the Government's new 150 unit housing project (over which the rent battle has been fought) because

Joliet - Wilmington - Elwood Defense Area Summary

Educational Activities (cont.)

otherwise the children living there would have to cross several railroad tracks.

③ Elwood - this town is to get some Gov. funds for the maintenance of schools.

④ Braidwood - There are two schools here, one of which is badly overcrowded while the other has vacant rooms. A recommendation has been made for the transfer of students to divide the burden equally between the two.

XI. Recreation *see typewritten copy*

A. Joliet - In general, the people of Joliet believe that if the munitions plants employ mostly local labor, the recreational facilities of Joliet will be adequate. In addition to the usual commercial amusements and the city recreation provided by the park district, the CYO, YMCA, and Industrial Club all carry on recreational activities. The Industrial Club, composed of the top executives of Joliet's industries, sponsors a big program for industrial workers; and the YMCA and CYO both have gyms. The WPA now

XI. Recreation

A. Joliet- In general , the people of Joliet believe that if the munitions plants employ mostly local labor, the recreational facilities of Joliet will be adequate. However the recreation for girls on the night shift, and the kind of recreation that will relieve the nervous strain of girls working in production plants is necessary. Miss Anne Lindsay, U. S. O. representative in the Joliet defense area is now working with a group of Joliet girls who are employed in one of the ordnance plants.

In addition to the usual commercial amusements in Joliet and to the city recreation provided by the park district, the C. Y. O. YMCA and Industrial Club all carry on recreational activities. The Industrial Club, composed of the top executives of Joliet's industries, sponsors a big program for industrial workers, and the Y. M. C. A. and C. Y. O. both have gymnasiums. The W. P. A. now has five centers in Joliet, operated mostly for children, but these are very inadequate as centers for industrial workers. A new W. P. A. representative has been sent into the area, who hopes to enlarge the program.

B. Wilmington - The recreational situation in Wilmington is more serious. Other than two small theaters, there is nothing either to attract defense workers or to serve the permanent residents. The U. S. O. representative had the use of the American Legion hall for awhile. The community was not friendly to the U. S. O. representative in the beginning because of their disappointment in not securing a recreation building. The people of the community resisted assimilating defense workers into the community at first, but the attitude has changed considerably since the declaration of war. Wilmington is still hoping to get a government recreation building the plans for which include a combination auditorium and gymnasium and some facilities for cooking. There is some doubt if a recreation building for this area should be put in Wilmington, one reason being the lack of adequate transportation facilities from Wilmington to the plants.

Joliet - Wilmington - Elwood Defense Area Summary

Recreation (cont.)

has five centers in Joliet, operated mostly for children, but these are very inadequate. A new WPA representative has been sent into the area, however, who hopes to increase the program. Miss Anne Lindsay, U S O representative in the Joliet defense area, is now working with a group of Joliet girls who are employed in the shell-loading plant at Elwood Ordnance. This group recently sponsored a very successful dance.

B. Wilmington — It is in Wilmington that the recreation situation is most serious. There is absolutely nothing there at present, other than two small theaters, either to attract defense workers or to serve the permanent residents. The chief concern of the townspeople now is a recreation building. Several months ago, Miss Anne Lindsay, WPA representative of U S O, was sent into the area to set up a program of recreation; but when she "appeared without a building," she felt that the people reacted very unfavorably toward her. The American Legion did offer her the use of its hall, however, until she invited some of the trailer women to an afternoon tea there, and then she was asked to

Joliet - Wilmington - Elwood
Defense Area Summary

Recreation (cont.)

get out. Several different versions of this story were told, but it is evident that the hall is no longer available. Because of this attitude of unfriendliness on the part of the permanent residents and the lack of adequate transportation facilities from Wilmington to the plants, Miss Lindsay is doubtful as to whether or not enough of the defense workers will come to Wilmington to justify a Gov. recreation building.

The Rev. and Mrs. L.H. Knight of the Presbyterian Church in Wilmington believe, however, that the people's attitude has changed considerably since the declaration of war and that they are much more willing to assimilate the defense workers into their own groups. Rev. Knight has been very active in trying to get the new building. Mr. Robinson, regional recreational director for the Federal Security Agency, said that a recent survey of the situation did show the need for such a building because the schools and other facilities are already being put to the fullest possible use. As a result, a Gov. recreation building has been recommended and the application

Joliet - Wilmington - Elwood Defense Area Summary

Recreation (cont.)

for it signed by the regional director of Defense Health and Welfare. The general opinion is that Defense Public Works will give its approval. The \$40,000 fireproof bldg. is to have a combination auditorium and gymnasium, and some facilities for cooking. The Federal Security representative said that the building will probably be staffed by U.S.D., although Mr. Baird, state director of WPA, said his organization could staff it if U.S.D. didn't care to. The final decision will be left to Federal Security.

If Wilmington should not get the building for any reason, however, there would still be the possibility of having portable buildings set up by WPA.

After this report was completed, Mr. Robinson, regional recreation representative of Defense Health & Welfare, was interviewed. He said that he was to see the head of Defense Public Works the next day about the recreation bldg. for Wilmington and that if it was not possible to get a permanent building, Defense Public Works might put up a demountable one. Mr.

Robinson also stated that he had asked WSO for a man recreation leader to work with Miss Lindsay, the WSO representative already in the area.

Notes - Joliet - Wilmington - Elwood
Defense area

Persons Interviewed:

Mr. Norman Brown, Division of Research & Statistics,
Ill. Bureau of Placement & Unemployment Compensation
(state office - in Chicago).

Mrs. Ruth Berman - Regional office - Bureau
of Employment Security - (Chicago)

William S. Robinson - Regional Head of Recreational
Division of Defense, Health, & Welfare Services
of Federal Security Agency - (Chicago)
(states of Ohio, Indiana, Ky., Ill., Ind., & W. Va.)

Llewellyn Rogers, Mgr. of Employment Service
for Will. & Grundy Counties - Joliet - head office

Mrs. Clara Titus - Acting Asst. to Mr. Rogers
Charles J. Kellern - Managing Director, Ass'n. of
Commerce, Joliet.

Mrs. Evelyn S. Byron, State Director, Community Service,
Illinois W.P.A. - (Chicago)

R. W. Jones, Coordinator, Will County Area Defense
Council.

Mrs. Ethel L. Nett, Educational & Nursing School, WPA,
Joliet area - (Superior, DuPage, Kane,
Will Counties)

Mrs. Wrenn, local WPA education worker,
Wilmington

Miss Clara Clark, - WPA - Name Registration office,
Jaliet

Miss Anne Lindsey, USO area worker (YWCA)

A. P. Oswell, Mayor of Wilmington, Ill.

Mrs. Merrill, member of Wilmington School
Bd., also active in Red Cross, P.T.A., Am.
Legion Auxiliary.

Rev. L. H. Knight, Presbyterian Minister, Wilmington

Miss Stanley (one of owners of Be Gay Shop in
Wilmington - Room vacancies have been
listed with this shop)

Nathan Lathrop, Will County WPA Recreation
Supervisor

Edward Walkup, WPA Recreation Ward ~~Supervisor~~
(recently sent to Jaliet).

Hugh Riddle, Head of Sub-Regional Office of Defense
Housing of O.C.M. (Chicago) -

W. A. Clapp - Regional Representative, Office of Education,
Federal Security Agency, (Chicago)

Rockford, Illinois
General Notes VII

Rockford, Illinois General Notes

Agents: Sarah Thurman
Martha Ziegler

Sept. 9, 1942

Interviewed Mrs. Ruth D. Nelson, assistant manager of the Employment Service in Rockford. (Mr. Springer, the local manager was out of town). Also talked briefly to Mr. John T. Major, employers relations representative for the Employment Service.

It was said that as far as the Employment Service has been able to determine no women are being employed on manufacturing operations or for machine work by any of the machine tool companies in Rockford although some are being employed for drafting, tracing, blueprint machine operation, inspection, and tool crib work. (Probably the numbers are relatively small).

Mr. Major listed the principal machine tool companies in Rockford as follows: Barber-Colman, W.F. and John Barnes, Barnesdril, Sundstrand Co., Rockford Machine Tool Co. (hydraulic shapers and lathes), Greenlee Co. (woodworking machinery, automatic screw machines, and sundry), Mattison Grinder Co., and Ingersoll Milling Machine Co.

The chief local employer of women in war industries in Rockford appears to be the National Lock Co. which now has war contracts. Women are being used on hand screw machines, punch presses, tapping machines, etc. (Products being made not stated). Also the Rockford Metal Box Specialty Co. is believed to be using some women but the total number of employees of this company is comparatively small.

At least a few local industries in Rockford have been curtailed by the lack of materials. The Illinois Cabinet Co. used to employ about 1000 women and a great many of these (and perhaps all) have been laid off. However it was said that many of these women are married and that since most of their husbands are now earning enough to support the family, many of these women now seem to prefer to stay at home rather than to look for new jobs. The Thayer Piano Action Co. is also practically out of business.

Mr. Major said that the machine tool companies have apparently been able to find enough male labor thus far and that no expansion in the numbers employed by machine tool firms is expected from now on. In fact the machine tool business may begin to recede before many months have passed in the opinion of Mr. Major.

Employment Service active file: Male
2226

Female
1597

see 7 8/31/42.

Training Facilities for Women:

Interviewed Mr. Walter Shumway, head of vocational training program in Rockford. A report of the National Defense Training program is attached. This shows that 43 women were enrolled in all kinds of pre-employment and supplementary classes from July 1, 1942 to Sept. 30, 1942. Mr. Shumway said that he started admitting some women to training classes as much as a year and a half ago but he did not have figures available as to the total number of women who have received training. The first group were 20 women referred by the W.P.A. Of these 18 were placed in industry. (Mr. Shumway indicated that he had had some difficulty with the state vocational officials who felt that he was training women in violation of some of the general policies which prevailed at the time he began training women. At that time the state officials did not think there was sufficient demand for women to train them).

The general types of classes available are shown in the attached report. Mr.

Shumway said that at first men and women had been trained in separate classes because there was only one rest room available in connection with the shop. However some persons had pointed out that women will have to work with men when they get into industry and so it may be better to train them in the same classes. Therefore, where facilities permit, some women are now being encouraged to go into classes where men are also being trained.

There is no set period of time in which workers complete their training. Class instructors recommend an individual for placement when it is felt that she is ready to take a job.

Mr. Shumway mentioned that at present 7 women are being trained in a class in acetylene welding. Five of these have been referred from the Barnes Ordnance Plant.

A brief visit was made to one of the training classes being conducted in a junior high school. ~~There~~ There were 6 women present, three of whom were Negroes.

The predominant type of machine in the room was a small, bench-type lathe. There were quite a number of these. Also there was a large 17" Sidney lathe, and fairly large Rockford Milling Machine, a shaper, an Atlas Single Spindle Drill, and some other miscellaneous machines. The foreman said that the women get practice in the use of measuring instruments by measuring the accuracy of their own work while they are learning. Apparently also some blueprints are used by the women but there are regular supplementary classes in blueprint reading.

Mr. Shumway said that one of the Negro women has about completed her training and is a good machine operator. He "will be interested in seeing whether he is going to be able to place her."

Interviewed Mr. Edward Ziener, head of NYA training center, Rockford.

He gave some information about a new type of course for women with which the NYA is now experimenting in this center. The course is very new and it is too early as yet to judge the results. This is really a course to train women as foremen, sub-formen, or instructors. Ten girls who had already had from 10 weeks to 3 months training in NYA centers in Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin, were picked to come to Rockford to take this course. The NYA is planning to use these girls as instructors and supervisors in its own shops when they finish the course, but, perhaps they could be used for similar work elsewhere. Mr. Ziener said that the plan is to keep these girls in this course from 4 to 6 weeks.

The NYA uses the cards which were prepared by Mr. Shumway on which are listed the most common types of operations on several different machines. (See attached set). When the girls came to Rockford for the foremen's class they were asked to

check on these cards the operations which they already know how to perform. Then they were tested to be sure that they could perform these operations. ~~If they passed~~ As each girl passed various tests these operations were checked off. Then the girl was able to concentrate on the operations on which she needed additional training.

Each afternoon the girls are given at least one hour of class room work. They are given instructions during this period and encouraged to ask questions. Often the shop superintendent gives talks during this period which may last more than an hour on some days. It is also planned to have a local Rockford man who has been doing training in the TWI program to come into this class occasionally.

Of the ten girls originally referred to the class one soon left. (It developed that she was married and wanted to go back home again) One of the remaining 9 was referred to this class because she was the best person in the training center from which she came, but she is an expert in sheet metal work and really does not belong in the machine shop course. The other 8 apparently are working out satisfactorily thus far.

The minimum term in the regular machine shop course at this center is 6 weeks. Training is given on lathes, drills, shapers, cylindrical and thread grinders. From July 1 to Sept 1, 1942 93 people were placed in industries of which 34 were women.

Mr. Ziener stated that there are about 43 firms in Rockford which have war contracts. Some of these have women but no definite information was obtained as to the exact kinds of industries which are employing women.

The NYA has been trying to discourage companies from hiring trainees before they have had sufficient training, since they are not efficient workers and this naturally reflects on the NYA. Reports are made out for each individual each week by the foremen. Employers are being encouraged to ask to see these cards when job applicants say they have had NYA training since these cards show the extent of the work they have had. (However it is probably still true that some people are obtaining jobs for themselves after only a brief period of training)

Later note: A few days later Miss Gertrude Roggeveen of the personnel dept. of the International Harvester Co. was interviewed in Chicago. She happened to mention that she has been devoting part of her time to assisting the NYA with its training program and had a great deal to do with the setting up of the course for women foremen or supervisors at Rockford. She has been keeping in touch with this work by going to Rockford on Saturdays.

NATIONAL DEFENSE TRAINING PROGRAM

ROCKFORD PUBLIC SCHOOLS

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

GENERAL REPORT

JULY 22, 1940 to JUNE 30, 1942

ROBERT B. SHUMWAY, DIRECTOR

SELMER H. BERG

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

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ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL DEFENSE TRAINING PROGRAM

The National Defense Training Program was authorized by the Federal Government in July 1940 and is financed with Federal funds, distributed through the State Board for Vocational Education. The program is supervised by the State Board for Vocational Education, but is operated by the local Board of Education and its administrative representatives, the superintendent of schools and the director.

In addition it is stipulated by the United States Office of Education that there shall be a local advisory committee and a group of consultants from industry and labor to assist in planning and guiding the program.

The membership of these groups is as follows:

Local Advisory Committee

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| Granberg, Bengt | 2210 Oaklawn Ave. | Sundstrand Mach. Tool | M. 2991 |
| Johnson, Gustaf A. | 1301 - 20th Street | Mattison Mach. Works | M. 1967 |
| Mattison, Alan | 2127 Clinton Avenue | Mattison Mach. Works | M. 1967 |
| Newton, Harry | 519 Fisher Avenue | Rkfd. Mach. Tool Co. | M. 4070 |
| Peerlee, Harry | 1404 - 25th Street | Post Office Dept. | M. 1748 |
| Reilly, Clarence | 607 S. Henrietta Ave. | J. I. Case Co. | M. 770 |

Consultants

| | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| Ekstrom, Gust | 802 Lundvall Avenue | Sundstrand Mach. Tool | M. 2991 |
| Fairbairn, Walter | 1525 Post Avenue | Barnes Drill Company | M. 3600 |
| Smith, Frank | 619 Auburn Street | W. P. A. | M. 3380 |
| Springer, Walter | 503 Blaisdell Street | I. S. E. S. | M. 1798 |
| Zienor, Edward | 1726 Oxford Street | N. Y. A. | M. 224 |

ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL DEFENSE TRAINING PROGRAM

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| Johnson, Gustaf A. | 1301 - 20th Street | Mattison Mach. Works | M.1967 |
| Mattison, Alan | 2127 Clinton Avenue | Mattison Mach. Works | M.1967 |
| Newton, Harry | 519 Fisher Avenue | Rkfd. Mach. Tool Co. | M.4070 |
| Peerlee, Harry | 1404 - 25th Street | Post Office Dept. | M.1748 |
| Reilly, Clarence | 607 S. Henrietta Ave. | J. I. Case Co. | M. 770 |

Consultants

| | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------|
| Ekstrom, Gust | 802 Lundvall Avenue | Sundstrand Mach.Tool | M.2991 |
| Fairbairn, Walter | 1525 Post Avenue | Barnes Drill Company | M.3600 |
| Smith, Frank | 619 Auburn Street | W. P. A. | M.3380 |
| Springer, Walter | 503 Blaisdell Street | I. S. E. S. | M.1798 |
| Zienor, Edward | 1726 Oxford Street | N. Y. A. | M. 224 |

NATIONAL DEFENSE TRAINING PROGRAM

GENERAL SUMMARY

JULY 22, 1940 to JUNE 30, 1942

Number of Trainees

Total Number having received training..... 7,279

Supplementary (employed)..... 5,547

Pre-employment (unemployed).... 1,732

Estimated number having received employment..1,124

Number of Instructors

Average number of instructors..... 35

Most of the classes operate after school
hours and the instructors serve on a part-
time basis.

Courses Offered

Blue Print Reading and Drafting

Electrical Maintenance

Gear Design

Industrial Chemistry

Machine Tool Operation

Pattern Making

Shop Mathematics

Tool-Fixture Design

Use of the Machinery Handbook

Welding - Arc and Acetylene

NATIONAL DEFENSE TRAINING PROGRAM
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES AND REIMBURSEMENT BY
THE STATE BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
JULY 22, 1940 to JUNE 30, 1942

Expenditures

Instruction

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Salaries - Supervisors, Instructors, Tool Crib Men, and Clerks | 72,947.08 |
| Office Supplies - Equipment | 1,997.64 |
| Instructional Supplies | <u>29,634.42</u> |
| | 104,579.14 |

Operation

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Salaries - Janitors and Firemen | 17,519.79 |
| Electricity for Machines | 8,799.84 |
| Fuel - Reimbursement to Board of Education | <u>8,812.15</u> |
| | <u>35,131.78</u> |

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| Total Expenditures | \$ <u>139,710.92</u> |
|--------------------|----------------------|

| | |
|--|---------------|
| <u>Reimbursement</u> - State Board for Vocational Education | \$ 139,710.93 |
|--|---------------|

NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION
STATE BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
FOR SHOP EQUIPMENT

| Machines Approved | Machines Purchased | Company | Estimated Cost | Amount Spent | Total Estimated Cost | Total Amount Spent |
|---|--|------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| <u>East High</u> | | | | | | |
| 1 14" Hydraulic Shaper | 1 12" Hydraulic Shaper and Accessories | Rkfd. Mach. Tool Co. | 2600.00 | 2669.00 | | |
| 1 Set Tap & Die $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1" (#312 Greenfield) | 1 Set Tap & Die $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1" (#312 Greenfield) | Mid-States Ind. Corp. | 59.25 | 60.43 | | |
| 1 Kearney & Trecker - 2HL Plain Milling Machine | 1 Kearney & Trecker - 2HL Plain Milling Machine | Jackson-Fotsch Co. | 4000.00 | 3928.57 | 6659.25 | 6658.00 |
| <u>West High</u> | | | | | | |
| 1 Kearney & Trecker - 2HL Plain Milling Machine | 1 Kearney & Trecker - 2HL Plain Milling Machine | Jackson-Fotsch Co. | 4200.00 | 3924.10 | | |
| 1 Steptoe or Rockford 12" Shaper | 1 12" Hydraulic Shaper & Accessories | Rkfd. Mach. Tool Co. | 2400.00 | 2669.00 | | |
| 1 Johnson Furnace-Complete (#650 Gas) | 1 Johnson Furnace-Complete (#650 Gas) | Factory Supply Co. | 175.00 | 95.80 | | |
| 1 Set Spiral Hand Reamers $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1" with stock | 1 Set #115-S $1\frac{1}{8}$ to 1" x 32nd Whitman & Barnes Carbon Spiral Flute Hand Reamers | Mid-States Ind. Corp. | 56.00 | 32.44 | | |
| 1 Set Tap & Die N.C.&N.F.- $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1" (Adjustable Stock) | 1 #523 Card Paragon Tap & Die Set | Factory Supplies Co. | 60.00 | 59.81 | 6891.00 | 6781.15 |
| <u>Old Senior High</u> | | | | | | |
| 1 Arc Welder 350 Amps. (Marquette - New) | 1 Arc Welder 350 Amps. (Marquette - New) | Mid-States Ind. Corp. | 498.00 | 514.49 | | |
| 1 Set Manifold for six Torches | 1 Set Manifold for six Torches | Linde Air Products Co. | 350.00 | 327.05 | 848.00 | 841.54 |
| <u>Lincoln Jr. High</u> | | | | | | |
| 1 Kearney & Trecker - 2HL Plain Milling Machine | 1 Kearney & Trecker-2HL Plain Milling Machine | Jackson-Fotsch Co. | 4200.00 | 4369.27 | | |

| Machines Approved | Machines Purchased | Company | Estimated Cost | Amount Spent | Total Estimated Cost | Total Amount |
|--|---|------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 1 10" Double End Grinder | 1 10" Double End Grinder | Factory Supply Co. | 120.00 | 127.35 | | |
| 1 #A 270 K.O. Lee Cutter Grinder | 1 #1UG Utility Pedestal Base Grinder | Factory Supply Co. | 355.00 | 161.14 | 4675.00 | 4657.76 |
| <u>Roosevelt Jr. High</u> | | | | | | |
| 1 Kearney & Trecker - 2HL Plain Milling Machine | 1 Kearney & Trecker - 2HL Plain Milling Machine | Jackson-Fotsch Co. | 4200.00 | 4372.35 | | |
| 1 #A 270 K. O. Lee Cutter Grinder | 1 #2UG-US Utility Pedestal Grinder | Factory Supply Co. | 355.00 | 180.00 | | |
| 1 Johnson Furnace - Complete (#650 Gas) | 1 Johnson Furnace-Complete (#650 Gas) | Factory Supply Co. | 175.00 | 95.80 | 4730.00 | 4648.15 |
| <u>Washington Jr. High</u> | | | | | | |
| 10 Pr. Micrometers 1" by Thousands (Starrett 203) | 10 Pr. Micrometers 1" by Thousands (Starrett 203) | 2 - Factory Supply Co. | 55.00 | 73.76 | | |
| 1 Set Tap & Die $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1" N.F.N.C. (#312 Greenfield) | 1 #523 Card Paragon Tap & Die Set | 8 - R. Wharton Co. | | | | |
| 1 #1 270 K.O. Lee Cutter Grinder | 1 #70 Dumore Precision Lathe Grinder | Factory Supply Co. | 49.25 | 59.81 | | |
| 1 12" 4 Jaw Chuck | 1 #214 10" 4 Jaw Independent Cushman Lathe Chuck | Factory Supply Co. | 355.00 | 398.80 | | |
| 1 Johnson Furnace-Complete (#650 Gas) | 1 Johnson Furnace-Complete (#650 Gas) | Mid-States Ind. Corp. | 100.40 | 100.12 | | |
| | | Factory Supply Co. | 175.00 | 95.80 | 734.65 | 728.29 |

1. Since it was impossible to secure some of the equipment originally approved, substitutions were allowed.
2. Original appropriation approved January 30, 1941.
3. All of the above equipment has now been installed in the school shops as indicated.
4. This equipment is the property of the State Board for Vocational Education. It is loaned to the Rockford Board of Education for use in National Defense Training Classes and regular high school industrial arts classes.

| | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| Total Amount Allowed | \$24,537.90 |
| Total Amount Spent | <u>24,314.89</u> |
| Unexpended Balance | \$ 223.01 |

NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

CLASS ENROLLMENT SUMMARY FOR CURRENT PERIOD

JULY 1, 1942 to SEPTEMBER 30, 1942

| CLASS | Supplementary 6-hour | | Pre-Employment 15-hour | | Pre-Employment 30-hour | | TOTAL | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | No. Classes | Enroll- ment | No. Classes | Enroll- ment | No. Classes | Enroll- ment | No. Classes | Enroll- ment |
| Machine | 19 | 279 | 5 | 69 | 7 | 117 | 31 | 465 |
| Welding | 7 | 207 | 1 | 33 | | | 8 | 240 |
| B. Print | 3 | 54 | | | | | 3 | 54 |
| Jig-Fixture | 1 | 20 | | | | | 1 | 20 |
| Electric | 1 | 14 | | | | | 1 | 14 |
| Pattern | 1 | 18 | | | | | 1 | 18 |
| | | | | | | TOTAL | 45 | 811 |
| <u>Women taking training (Included in above summary)</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Machine | - | 6 | - | 9 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 35 |
| Welding | - | 4 | | | | | - | 4 |
| B. Print | - | 4 | | | | | - | 4 |
| | | | | | | TOTAL | 1 | 43 |

NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM
CLASS SCHEDULE
July 1, 1942 to September 30, 1942

Pre-Employment (Unemployed Persons)
Training Period (Six Hours Daily - Five Days Per Week)

| Code Number | Class | Time | Instructor |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| <u>Lincoln Jr. High</u> | | | |
| P1949ML-12 | Machine Tool | 12:30 - 6:30PM | Clow, N. (H.S. Teacher) |
| P1990ML-12 | Machine Tool | 10:00PM-4:00AM | Zumbro, E. (Full Time) |
| <u>Roosevelt Jr. High</u> | | | |
| P1950MR-12 | Machine Tool | 4:00PM-10:00PM | Bjorge, T. (Jr. H.S. Teacher) |
| | | | Zumbro, R. (Barber-Colman) |
| | | | Houghton, J. (Rfd. Drilling Mach.) |
| P1985MR-12 | Machine Tool | 10:00PM- 4:00AM | Pettigrew, J. (Full Time) |
| <u>Washington Jr. High</u> | | | |
| ^{MLW} P1931ME-12 | Machine Tool-Women | 12:00-6:00PM | Telander, Harry (H.S. Teacher) |
| <u>East High School</u> | | | |
| P1991ME-12 | Machine Tool | 7:30AM- 2:00PM | Olson, Oscar (H.S. Teacher) |
| <u>West High School</u> | | | |
| P1989MWe-12 | Machine Tool | 7:30AM- 2:00PM | Pratt, Charles (H.S. Teacher) |
| Total | | | |

15 Hr. Pre-Employment (Persons employed in Non-Defense Industries)
Training Period (3 Hours Daily - 5 Days Per Week)

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| <u>Lincoln Jr. High</u> | | | |
| P1939ML-12 | Machine Tool | 7:00PM-10:00PM | Hartje, W.V. (Barber-Colman) |
| | | | Zumbro, E. W. (Full Time) |
| <u>Roosevelt Jr. High</u> | | | |
| P1995MR-12 | Machine Tool | 12:00 - 3:00PM | Hand, Carl (Full Time) |
| <u>Washington Jr. High</u> | | | |
| P1932MWe-12 | Machine Tool | 7:00-10:00PM | Hand, Carl (Full Time) |
| <u>East High School</u> | | | |
| P1929ME-12 | Machine Tool | 9:00PM-12:00PM | Boguski, Walter (H.S. Teacher) |
| <u>West High School</u> | | | |
| P1930MWe-12 | Machine Tool | 5:30PM- 8:30PM | Boguski, Walter (H.S. Teacher) |
| <u>Old High School</u> | | | |
| ^{WH} P1936ME-12 | Welding Arc-Gas | 9:30PM-12:30PM | Crabbe, G. (Full Time) |
| | | | Webb, Sylvester |

Supplementary Classes (Persons employed in war essential industries)
Training Period (Two Three-Hour Periods Per Week or Six Hours Sat.
or Sun.)

West High School

| | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| S1954MWe-12 | Machine T-S | Fri. | 8:30- 11:30 | Ascani, A. (Gardner Mach. Co.) |
| | | Sat. | 7:30- 10:30 | |
| S1955MWe-12 | Machine T-Th | | 8:30- 11:30 | Ascani, A. (Gardner Mach. Co.) |
| S1956MWe-12 | Machine Sat. PM | | 1:30- 7:30 | Peterson, Wm. (J.L. Clark Co.) |
| S1983MWe-12 | Machine M-W | | 8:30- 11:30 | Wertsch, G. (H. S. Teacher) |
| S1957MWe-12 | Machine Sat. AM | | 7:30- 1:30 | Robeson, C. (H. S. Teacher) |
| S1986EWe-12 | Electric T-Th | | 7:00- 10:00 | Francis, A. (Barber-Colman) |

East High School

| | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------|------|------------|------------------------------------|
| S1960ME-12 | Machine T-Sat | Fri. | 6:00- 9:00 | Hamilton, R. (Rfd. Mach. Tool Co.) |
| | | Sat. | 7:30-10:30 | |
| S1961ME-12 | Machine M-W | | 6:00- 9:00 | Van Boxel, A. (Ingersoll's) |
| S1962ME-12 | Machine T-Th | | 6:00- 9:00 | Loy, G. (Ingersoll's) |
| S1963ME-12 | Machine Sat. PM | | 1:30- 7:30 | Houghton, J. (Rfd. Drilling Mach.) |
| S1964ME-12 | Machine Sat. AM | | 7:30- 1:30 | Boguski, W. (H. S. Teacher) |
| S1984PME-12 | Pattern Making M-W | | 7:00-10:00 | Berg, G. (H. S. Teacher) |

Lincoln Jr. High

| | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|--|------------|-----------------------------------|
| S1972MDL-12 | Jig & Fixture T-Th | | 7:00-10:00 | Early, Jess (Sund. Mach. Tool) |
| S1973MDL-12 | B.P.Rdg.-Drafting M-W | | 7:00-10:00 | Schade, O. (H. S. Teacher) |
| S1976ML-12 | Machine Sat. AM | | 7:30- 1:30 | Zumbro, E. (Full Time) |
| S1982ML-12 | Machine Sat. PM | | 1:30- 7:30 | Fredberg, R. (Barber-Colman) |
| S1927ML-12 | Machine Sun. AM | | 7:30- 1:30 | Parduhn, R. |
| S1928ML-12 | Machine Sun. PM | | 1:30- 7:30 | Beckman, E. (Atwood Vacuum Mach.) |

Roosevelt Jr. High

| | | | | |
|------------|------------------------|--|------------|--------------------------------|
| S1965DR-12 | B.P.Rdg.-Drafting M-W | | 7:00-10:00 | Annis, Arthur (H. S. Teacher) |
| S1966DR-12 | B.P.Rdg.-Drafting T-Th | | 7:00-10:00 | Brown, Paul (Barnes Drill Co.) |
| S1980MR-12 | Machine Sat. AM | | 7:30- 1:30 | Pratt, C. (H. S. Teacher) |
| S1981MR-12 | Machine Sat. PM | | 1:30- 7:30 | Hartje, W. (Barber-Colman) |
| S1925MR-12 | Machine Sun. AM | | 7:30- 1:30 | Zumbro, R. (Barber-Colman) |
| S1926MR-12 | Machine Sun. PM | | 1:30- 7:30 | Pettigrew, J. (Full Time) |

Washington Jr. High

| | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|--|------------|--------------------------|
| S1996MWe-12 | Machine Sat. PM | | 1:30- 7:30 | Eck, Erick (City Sealer) |
|-------------|-----------------|--|------------|--------------------------|

Senior High - Old High

| | | | | |
|------------|-----------------------|--|------------|--------------------------------|
| S1967WH-12 | Welding Arc-Gas M-W | | 6:30- 9:30 | Crabbe, G. (Full Time) |
| | | | | Wilson, R. (Camp Grant) |
| S1968WH-12 | Welding Arc-Gas T-Th | | 6:30- 9:30 | Crabbe, G. (Full Time) |
| | | | | Harvey, W. (Continental Motor) |
| S1969WH-12 | Welding Arc-Gas (Fri. | | 6:30- 9:30 | Crabbe, G. (Full Time) |
| | (Sat. | | 7:30-10:30 | Webb, Sylvester |
| S1970WH-12 | Welding Arc-Gas Sat. | | 7:30- 1:30 | Wilson, R. (Camp Grant) |
| S1994WH-12 | Welding Arc-Gas Sat. | | 1:30- 7:30 | Crabbe, G. (Full Time) |
| | | | | Harvey, W. (Continental Motor) |
| S1934WH-12 | Welding Arc-Gas Sun. | | 7:30- 1:30 | Harvey, W. (Continental Motor) |
| S1935WH-12 | Welding Arc-Gas Sun. | | 1:30- 7:30 | Crabbe, G. (Full Time) |

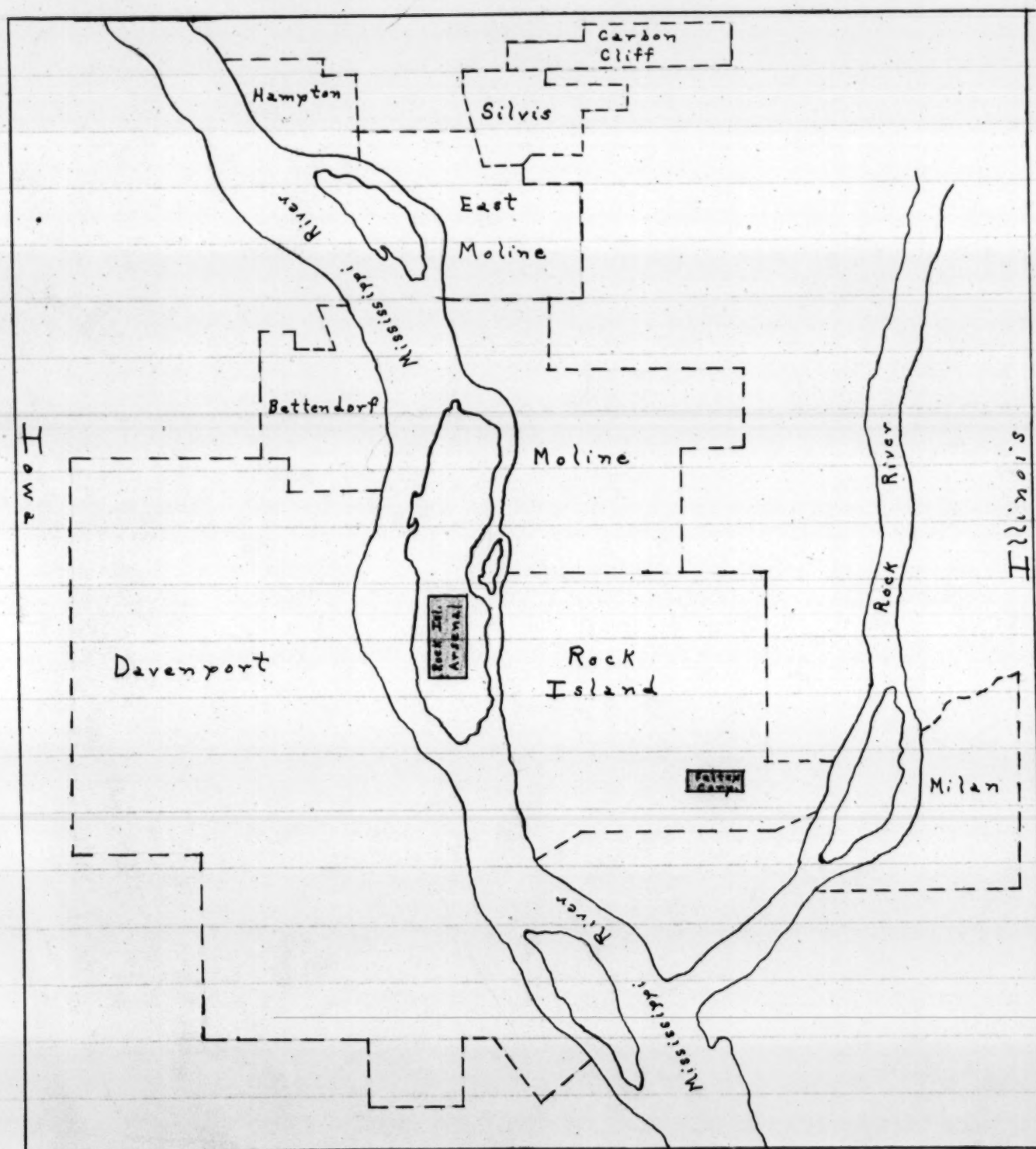
Illinois
Region ~~VI~~ VII
Community Notes

Rock Island
Moline
Davenport

Rock Island - Moline - Davenport
defense area summary

VII

2



There are some men commuting from small towns outside the area shown above, but the real defense program and its problems center in the 9 cities whose boundaries almost overlap to form a closely knit industrial area of about 175,000 people.

(IOWA) *Region IX VII files*

ROCK ISLAND - MOLINE - DAVENPORT / DEFENSE AREA SUMMARY - ILLINOIS
February, 1942 (Confidential)

I. Areas affected by defense plants:

a. Defense Plants

Rock Island Arsenal

Feltex Corporation

b. Towns within area from which commuting is feasible:

| <u>Towns</u> | <u>Population (1940 census)</u> |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| Rock Island, Ill. ✓ | 42,775 |
| Davenport, Iowa ✓ | 66,039 |
| Moline, Ill. ✓ | 34,608 |
| East Moline, Ill. ✓ | 12,359 |
| Silvis, Ill. ✓ | 2,990 |
| Milan, Ill. ✓ | 1,210 |
| Bettendorf, Iowa ✓ | 3,143 |

Economic Structure

These cities are so located that together they form a great industrial center, and it is impossible to separate them in regard to economic structure. They have long been known as "the farm implement manufacturing capital of the world." Here are found the International Harvester Company, Deere & Company, and the J. I. Case Company. Industries employing some women are the garment, needle craft, and rubber establishments. The city of Rock Island itself is also the home of two large insurance companies which use women workers to a great extent. This is not, however, the type of industrial area in which many women can be employed. The chief product, farm implements, is the kind that requires a male labor force.

c. Characteristics of surrounding rural area:

The surrounding rural area is made up of fertile farm land. Rock Island and Mercer Counties are known as livestock centers where livestock farming and dairying predominate. There is also a little coal mining in which about 100 men are employed.

d. Comments concerning outlying area (beyond commuting distance):

Because of its diversified transportation facilities which include railway, waterway, and highway, and its nearness not only to raw materials but also to many of the large centers of consumption in the United States, the Rock Island area is strategically located for manufacturing and distribution of its products. It is less than 325 miles from the large cities of St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, and Des Moines.

II. Agency coordinating facilities needed for influx of defense women:

Rock Island County Defense Council - This council, of which Mr. R. B. MacDonald from Moline, Ill, is chairman, is the coordinating body for the entire area and directs the efforts of the individual city councils in Moline, East Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, Silvis, and Milan. The city councils do have representatives from various group organizations. Although no information concerning names and committees was secured, it is evident from the reports of people interviewed that those responsible for housing, recreation, transportation, etc., are making every effort to cooperate with each other in the solution of any problems involved in the defense program.

III. Adequacy of community sanitary facilities for an increased population:

According to all reports, sanitary facilities in the area are entirely adequate. Rock Island completed in 1940 a new three-million dollar sewerage system and disposal plant.

IV. Transportation facilities:

Existing - Bus transportation throughout the Quad-city area (Davenport, Rock Island, Moline, East Moline) is fairly adequate at present. With regard to the arsenal, there is bus service right up to the door every one-half hour from Moline, Davenport, and Rock Island. At closing time, there are several buses to each city which pick up the men at the various shops scattered over the arsenal grounds. Miss Clair, personnel manager at the arsenal, said that if there is not adequate transportation directly to the homes of the girls on the 3:00 to 11:00 p.m. shift, they are taken home in Government cars. The situation at the Feltex Corporation, however, is more serious. The nearest bus line runs only within one-half mile of the plant, and many of the girls are on night shifts. So far, they have either had to walk this distance or double up in private cars.

Being Provided - The Quad-city area is already making provisions to handle the increased need for transportation facilities resulting from the new tank production program to be started here soon. The local bus lines of Davenport are mapping out a heavier schedule to the Bettendorf plants which are to handle a part of this program. The Rock Island County Defense Council is sending out a questionnaire asking workers to tell how they get to and from work, what streets and roads they use, at what hours they travel, etc. From the information secured, the Council plans to redirect the flow of traffic and rearrange transportation schedules so there will be no bottlenecks.

Additional Needs. - As the effects of tire rationing become more and more acute, one very urgent need will be for workers coming in private cars to double up and bring others with them.

(Ill.)

Rock Island, Moline, /Davenport (Ibwa)
Defense Area

- 3 -

V. Housing - Survey made Feb. 13, 1942 at Homes Registration office in Rock Island:

The housing problem in the Rock Island Defense Area is not that of finding rooms for single women but rather that of securing dwellings for families with children. Since the nature of Rock Island's largest industries is such that the proportion of women employed is relatively small and the defense program has created no great demand for them, the supply of available rooms has been sufficient to take care of the few who did migrate into the area. Within the past year, the Y.W.C.A room registration service has placed approximately 150 girls. Rates are \$3.50 and \$4.00 for a single room (average = \$4.00) and \$6.00 for two people in a room (\$3.00 per person). The housing of women workers has been handled largely by the "Y" and other social agencies such as the "Lend a Hand Club" in Davenport which not only helps girls find rooms but also runs a home for them. The Homes Registration offices in the area, staffed by the W.P.A., have had only three or four applications from single girls. Their work has been with the family unit.

The scarcity of dwellings for families with children has become so acute in the Rock Island area that a special appeal has been made to the people urging them to cooperate with the Homes Registration offices in the prompt listing of all vacancies. A special W.P.A. man has been stationed at the arsenal to take applications of incoming defense workers for houses and then to clear with the regular registration offices.

The greatest shortage of dwellings is in the 4, 5, 6 room types at monthly rentals of \$25, \$30, \$35. The majority of the applicants have lived in the city less than 6 months and average 2 children per family, but in most vacancies children are not allowed. With regard to rooms, there seems to be no general preference for either men or women, but very few of those listing vacancies will serve meals or allow light-housekeeping privileges.

Davenport, whose homes registration office has just recently been set up, is the only one of the Quad-cities which has been able to take care of its housing problems by private capital entirely without the need for a Government project. Defense housing units set up by the Government in the other three cities are as follows:

Rock Island City - 305 units ("Arsenal Courts")
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East Moline City - 97 units ("Oak Grove")

VI. Eating Facilities:

Eating facilities are fairly adequate in Rock Island and Moline. Davenport probably has the best facilities in the area. As far as is known, no additional provisions are being made.

(Ill.)

Rock Island, Moline/ Davenport (IDWA) - 4 -
Defense Area

VII. Care of Children:

There are two nursery schools in the area. One of these was set up at Rock Island in 1937 for people with low incomes or on relief. It is run on the all-day plan with a hot meal at noon, and is sponsored by W.P.A. The other school is operated by the "Ladies Industrial Relief" at Davenport for the children of working mothers.

Mrs. Kerns, W.P.A. educational supervisor for the Rock Island area, stated that an increasing number of mothers are going to work; and she feels that there is a definite need for a child center. She is now working on a survey which will show this need in concrete figures, and she plans to use the information collected as a basis for asking that such a center be set up in Rock Island City. The project will be rather expensive but volunteer workers can be used and Mrs. Kerns suggested that the children who can afford it might even be charged a small fee for their hot noon-day meal.

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Hospital facilities in the area are entirely adequate except for a great emergency according to Chamber of Commerce reports. The 5 hospitals in the cities of Davenport, Rock Island, and Moline, have a total of 752 beds and could add 313 more if necessary. There are sufficient doctors and nurses, although many of the doctors are subject to being drafted by Selective Service. Facilities by cities are:

Davenport - 2 hospitals; total of 325 rooms

Moline - 2 hospitals; no report on rooms but an addition to one hospital is already underway.

Rock Island - 1 hospital; 150 beds.

IX. Educational Facilities:

Rock Island - Rock Island has 700 more children in its schools this year than it had a year ago, but since it had already extended its school facilities, it has been able to absorb the newcomers readily. The only real problem of overcrowding occurred in the school serving the vicinity of the Government defense housing project, but the Government has provided funds to relieve the situation in this school.

(Ill.)

Rock Island, Moline, / Davenport (Idwa) - 5 -
Defense Area

IX. Educational Facilities (cont.):

Davenport - In addition to a recent \$3,000,000 extension of its school program, Davenport has rerouted some of the children in its schools to prevent overcrowding and has furnished transportation for them when needed as a result of the transfer. The city expects no further problems.

Moline, E. Moline, & Silvis - It was reported that grants for the schools in these cities have been authorized but have not yet actually been made.

X. Recreational Facilities:

Rock Island Recreation Commission - This commission is made up of a group of citizens appointed by the Mayor and the City Council, and it is under the leadership of a paid recreational director. Each year the commission sponsors a training course for recreation leaders. In addition to the services of its own workers, the commission makes wide use of the services of W.P.A. recreation representatives in the carrying out of its program. It supervises outdoor winter sports in the dangerous skiing and ice-skating areas, operates the playgrounds in the city parks, and sponsors a dramatic tournament every year for a large number of groups whose competition draws the interest of the entire community. Mr. Hodge, the recreation director of the commission, said that the Y.W.C.A. and the U.S.O. have really had a better program for girls than has his organization and that he has been glad to help them with the use of the commission's equipment when needed.

Y.W.C.A. - When the "Y" first noticed the influx of new girls into the arsenal last summer, it held an "arsenal picnic" to get them interested in recreation. Out of this affair grew the organization of the "Arsenal Club" composed of girls working at the arsenal and living in the quad-city area. Mrs. Cordon, business girls secretary at the "Y", in Rock Island, sponsored this club for a while but has now given it up. There are several different reports concerning the reason for the separation of this group from Y.W.C.A. leadership - one that the girls got the idea of a sorority plan run by themselves, and another that they disliked the religious influence of the "Y" and preferred U.S.O. leadership - but whatever the cause, the Y.W.C.A. no longer deals with them as a group. It is turning its attention more to the industrial girls and those working at Feltex Corporation, who, Mrs. Cordon feels, need active recreation such as skating and sleighing parties.

(Ill.)

Rock Island, Moline, /Davenport, (Ill.)- 6 -
Defense Area

X. Recreational Facilities (cont.):

Y.W. C.A. (cont.)

Although badly in need of facilities since they have no gym and no place for dances, etc., Mrs. Cordon said that the "Y" would try to provide for the recreational needs of all the girls, including those on night shifts.

U.S.O. - At the request of the Y.W.C.A., the U.S.O. sent a worker, Miss Martha Good, into the Rock Island Area last October. Miss Good is now working with three groups in particular: the arsenal girls, the Feltex Corporation girls, and the trailer women. She is sending through the arsenal a circular on which the girls are to check what kind of recreation they want; and by a similar method she has found that the Feltex girls need classes on nutrition and the trailer women would like something in current events and knitting as well as a few parties for their husbands. In setting up her program, Miss Good is going to provide some recreation for girls on the night shift as well as for the others.

There seems to be a general consensus of opinion that while Rock Island could use a community recreation center, its facilities are fairly adequate to take care of the present problems. All agencies seem to be cooperating; and in addition there are sufficient commercial amusements here as well as in the other cities of the area.

XI. Comments:

The Rock Island Defense Community is not a problem area in the opinion of people interviewed. The cities of which it is composed not only have the experience of having gone through the same kind of period in the last war, but in May 1940 they sent a special committee to Washington to prepare for the present defense program. As work at the arsenal has increased, many men have come into the area with their families, of course; but they have been the higher type of mechanics and machinists who were readily absorbed into the community. The new tank program recently awarded to International Harvester Company will cause no great in-migration problem because most of the unskilled labor used will be merely transferred from the production of agricultural implements or taken from the local unemployment rolls. Women have never played a great part in the industrial life of the Rock Island area, nor does the defense program call for many of them. Arsenal officials believe there is an abundant local female labor supply to fill the needs of the arsenal's machine gun division where women will be used; and as a matter of fact, most of them will probably be the wives of men already working at the arsenal. The only noticeable problem caused by the business girls who have come into the area and those on production at Feltex Corporation is recreation for the night shift, and both the Y.W.C.A. and the U.S.O. are now working on that.

(Ill.)
Rock Island, Moline, /Davenport (Iowa), - 7 -
Defense Area

XI. Comments: (cont.)

Account has to be taken of the fact, of course that reports on the adequacy of health facilities, educational facilities, etc., as given by the various Chambers of Commerce and other community groups may be slightly prejudiced because of local pride, but agents do feel that since this is such a large, well-established industrial area, it really doesn't present the problems found in rural areas unaccustomed to the type of life which the defense program brings with it.

Persons Interviewed

1. Mr. Hodge - director of the Rock Island Recreation Commission.
2. Mrs. Cordon - business girls secretary of the Y.W.C.A.
3. Mr. Fred S. Ladd - director of U. S. Employment Service at Moline, Ill.
4. Miss Martha Good - U.S.O. worker in the Rock Island Area.
5. Mr. W. Lloyd Keepers - Chairman of the Rock Island Chamber of Commerce.
6. Mr. W. O. Peak - Unit Supervisor of Rock Island Homes Registration office.
7. Mrs. Kerns - W.P.A. supervisor of education for Rock Island, Carroll, and Mercer Counties.
8. Mr. Harvey - President of the Moline Chamber of Commerce.
9. Mr. M. A. Kremer - Assistant Director of the Davenport Chamber of Commerce.

According to reports of people in the area, there did not seem to be the same kind of problems, especially with regard to women, as we have found in the rural defense areas. For this reason, we did not interview as many community leaders as usual.

5

Rock Island - Moline - Davenport
Defense Area Summary

Agency coordinating facilities needed for influx of defense women (cont'd)
area and directs the efforts of the individual city councils in Moline, East Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, Silvis, and Milan. The city councils do have representatives from various group organizations. Although no information concerning names and committees was secured, it is evident from the reports of people interviewed that those responsible for housing, recreation, transportation, etc. are making every effort to cooperate with each other in the solution of any problems involved in the defense program.

III. Adequacy of community sanitary facilities for an increased population

According to all reports, sanitary facilities in the area are entirely adequate. Rock Island completed in 1940 a new three-million dollar sewerage system and disposal plant.

IV. Transportation facilities

Existing - Bus transportation throughout the Quad-city area (Davenport, Rock Island, Moline, East Moline) is fairly adequate at present. With regard to the arsenal, there is bus service right up

Rock Island - Moline - Davenport
defense area summary

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the last page

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Cities from which Commuting is Feasible

| | <u>distance from Rock Island</u> | <u>1940 Population</u> |
|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Rock Island | | 42,775 |
| Marionport, Ia. | | 66,039 |
| Moline | | 34,608 |
| East Moline | | 12,359 |
| Silvis | | 2,990 |
| Milan | | 1,210 |
| Bettendorf, Ia. (formerly produced railroad cars) | 11 | 3,143 |
| Muscatine, Ia. | 29 | 18,286 |
| Clinton, Ia. | 33 | 26,270 |
| Tipton, Ia. | 39 | 2,518 |
| Buffalo, | 10 | 588 |
| Montpelier | 15 | |
| Fairport | 21 | |
| Pleasant Valley | 10 | |
| Leclaire | 16 | 881 |
| Princeton | 21 | 414 |
| Mt. Joy | 8 | |
| Eldridge | 12 | 283 |
| Newitt | 22 | 2,205 |
| Mayville | 18 | 44 |

VII

Rock Island - Moline - Davenport

defense area summary -



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3

February 1943

(Confidential)

Duplicate copy + map in current files 12/15/43

I. Areas affected by defense plants:

a. Defense Plants

Locations

Rock Island Arsenal

On an island in the Mississippi.

just north of Rock Island City, Ill.

Feltex Corporation

690 Mill St., Rock Island, Ill.

b. Towns within area from which commuting is feasible:

| <u>Towns</u> | <u>Population (1940 census)</u> | <u>Economic Structure</u> |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Rock Island, Ill. | 42,775 | These cities are so located that together they form a great industrial center, and it is impossible to separate them in regard to economic structure. They have long been known as "the farm implement manufacturing capital of the world." Here are found the International Harvester Co., Deere & Co., and the J. I. Case Co. Industries employing some women are the garment, needle craft, & rubber establishments. The city of Rock Island itself is also the home of two large insurance companies which use women workers to a great extent. This is not, however, the type of industrial area in which many women can be employed. The chief product farm implements, is the kind that requires a male labor force. |
| Davenport, Iowa | 66,039 | |
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| | | |
|-----------|----|---------|
| Durant | 22 | 810 |
| Wilton | 28 | 1146 |
| Geneseo | 18 | 3824 |
| Joslin | 15 | |
| Galesburg | 39 | 28,876 |
| Newance | 40 | 16,901. |

x

Rock Island - Moline - Davenport
Defense Area Summary

Areas affected by defense plants (cont.)

c. Characteristics of surrounding rural area

The surrounding rural area is made up of fertile farm land. Rock Island and Mercer Counties are known as livestock centers where livestock farming and dairying predominate. There is also a little coal mining in which about 100 men are employed.

d. Comments concerning outlying area (beyond commuting distance)

Because of its diversified transportation facilities which include railway, waterway, and highway, and its nearness not only to raw materials but also to many of the large centers of consumption in the United States, the Rock Island area is strategically located for manufacturing and distribution of its products. It is less than 325 miles from the large cities of Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, and Des Moines.

II. Agency coordinating facilities needed for influx of defense women

Rock Island County Defense Council - This council, of which Mr. R. B. MacDonald from Moline, Ill. is chairman, is the coordinating body for the entire

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Rock Island - Moline - Ravenport
Defense Area Summary

Agency coordinating facilities needed for influx of defense women (cont.)
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Rock Island - Moline - Davenport
Defense Area Summary

Transportation facilities (cont.)

Existing (cont.)

to the door every 1/2 hour from Moline, Davenport, and Rock Island. At closing time, there are several buses to each city which pick up the men at the various shops scattered over the arsenal grounds. Miss Clair, personnel mgr. at the arsenal, said that if there is not adequate transportation directly to the homes of the girls on the 3:00 to 11:00 P.M. shift, they are taken home in Government cars. The situation at the Feltex Corporation, however, is more serious. The nearest bus line runs only within 1/2 mile of the plant, and many of the girls are on night shifts. So far, they have either had to walk this distance or double up in private cars.

Being Provided - The Quad-city area is already making provisions to handle the increased need for transportation facilities resulting from the new tank production program to be started here soon. The local bus lines of Davenport are mapping out a heavier schedule to the Bettendorf plants which are to handle a part of this program. The Rock Island

Rock Island - Moline - Davenport Defense Area Summary

Transportation facilities (cont.)

Being Provided (cont.)

County Defense Council is sending out a questionnaire asking workers to tell how they get to and from work, what streets and roads they use, at what hours they travel, etc. From the information secured, the Council plans to redirect the flow of traffic and rearrange transportation schedules so there will be no bottlenecks.

Additional Needs - As the effects of tire rationing become more and more acute, one very urgent need will be for workers coming in private cars to double up and bring others with them.

V. ^{and} Housing - survey made Feb. 13, 1942 at Homes Registration Office in Rock Isl.

The housing problem in the Rock Island Defense Area is not that of finding rooms for single women but rather that of securing dwellings for families with children. Since the nature of Rock Island's largest industries is such that the proportion of women employed is relatively small and the defense program has created no great demand for them, the supply of available rooms has been sufficient to take care

Rock Island - Moline - Davenport
 Defense Area Summary

Housing (cont.)

of the few who did migrate into the area. Within the past year, the YWCA room registration service has placed approximately 150 girls. Rates are \$3.50 and \$4.00 for a single room (average = \$4.00) and \$6.00 for two people in a room (\$3.00 per person). The housing of women workers has been handled largely by the "Y" and other social agencies such as the "Lend a Hand Club" in Davenport which not only helps girls find rooms but also runs a home for them. The Homes Registration Offices in the area, staffed by the WPA, have had only three or four applications from single girls. Their work has been with the family unit.

The scarcity of dwellings for families with children has become so acute in the Rock Island area that a special appeal has been made to the people urging them to cooperate with the Homes Registration Office in the prompt listing of all vacancies. A special WPA man has been stationed at the arsenal to take applications of incoming defense workers for houses and then to clear with the regular registration office. The latest full report from these offices, covering the

Rock Island - Moline - Davenport
Defense Area Summary

Housing (cont.)

period from Dec. 20, 1941 to Jan. 20, 1942, shows the following figures:

| | Family dwelling Units | | Rooms | |
|---|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| | Rock Island ¹ | Moline ² | Rock Island ¹ | Moline ² |
| <u>Vacancies - to rent</u> | | | | |
| 1. Active vacancies at end of previous month | 9 | 8 | 141 | 59 |
| 2. Vacancies added during this report month | 103 | 50 | 98 | 61 |
| 3. Total active vacancies for this report month | 112 | 58 | 239 | 120 |
| 4. Vacancies removed from file during report month | 96 | 40 | 180 | 88 |
| a. Vacancies filled by applicants | 45 | 40 | 17 | 47 |
| b. Vacancies removed for other reasons | 51 | 0 | 163 | 41 |
| 5. Active vacancies at end of this report month | 16 | 18 | 59 | 32 |
| <u>Applications - to rent</u> | | | | |
| 1. Active applications at end of previous month | 44 | 38 | 4 | 0 |
| 2. Applications added during this report month | 96 | 40 | 53 | 47 |
| 3. Total applications for this report month | 140 | 78 | 57 | 47 |
| 4. Applications removed from file during report month | 104 | 72 | 56 | 47 |
| a. Applications filled | 45 | 40 | 17 | 47 |
| b. Applications withdrawn for other reasons | 59 | 32 | 39 | 0 |
| 5. Active applications at end of this report month | 36 | 6 | 1 | 0 |

¹ Includes Rock Island City & Milan, Ill.

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Rock Island - Moline - Davenport Defense Area Summary

Housing (cont.)

The greatest shortage of dwellings is in the 4-5-6 room types at monthly rentals of \$25, \$30, & \$35. The majority of the applicants have lived in the city less than 6 months and average 2 children per family, but in most vacancies children are not allowed. With regard to rooms, there seems to be no general preference for either men or women, but very few of those listing vacancies will serve meals or allow light-housekeeping privileges.

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Rock Island - Moline - Davenport
Defense Area Summary

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Rock Island - Moline - Davenport
Defense Area Summary

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Rock Island - Moline - Davenport Defense Area Summary

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Rock Island - Moline - Marenport Defense Area Summary

Recreational Facilities (cont.)

Rock Island Recreation Commission (cont.)

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Rock Island - Moline - Davenport Defense Area Summary

Recreational Facilities (cont.)

Y.W.C.A. (cont.)

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Rock Island - Moline - Davenport Defense Area Summary

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Rock Island - Moline - Davenport Defense Area Summary

Comments (cont.)

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Rock Island - Moline - Davenport
Defense Area Summary

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Persons interviewed

**REPORT
OF THE
DIRECTOR
HOMES REGISTRATION OFFICES
ROCK ISLAND
Moline**

Period 12-20-41 to 12-20-42 Inclusive

Distribution:

- 3 copies to Division of Homes Registration, Washington, D. C.**
- 1 Copy for the Director, W. Lloyd Keepers, Rock Island, Ill.**
- 1 Copy for Dr. Ruth S. Cavan, 215 Walnut St., Rockford, Ill.**
- 1 Copy for Miss Elizabeth King, 1310 Preston St., Rockford, Ill.**
- 1 Copy for the Housing Bureau, Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.**
- 1 Copy for the Secretary Moline Chamber of Commerce, Moline, Ill.**
- 1 Copy for the files of WPA Assistance Project, City Hall, Rock Island, Ill.**

(Rock Island and Moline Offices reported separately)

Form P omitted and memorandum of status of three defense housing projects submitted in lieu thereof - see letter of 8-2-42 from Mr. Loren S. Greene.

TRI-CITY INDUSTRIES EMPLOY 33,762;
OUTLOOK FOR FUTURE BRIGHTENED BY
TANK AWARD

Although a slight decline occurred during December, tri-city industrial employment as of Jan. 1 totaled 33,762, representing an increase of 21 per cent over the total of Jan. 1, 1941. The December decline amounted to 460 persons, accounted for by layoffs by firms unable to obtain sufficient raw materials because of priorities.

All fears that the tri-cities might become one of the industrial centers most seriously blighted by a shortage of materials for farm equipment and other items of manufacture have been dispelled by official announcement of the awarding to International Harvester company of a contract totaling more than \$80,000,000 for manufacturing tanks.

Colonel Donald Armstrong, chief of the Chicago ordinance district, and Fowler McCormick, president of the International Harvester company, who explained the scope of the proposed tri-city tank program at a joint chamber of commerce luncheon yesterday afternoon at the Blackhawk hotel, returned to Chicago yesterday evening with members of their parties.

TEMPORARY LULL

A temporary lull in industrial activity during the changeover from regular production to the tank building program is expected, but once the change is effected, most of the more than a hundred available factories and practically every able workman in the tri-cities are expected to be

pressed into the service.

With the exception of Rock Island arsenal, where the employment figure has climbed to above 10,600 prior to announcement of the tank program, other plants, especially farm equipment industries, expected to be forced to curtail operations shortly because of inability to obtain steel or other vital materials. Numerous smaller shops, dependent to a large extent upon work given them by farm implement plants, also would have been affected. It even was feared that tri-city employment might fall to near the low of 1933, when only 6,332 men had jobs in tri-city industries.

Although there were layoffs and curtailment in some plants, both the Farmall and East Moline works of the International Harvester company have changed to a 5-day work week, after dropping to a 4-day week for some time.

Tool plants probably will attempt to increase production to have the farm equipment work out of the way completely by the start of the tank production next summer.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL EMPLOYMENT:

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Arsenal Pay Roll January 15, 1942..... | 10,692 |
| Arsenal Pay Roll January 1, 1942..... | <u>10,292</u> |
| Gain for 15 days..... | 400 |

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
 Division of Defense Housing Coordination
 Office For Emergency Management
 Homes Registration Division
 1800 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

SUMMARY REPORT OF MONTHLY OPERATIONS - VACANCIES AND APPLICATIONS

City Rock Island State Illinois Period Covered by Report 12-20-41 to 1-20-

42

Area covered by listing services Rock Island City and Milan, IllinoisPopulation of area covered 44501

(Specify whether census figures or other, and attach breakdown if many corporate limits included).

VACANCIES LISTED

(Include all accommodations except (1) those in government housing projects, and (2) future vacancies not available for present occupancy.)

| | Family Dwelling Units | | Rooms |
|---|-----------------------|---------------|-------|
| | For Rent | For Sale Only | |
| 1. Number of active vacancies listed at end of previous report month (item 5 on report of previous month) | 9 | 0 | 141 |
| 2. Number of active vacancies added during this report month | 103 | 0 | 98 |
| 3. Total number of active vacancies for this report month (Item 1 plus item 2) | 112 | 0 | 239 |
| 4. Number of vacancies removed from file during this report month (Item 4a plus item 4b) | 96 | 0 | 180 |
| a. Number of vacancies filled by applicants | 45 | 0 | 17 |
| b. Number of vacancies removed from files for other reasons | 51 | 0 | 163 |
| 5. TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTIVE VACANCIES AT END OF THIS REPORT MONTH (Item 3 minus item 4) | 16 | 0 | 59 |

VACANCIES INSPECTED

| | Family Dwelling Units | | Rooms |
|---|-----------------------|---------------|-------|
| | For Rent | For Sale Only | |
| 6. TOTAL NUMBER OF VACANCIES INSPECTED DURING THIS REPORT MONTH | 0 | 0 | 0 |

APPLICATIONS LISTED

(Include all applications, except (1) those for accommodations in government housing projects, and (2) those for accommodations at a future date.)

| | <u>Applications for Family Dwelling Units</u> | | <u>Applications for Rooms</u> |
|---|---|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | <u>For Rent</u> | <u>For Sale Only</u> | |
| 7. Number of active applications at end of previous report month (Item 11 on report of previous month) | 44 | 0 | 4 |
| 8. Number of new applications added during this report month | 96 | 0 | 53 |
| 9. Total number of applications for this report month (Item 7 plus item 8) | 140 | 0 | 57 |
| 10. Total number of applications removed from active file during this report month (Item 10a plus item 10b) | 104 | 0 | 56 |
| a. Number of applications filled | 45 | 0 | 17 |
| b. Number of applications withdrawn from active file for other reasons | 59 | 0 | 39 |
| 11. TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTIVE APPLICATIONS AT END OF THIS REPORT MONTH (Item 9 minus item 10) | 36 | 0 | 1 |

RESIDENTIAL SECTIONS PARTIALLY COVERED OR NOT COVERED AT ALL

12. What residential sections within the area of your coverage are:

Partially Covered?
(Estimate per cent)

100%
Covered

Not Covered at All?

13. How soon do you expect these sections to be fully covered? (Name and Date)

Prepared by: Name William O. Peak
Title Unit Supervisor
Submitted by: Name William O. Peak
Title Director

Date Submitted: January 22, 1942

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Division of Defense Housing Coordination
Office for Emergency Management
Homes Registration Division
1600 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

MONTHLY REPORT ON VACANCIES LISTED
(Breakdown of Item 5 on Form K)

City Rock Island State Illinois As of January 20, 1942.

This is a report of all current vacant dwelling accommodations as of the day of this report except (1) those in government housing projects and (2) future vacancies not available for present occupancy. Include vacancies whether inspected or not, provided the vacancies are not known to have been filled.

Include vacant dwelling accommodations for both the white and non-white population, unless the non-white population comprises a substantial proportion (roughly 5 percent or more) of the total population, or of the total number of applicants for accommodations. In this event, prepare a separate report sheet for each major non-white group.

This sheet covers: (Check one) All races combined (); White only (); All non-white races combined (); Other _____
(Specify single race)

I. NUMBER OF VACANT FAMILY DWELLING UNITS FOR RENT

| Monthly Rental | Condition | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|--------------|
| | Total | "A" | "B" | "C" | Undetermined |
| Under \$15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| \$15 - \$24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| \$25 - \$34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| \$35 - \$49 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| \$50 and over | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unspecified | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 16 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 1 |

II. NUMBER OF VACANT ROOMS FOR RENT

| Total, All Rentals | Condition | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|-----|-----|--------------|
| | "A" | "B" | "C" | Undetermined |
| 59 | 17 | 12 | 0 | 30 |

III. NUMBER OF VACANT FAMILY DWELLING UNITS FOR SALE ONLY

| Total, All Prices | Sale Price | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| | Under \$2000 | \$2000 2999 | \$3000 3999 | \$4000 4999 | \$5000 5999 | \$6000 6999 | Price Unknown |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Division of Defense Housing Coordination
Office For Emergency Management
Homes Registration Division
1600 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.MONTHLY REPORT ON APPLICATIONS LISTED
(Breakdown of Item 11 on Form K)City Rock Island State Illinois As of January 20,, 1942

This is a report of all active applications, as of the day of this report, except (1) those for accommodations in government housing projects, and (2) those for accommodations at a future date. Include all applications which have not been filled.

Include both the applications filed by whites and non-whites, unless the non-white applications comprise a substantial proportion (roughly 5 percent or more) of the total active application list. In this event prepare a separate report sheet for each major non-white population group.

This sheet covers: (Check one) All races combined (): White only (): All non-white races combined (); Other _____
(Specify single race)

APPLICATIONS FOR FAMILY DWELLING UNITS FOR RENT

| A. Applications by Those Who Do Not Have Local Accommodations by Monthly Rents Desired | | | | | | |
|--|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Total | Under \$15 | \$15 - \$24 | \$25 - \$34 | \$35 - \$49 | \$50 and over | Rent Not Specified |
| 30 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 12 | 0 | 4 |

| B. Applications by Those Who Have Local Accommodations, by Monthly Rents Desired | | | | | | |
|--|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Total | Under \$15 | \$15 - \$24 | \$25 - \$34 | \$35 - \$49 | \$50 and over | Rent Not Specified |
| 6 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |

APPLICATIONS FOR ROOMS

| C. Applications by Those Who Do Not Have Local Accommodations, by Weekly Rent Without Board Per Person Desired | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|--|
| Total | Under \$2.50 | \$2.50 - \$4.99 | \$5.00 - \$7.49 | \$7.50 and over | Rent Not Specified | |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |

| D. Applications by Those Who Have Local Accommodations, by Weekly Rent Without Board Per Person Desired | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|--|
| Total | Under \$2.50 | \$2.50 - \$4.99 | \$5.00 - \$7.49 | \$7.50 and over | Rent Not Specified | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Division of Defense Housing Coordination
Office for Emergency Management
Homes Registration Division
1800 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

MONTHLY NARRATIVE REPORT

City Rock Island State Ill. Period Covered by Report 12-20-41 to 1-20-42

This report covers information which will be helpful to the Division of Defense Housing Coordination in analyzing your statistical reports. Add any other information you may have readily available and consider significant.

1. Discuss major operating problems: _____

Number of WPA workers 2 NYA workers 0 Other paid workers 0 Volunteers 0

2. Vacancies and Applications: Explain any substantial increase or decrease from the previous reporting month in number of active vacancies or applications, or in turnover of vacancies or applications: _____

Increase in applications due to Arsenal & Industrial Employment

3. Is there a shortage of rental family dwelling units? Yes (X) No () If so: _____

For what size of dwelling? 4-5-6 room dwellings

At what rent levels? \$25 - \$30 - \$35 per month

In what locations? Within radius of 15 miles of Arsenal in Illinois

For what racial groups? White- and Colored

For Military personnel? Yes For Civilian employees of Army and Navy? Yes

For workers in defense industries (what plants?) Yes- all plants

For non-defense workers (indicate if construction workers)? Yes

(About 10% construction workers)

4. Is there a shortage of rooms for rent? Yes () No (X) If so: _____

For what type of worker? (permanent or construction) _____

For what racial groups? _____

For men? _____ For women? _____ For couples? _____

At what rent levels? _____

In what locations? _____

In connection with what defense establishments? _____

What steps are being taken to increase supply of rooms for rent? None-

There is an adequate supply of rooms (the demand is for dwelling units)

5. Are local rents rising? If so, describe: _____

There is no change in the rent situation

MEMORANDUM FOR FORM P

(All defense housing units have project personnel and report thru their agency.)

The following is a report made by project selectors on January 20, 1942 - to this office:

ARSENAL COURTS:

Rock Island
City

Total number of units 305

Total number of applicants 241

Total number of leases completed 305

SPRING BROOK COURTS:

Moline City

Total number of units 84

Total number of applicants 233

Total number of leases completed 184

OAK GROVE:

East Moline
City

Total number of units 97

Total number of applicants 97

Total number of leases completed 97

OEM-167
43A

Form K
(To be submitted in triplicate)
Revised 8/15/41

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Division of Defense Housing Coordination
Office For Emergency Management
Homes Registration Division
1600 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

SUMMARY REPORT OF MONTHLY OPERATIONS - VACANCIES AND APPLICATIONS

City Moline State Illinois Period Covered by Report 12-20-41 to 1-20-42

Area covered by listing services Cities of Moline, East Moline & Silvis

Population of area covered 52,095 (U S Census 1940)
(Specify whether census figures or other, and attach breakdown if many corporate limits included).

VACANCIES LISTED

(Include all accommodations except (1) those in government housing projects, and (2) future vacancies not available for present occupancy.)

| | Family Dwelling Units | | Rooms |
|---|-----------------------|---------------|-------|
| | For Rent | For Sale Only | |
| 1. Number of active vacancies listed at end of previous report month (item 5 on report of previous month) | 8 | 0 | 59 |
| 2. Number of active vacancies added during this report month | 50 | 0 | 61 |
| 3. Total number of active vacancies for this report month (Item 1 plus item 2) | 58 | 0 | 120 |
| 4. Number of vacancies removed from file during this report month (Item 4a plus item 4b) | 40 | 0 | 88 |
| a. Number of vacancies filled by applicants | 40 | 0 | 47 |
| b. Number of vacancies removed from files for other reasons | 0 | 0 | 41 |
| 5. TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTIVE VACANCIES AT END OF THIS REPORT MONTH (Item 3 minus item 4) | 18 | 0 | 32 |

VACANCIES INSPECTED

| | Family Dwelling Units | | Rooms |
|---|-----------------------|---------------|-------|
| | For Rent | For Sale Only | |
| 6. TOTAL NUMBER OF VACANCIES INSPECTED DURING THIS REPORT MONTH | 0 | 0 | 0 |

APPLICATIONS LISTED

(Include all applications, except (1) those for accommodations in government housing projects, and (2) those for accommodations at a future date.)

| | Applications for Family Dwelling Units | | Applications for Rooms |
|---|---|---------------|------------------------------|
| | For Rent | For Sale Only | |
| 7. Number of active applications at end of previous report month (Item 11 on report of previous month) | 38 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. Number of new applications added during this report month | 40 | 0 | 47 |
| 9. Total number of applications for this report month (Item 7 plus item 8) | 78 | 0 | 47 |
| 10. Total number of applications removed from active file during this report month (Item 10a plus item 10b) | 72 | 0 | 47 |
| a. Number of applications filled | 40 | 0 | 47 |
| b. Number of applications withdrawn from active file for other reasons | 32 | 0 | 0 |
| 11. TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTIVE APPLICATIONS AT END OF THIS REPORT MONTH (Item 9 minus item 10) | 6 | 0 | 0 |

RESIDENTIAL SECTIONS PARTIALLY COVERED OR NOT COVERED AT ALL

12. What residential sections within the area of your coverage are:

Partially Covered?
(Estimate per cent)

100%

Covered

Not Covered at All?

13. How soon do you expect these sections to be fully covered? (Name and Date)

Prepared by: Name William O. Peak
Title Unit Supervisor

Submitted by: Name W. Lloyd Keepers
Title Director

Date Submitted: January 22, 1942

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Division of Defense Housing Coordination
Office for Emergency Management
Homes Registration Division
1800 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

MONTHLY REPORT ON VACANCIES LISTED
(Breakdown of Item 5 on Form K)

City Moline State Illinois As of January 20 1944

This is a report of all current vacant dwelling accommodations as of the day of this report except (1) those in government housing projects and (2) future vacancies not available for present occupancy. Include vacancies whether inspected or not, provided the vacancies are not known to have been filled.

Include vacant dwelling accommodations for both the white and non-white population, unless the non-white population comprises a substantial proportion (roughly 5 percent or more) of the total population, or of the total number of applicants for accommodations. In this event, prepare a separate report sheet for each major non-white group.

This sheet covers: (Check one) All races combined (☒); White only (); All non-white races combined (); Other _____
(Specify single race)

I. NUMBER OF VACANT FAMILY DWELLING UNITS FOR RENT

| Monthly Rental | Condition | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|--------------|
| | Total | "A" | "B" | "C" | Undetermined |
| Under \$15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| \$15 - \$24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| \$25 - \$34 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| \$35 - \$49 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| \$50 and over | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Unspecified | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 18 | 13 | 4 | 0 | 1 |

II. NUMBER OF VACANT ROOMS FOR RENT

| Total, All Rentals | Condition | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|-----|-----|--------------|
| | "A" | "B" | "C" | Undetermined |
| 32 | 8 | 15 | 1 | 8 |

III. NUMBER OF VACANT FAMILY DWELLING UNITS FOR SALE ONLY

| Total, All Prices | Sale Price | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| | Under \$2000 | \$2000 2999 | \$3000 3999 | \$4000 4999 | \$5000 5999 | \$6000 6999 | Price Unknown |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Division of Defense Housing Coordination
Office For Emergency Management
Homes Registration Division
1800 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

MONTHLY REPORT ON APPLICATIONS LISTED
(Breakdown of Item 11 on Form K)

City Moline State Illinois As of January 20, 194 42

This is a report of all active applications, as of the day of this report, except (1) those for accommodations in government housing projects, and (2) those for accommodations at a future date. Include all applications which have not been filled.

Include both the applications filed by whites and non-whites, unless the non-white applications comprise a substantial proportion (roughly 5 percent or more) of the total active application list. In this event prepare a separate report sheet for each major non-white population group.

This sheet covers: (Check one) All races combined (☒); White only (); All non-white races combined (); Other _____
(Specify single race)

APPLICATIONS FOR FAMILY DWELLING UNITS FOR RENT

| A. Applications by Those Who Do Not Have Local Accommodations by Monthly Rents Desired | | | | | | |
|--|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Total | Under \$15 | \$15 - \$24 | \$25 - \$34 | \$35 - \$49 | \$50 and over | Rent Not Specified |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |

| B. Applications by Those Who Have Local Accommodations, by Monthly Rents Desired | | | | | | |
|--|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Total | Under \$15 | \$15 - \$24 | \$25 - \$34 | \$35 - \$49 | \$50 and over | Rent Not Specified |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |

APPLICATIONS FOR ROOMS

| C. Applications by Those Who Do Not Have Local Accommodations, by Weekly Rent Without Board Per Person Desired | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Total | Under \$2.50 | \$2.50 - \$4.99 | \$5.00 - \$7.49 | \$7.50 and over | Rent Not Specified |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| D. Applications by Those Who Have Local Accommodations, by Weekly Rent Without Board Per Person Desired | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Total | Under \$2.50 | \$2.50 - \$4.99 | \$5.00 - \$7.49 | \$7.50 and over | Rent Not Specified |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

OEM-165
442-A

Form N
(To be submitted in triplicate)
Revised 8/15/41

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Division of Defense Housing Coordination
Office for Emergency Management
Homes Registration Division
1600 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

MONTHLY NARRATIVE REPORT

City Moline State Ill. Period Covered by Report 12-20-41 to 1-20-42

This report covers information which will be helpful to the Division of Defense Housing Coordination in analyzing your statistical reports. Add any other information you may have readily available and consider significant.

1. Discuss major operating problems: _____

Number of WPA workers 2 NYA workers 0 Other paid workers 0 Volunteers 0

2. Vacancies and Applications: Explain any substantial increase or decrease from the previous reporting month in number of active vacancies or applications, or in turnover of vacancies or applications: _____

3. Is there a shortage of rental family dwelling units? Yes (☒) No () If so: _____

For what size of dwelling? 4-5-6 room dwellings

At what rent levels? \$25 - \$30 - \$35 per month

In what locations? Within a radius of 15 miles of Arsenal in Illinois

For what racial groups? White- and Colored

For Military personnel? Yes For Civilian employees of Army and Navy? Yes

For workers in defense industries (what plants?) Yes- all plants

For non-defense workers (indicate if construction workers)? Yes

(About 10% construction workers)

4. Is there a shortage of rooms for rent? Yes () No (☒) If so: _____

For what type of worker? (permanent or construction) _____

For what racial groups? _____

For men? _____ For women? _____ For couples? _____

At what rent levels? _____

In what locations? _____

In connection with what defense establishments? _____

What steps are being taken to increase supply of rooms for rent? None-

There is an adequate supply of rooms (the demand is for dwelling units)

5. Are local rents rising? If so, describe: _____

There is no change in the rent situation.

Vacant Rooms
Listed December 20, 1941, January 20, 1942
Homes Registration Office
Peek Island, Ill.

Rent Asked Per Week Per Person

| Not specified | \$2-2.99 | \$3-3.99 | \$4-4.99 | \$5-5.99 | \$6-6.99 | \$7-7.99 | Total |
|---------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------|
| 64 | 21 | 96 | 48 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 239 |
| \$ 26.77 | \$ 8.74 | \$ 40.16 | \$ 20.04 | \$ 4.21 | 0 | 0 | 100 |

To Whom Landlady Wishes to Rent

| No preference | Men | Women | Couples | Total |
|---------------|---------|---------|----------|-------|
| 191 | 5 | 32 | 31 | 239 |
| \$ 79.99 | \$ 2.09 | \$ 5.03 | \$ 12.97 | 100 |

Meals

| Not specified | Yes | No | Total |
|---------------|---------|----------|-------|
| 0 | 12 | 227 | 239 |
| \$ 0 | \$ 5.03 | \$ 94.97 | 100 |

Light Housekeeping Privileges

| Not specified | Yes | No | Total |
|---------------|--------|----------|-------|
| 0 | 1 | 238 | 239 |
| \$ 0 | \$.42 | \$ 99.58 | 100 |

Commercial Rooming House or Private Home

| Not specified | Commercial Rooming House | Private Home | Total |
|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|-------|
| 0 | 13 | 226 | 239 |
| \$ 0 | \$ 5.43 | \$ 94.57 | 100 |

Vacant Dwelling Units - (Including Houses & Apartments)
Listed December 20, 1941, January 20, 1942
Homes Registration Office
Rock Island, Ill.

Number of Rooms

| <u>Not specified</u> | <u>1-2</u> | <u>3-4</u> | <u>5-6</u> | <u>7 or more</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|--------------|
| 0 | 57 | 47 | 8 | 0 | 112 |
| $\%$ 0 | 50.89 | 41.96 | 7.15 | 0 | 100 |

Rent asked (Furnished or Unfurnished)

| <u>Not specified</u> | <u>\$15-24</u> | <u>\$25-34</u> | <u>\$35-44</u> | <u>\$45-54</u> | <u>\$55-64</u> | <u>\$65-74</u> | <u>\$74-84</u> | <u>\$85 & Over</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|--------------|
| 0 | 0 | 30 | 38 | 27 | 9 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 112 |
| $\%$ 0 | 0 | 26.78 | 33.92 | 24.30 | 8.05 | 7.15 | 0 | 0 | 100 |

Average Rent Desired

Furnished or Unfurnished

| <u>Not specified</u> | <u>Furnished</u> | <u>Unfurnished</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 0 | 89 | 23 | 112 |
| $\%$ 0 | 79.46 | 20.54 | 100 |

Restrictions on Children

| <u>Not specified</u> | <u>Children Not Allowed</u> | <u>Children Allowed</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 0 | 84 | 28 | 112 |
| $\%$ 0 | 75 | 25 | 100 |

Applications For Rooms
Listed December 20-1941, January 20-1942
Homes Registration Office
Rock Island, Ill.

| Not specified | \$3.00 or less | Weekly Rent Desired Per Person | | | | Total |
|---------------|----------------|--------------------------------|------|-----|-----|-------|
| | | \$4. | \$5 | \$6 | \$7 | |
| 0 | 6 | 46 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 57 |
| % | 10.52 | 80.70 | 8.78 | 0 | 0 | 100 |

* Some of these applicants are married couples desiring housekeeping privileges

| Whether or not Applicant Has a Room in This Area | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-------|
| Not specified | Yes | No | Total |
| | 0 | 57 | 57 |
| % | 0 | 100 | 100 |

| Occupation of Applicant | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| Not specified | Military | Civilian Military | Defense Industry | Non-defense Industry | Total |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | 55 | 0 | 57 |
| % | 0 | 3.52 | 96.48 | 0 | 100 |

| Length of Residence in City | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|-------|
| Not specified | Under 6 mos. | 6 mos. to 1 yr. | over 1 yr. | Total |
| 0 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 57 |
| % | 100 | 0 | 0 | 100 |

Applicants for Dwelling
Listed December 20, January 20, 1942
Homes Registration Office
Rock Island, Ill.

| <u>Rent Desired</u> | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|
| Not specified | \$15-24 | \$25-34 | \$35-44 | \$45-54 | \$55-64 | \$65-74 | \$75-84 | \$85 & Over |
| 10 | 10 | 15 | 112 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 148 |
| % 7.14 | | 10.71 | 80 | 1.42 | 0 | .71 | 0 | 100 |

Average Rent Desired

| <u>Number of Rooms</u> | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|------|-----------|-------|
| Not Specified | 1-2 | 3-4 | 5-6 | 7 or more | Total |
| 22 | 7 | 58 | 12 | 1 | 100 |
| % 15.72 | 5 | 70 | 8.57 | .71 | |

Occupation of Applicant

| Not specified | Military | Civilian Military | Defense Industry | Non defense Industry | Total |
|---------------|----------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| 0 | 2 | 78 | 17 | 3 | 100 |
| % 0 | 1.42 | 54.28 | 19.28 | 2.5 | |

Length of Residence in the City

| Not specified | Under 6 Mo. | 6 mo. to 1 yr. | Over 1 yr | Total |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|-------|
| 0 | 11.5 | 22 | 9 | 42.5 |
| % 0 | 82.14 | 15.72 | 2.14 | 100 |

Number of Children in Applicant's Family

| Not specified | None | One | Two | Three | Four or more | Total |
|---------------|------|-----|-----|-------|--------------|-------|
| 0 | 0 | 14 | 77 | 21 | 2 | 114 |
| % 0 | 4.28 | 10 | 55 | 15 | 1.72 | 100 |

Has Applicant a Dwelling Comparable in Size to the One Requested?

| Not specified | Yes | No | Total |
|---------------|-----|-----|-------|
| 0 | 20 | 112 | 148 |
| % 0 | 20 | 80 | 100 |

Vacant Dwelling Units - (Includes Houses & Apartments)
 Listed December 20, 1941, January 20, 1942
 Homes Registration Office
 Moline, Illinois.

Number of Rooms

| Not specified | 1-2 | 3-4 | 5-6 | 7 or more | Total |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 0 | 37 | 12 | 6 | 3 | 58 |
| % 0 | 63.79 | 20.69 | 10.35 | 5.17 | 100 |

Rent Asked (Furnished or Unfurnished)

| Not specified | \$15-24 | \$25-34 | \$35-44 | \$45-54 | \$55-64 | \$65-74 | \$75-84 | \$85 & Over | Total |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|-------|
| 0 | 1 | 4 | 17 | 26 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 58 |
| % 1.72 | 6.90 | 29.31 | 44.82 | 12.08 | 5.17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 |

Average Rent Desired

Furnished or Unfurnished

| Not specified | Furnished or Unfurnished | Total |
|---------------|--------------------------|-------|
| 0 | 56 | 58 |
| % 0 | 96.55 | 100 |

Restrictions on Children

| Not specified | Children Not Allowed | Children Allowed | Total |
|---------------|----------------------|------------------|-------|
| 0 | 32 | 26 | 58 |
| % 0 | 55.17 | 44.83 | 100 |

Vacant Rooms
Listed December 20, 1941 January 20, 1942
Homes Registration Office
Moline, Illinois.

Rent Asked Per Week Per Person

| Not specified | \$2-2.99 | \$3-3.99 | \$4-4.99 | \$5-5.99 | \$6-6.99 | \$7.99 | Total |
|---------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|-------|
| 36 | 18 | 23 | 29 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 120 |
| % 30 | 15 | 19.17 | 24.17 | 8.33 | 3.33 | 0 | 100 |

To Whom Landlady Wishes to Rent

| No Preference | Man | Women | Couples | Total |
|---------------|-----|-------|---------|-------|
| 98 | 12 | 10 | 0 | 120 |
| % 81.67 | 10 | 8.33 | 0 | 100 |

Meals

| Not specified | Yes | No | Total |
|---------------|------|-------|-------|
| 0 | 4 | 116 | 120 |
| % 0 | 3.33 | 96.67 | 100 |

Light Housekeeping Privileges

| Not specified | Yes | No | Total |
|---------------|-----|-----|-------|
| 0 | 12 | 108 | 120 |
| % 0 | 10 | 90 | 100 |

Commercial Rooming Houses or Private Home

| Not specified | Commercial Rooming House | Private Home | Total |
|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|-------|
| 0 | 8 | 112 | 120 |
| % 0 | 6.67 | 93.33 | 100 |

Applicants for Rooms
Listed December 20, 1941-January 20-1942
Homes Registration Office
Moline, Illinois

Weekly Rent Desired Per Person

| Not specified | \$3.00 or less | \$4 | \$5 | \$6 | \$7 | Total | |
|---------------|----------------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|-----|
| 4 | 29 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 47 | |
| % | 8.51 | 61.70 | 21.27 | 4.26 | 4.26 | 0 | 100 |

*Some of these applicants are married couples desiring housekeeping privileges

Whether or Not Applicants Has a Room in This Area

| Not specified | Yes | No | Total |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 0 | 9 | 38 | 47 |
| % | 19.14 | 80.86 | 100 |

Occupation of Applicant

| Not specified | Military | Civilian Military | Defense Industry | Non-Defense Industry | Total |
|---------------|----------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| 0 | 0 | 36 | 11 | 0 | 47 |
| % 0 | 0 | 76.59 | 23.41 | 0 | 100 |

Length of Residence in City

| Not specified | Under 6 mos. | 6 mos. to 1 yr | Over 1 yr | Total |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|-----------|-------|
| 0 | 41 | 6 | 0 | 47 |
| % 0 | 87.23 | 12.77 | 0 | 100 |

Applicants for Dwellings
Listed December 1941, January 1942
Homes Registration Office
MOLINE, Ill.

Rent Desired

| | \$15-24 | \$25-34 | \$35-44 | \$45-54 | \$55-64 | \$75-84 | \$5 & Over | Total |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|-------|
| | 10 | 20 | 40 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75 |
| | 12.82 | 25.64 | 51.28 | 6.42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 |

Rent Desired

Number of Rooms

| | Not specified | 1-2 | 3-4 | 5-6 | 7 or more | Total |
|--|---------------|-------|-------|------|-----------|-------|
| | 12 | 15 | 42 | 7 | 2 | 78 |
| | 15.38 | 19.26 | 53.84 | 8.97 | 2.55 | 100 |

Occupation of Applicant

| | Not specified | Military | Civilian Military | Defense Industry | Non-defense Industry | Total |
|--|---------------|----------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| | 0 | 0 | 27 | 43 | 8 | 78 |
| | 0 | 0 | 34.62 | 55.12 | 10.26 | 100 |

Length of Residence in the City

| | Not specified | Under 6 mo. | 6 mo to 1 yr. | Over 1 yr. | Total |
|--|---------------|-------------|---------------|------------|-------|
| | 0 | 57 | 15 | 6 | 78 |
| | 0 | 73.07 | 19.26 | 7.67 | 100 |

Number of Children in Applicant's Family

| | Not specified | None | One | Two | Three | Four or more | Total |
|--|---------------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|
| | 0 | 6 | 15 | 31 | 18 | 8 | 78 |
| | 0 | 7.67 | 19.26 | 39.74 | 23.07 | 10.26 | 100 |

Has Applicant a Dwelling comparable in Size to
One Requested?

| | Not specified | Yes | No | Total |
|--|---------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 0 | 17 | 61 | 78 |
| | 0 | 21.60 | 78.20 | 100 |

TRAFFIC INQUIRY

Dear Sir:

A study of traffic in the cities of this area is being made in an effort to obtain relief from a situation which is rapidly becoming acute. The traffic survey is being made, under the supervision of the traffic engineers of the State of Illinois, Division of Highways with the co-operation of the Civilian Defense Councils, to provide you with a safer and more direct route to and from your work.

You can help in this work by answering the following questions and returning this paper to your foreman or superintendent as soon as possible. Your co-operation will be greatly appreciated.

Rock Island County Civilian Councils of Defense.

HELP SOLVE THE TRAFFIC PROBLEM BY YOUR REPLY

1. How do you go to work? Private car _____ Walk _____ Bus _____ Bicycle _____
2. Drive your own car _____ Ride with others _____
3. Name of factory where you work _____
4. What is your home address _____
5. What are your working hours? (Please list time for each shift if more than one)
From _____ A.M. _____ A.M. _____ A.M. _____ A.M.
P.M. to _____ P.M. From _____ P.M. to _____ P.M. From _____ to _____ P.M.
6. Have you been working these same hours during the past month? Yes _____ No _____
7. Please mark on the map (on the reverse side of this sheet) the streets you usually travel in going between your home and your ^{work} place. If the streets you use are not on the map, please draw them in and give their names.
8. Name the streets and/or country roads you use:
Going to work _____

Going home _____

9. In driving over your usual route, do you generally find traffic congested at some particular corners or sections of streets? If so, what are these locations?

R. B. MacDonald - *Moline, Ill.*
Chairman

Clyde R. Terry, Secretary
Phone R.I. 300 Ext. 35
Office, 2nd Floor City Hall
Rock Island, Illinois

ROCK ISLAND
COUNTY DEFENSE COUNCIL

Members

Keith Poffenbarger ✓
Frank Shannon
Major Osterman

Harold A. Kleinman
George A. Uhlmeyer
George O. Barr

Leo O. Dawson
James Lardner
Virgil Bozeman

February 12, 1942

Dear Sir:

Defense workers in this locality need housing, in the form of houses, apartments, and housekeeping rooms. Many of these workers in this category have families - the average number of children per family based on a study of 470 applicants is two plus.

In the interest of the defense program it is requested that you notify the members of your organization and suggest that each member notify the Homes Registration Offices in their respective locality of any vacant dwelling units they may know of at present, or which may come to their attention in the near future.

The offices are located as follows:

Rock Island, City Hall - 2nd Floor, Phone Rock Island 1046 (Note: This office handles the City of Rock Island, South Rock Island township, village of Milan and contiguous territory in the tier of townships in Rock Island County.)

Moline, City Hall - 2nd Floor, Phone Mol. 4063 (Note: This office handles the City of Moline, East Moline, Silvis, Carbon Cliff, the townships of South Moline, Hampton, Cordova, etc., the villages therein, and including a certain area in Henry County surrounding the village of Colona.)

Your cooperation is respectfully solicited.


Clyde R. Terry, Secretary

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY
Work Projects Administration

November 10, 1941

MEMORANDUM

Survey of Vacancies in Dwelling Units of the Quad Cities --
Davenport, Iowa; Rock Island, Moline, and East Moline, Illinois

The gross vacancy rate in Davenport, Iowa, was 2.4 percent during the early part of October, according to a sample survey conducted by the WPA Division of Research in cooperation with local WPA offices. The survey, made at the request of the Division of Defense Housing Coordination, further shows that the habitable rental vacancy rate was 1.2 percent; about one-sixth of these vacancies lacked some standard facility.

The three Illinois cities, Rock Island, Moline, and East Moline, showed a combined gross vacancy rate of 1.9 percent and a habitable rental vacancy rate of 0.6 percent with more than a third of the rental vacancies lacking some standard facility.

Approximately 8,900 dwelling units were enumerated in the entire survey. Samples varied from about one-fifth to one-sixth of the total dwellings in the respective cities. Public housing projects providing almost 600 dwellings in the three Illinois cities were not included in the enumeration. With this one exception, the samples were carefully chosen to represent all sections within each of the four communities. Results of the survey are summarized in the following table:

| <u>Dwelling Units</u> | <u>Davenport, Iowa</u> | <u>Moline, East Moline, and Rock Island, Illinois</u> |
|--|----------------------------|---|
| Estimated total: Number | 20,000 | 26,000 |
| Percent | <u>100.0</u> | <u>100.0</u> |
| Occupied | 97.6 | 98.1 |
| Unoccupied | <u>2.4</u> | <u>1.9</u> |
| Not for rent | <u>1.1</u> | <u>1.2</u> |
| Under construction | <u>0.4</u> | <u>0.7</u> |
| Other | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| For rent - major repairs needed or unfit for use | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| For rent - in good condi- tion or minor repairs needed | <u>1.2</u> | <u>0.6</u> |
| Lacking some standard facility a/ | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Having all standard facilities a/ | 1.0 | 0.4 |

a/ Standard facilities: installed heating, gas or electric light, running water, flush toilet, and bathing unit.

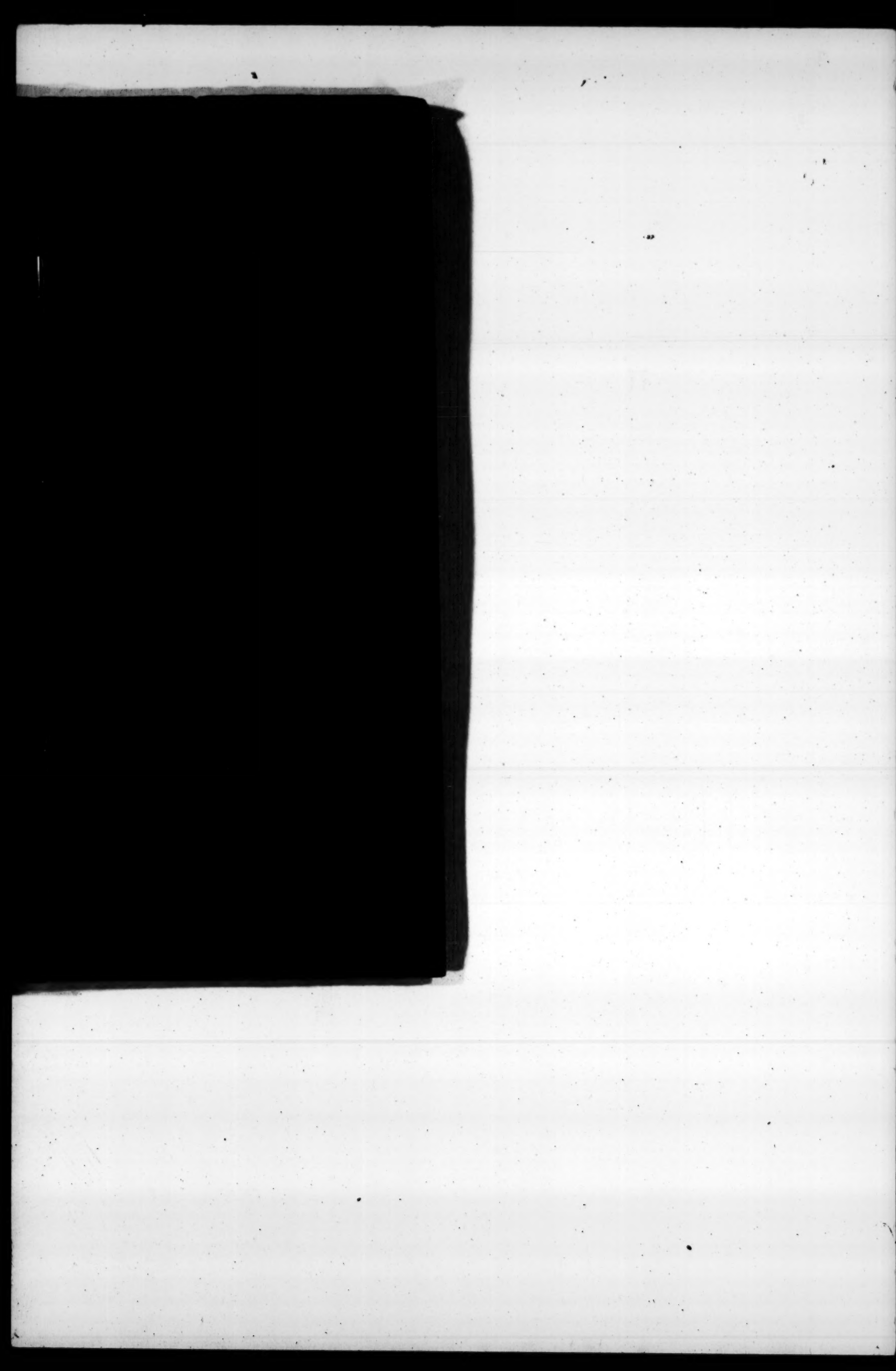
Slightly less than half of the vacancies in Davenport, Iowa, were not available for rent and more than a third of these were units under construction at the time of the survey. The majority of the new units were being built for owner occupancy although some were to be offered for sale. The remaining non-rental vacancies were either for sale only, unfit for use, or held off the rental market for undisclosed reasons.

All but a small fraction of the rental vacancies in Davenport were in good condition. The average (median) monthly rental asked was \$43 and the available units averaged three rooms in size.

In the Illinois cities almost two-thirds of the vacancies were not for rent; more than half of this number were new units being built for owner-occupancy. Among the rental vacancies the average size was three rooms and the median rent asked was \$30.

In addition to the vacant dwelling units it is estimated that more than 1,000 rooms in occupied dwellings were available for rent in the four cities; about one-third of these were in Davenport.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY
Work Projects Administration
Division of Research





THE ROCK ISLAND MARKET

Rock Island commands attention as a most logical place for manufacturing and distributing purposes because of its strategic location and extraordinary transportation facilities.

Location

The city of Rock Island, the county seat of Rock Island County, is located upon the banks of the Mississippi River on the border line between the states of Illinois and Iowa. It is near the center of industry and population of the United States and near the sources of staple and raw materials as well as the large centers of consumption and distribution.

The distance

From Rock Island to Chicago is 186 miles.

Rock Island to St. Louis is 263 miles.

Rock Island to St. Paul is 309 miles.

Rock Island to Omaha is 322 miles.

Rock Island to Kansas City is 315 miles.

Rock Island to Des Moines is 171 miles.

Rock Island moreover is located in the center of the so-called Quad-city area, composed of the cities of Rock Island, Moline, and East Moline, Illinois, and Davenport, Iowa—four cities practically one, having a combined population of 150,000 people of which 92,000 live on the Illinois side of the river.

The Quad-city area consists of two complete counties and portions of six others, four of which are in Illinois and four in the state of Iowa.

Transportation Facilities

Rock Island is nationally known as an industrial center, due in large measure to its unexcelled transportation facilities which include railway, waterway, and highway.

Railway

Rock Island is served by three trunk line railways: the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railway on its main line between Chicago and Kansas City, and Chicago and Denver to the west coast; the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railway between St. Louis and Minneapolis; and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Pacific Railway between Chicago and Kansas City.

Waterway

Rock Island is on the main waterway between Minneapolis and New Orleans via the Mississippi River, and on the main waterway between Chicago and Minneapolis via the Illinois River, the Illinois-Mississippi Canal, and the Mississippi River.

River Terminal

The citizens of Rock Island have constructed a \$400,000 trans-shipment rail and river terminal. Water rates established are approximately 75% to 80% of the prevailing rail rates.

Highway

As one of the larger industrial centers of the United States, Rock Island is well supplied with paved highways which radiate in every direction and by means of which seven millions of people may be reached by means of an overnight haul by truck.

Freight Rates

Rock Island is ideally situated as a distributing point by reason of existing freight rate structures which make Rock Island a rate breaking point and permits manufacturing, transit and reshipment of products at low rates and under favorable service conditions.

Industrial Situation

In the 97 industries located in the city of Rock Island more than 10,000 men and women are at the present time employed, receiving an annual payroll of approximately \$14,000,000. The annual value of products manufactured in Rock Island's industries is a trifle over \$59,000,000.

Rock Island county is the center of the agricultural implement industry of America. In the city of Rock Island are located the Farmall Works of the International Harvester Company, and the J. I. Case Company. In the neighboring city of Moline are located the Deere and Company and allied interests and the Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Company; and in East Moline Deere and Company, and the International Harvester Company.

The Quad-city area is the seventh largest foundry center in America.

Rock Island is the division point of two trunk line railways. An inter-city belt switching line serves all the cities in the Quad-city area.

Rock Island industries are largely diversified. Agricultural implements, automobile supplies, foundry and machine shop products of every kind, machinery, iron and steel products, mill work, footwear, clothing, electrical household appliances, oil cloth, textiles, paints, plumbing specialties, stoves, screw machine products, and food products constitute the main articles of manufacture.

Labor

All industries in the Quad-city area operate under the American Plan. The labor situation is good. Skilled male and female labor is available to meet practically every demand, due to the wide diversification of local industries. Labor conditions generally are above normal in view of the very healthy growth of a number of local industries during the past several years.

Light and Power

Natural gas and electricity for all domestic, commercial, and industrial purposes are available in quantities sufficient to meet the severest demands.

Natural Resources

Clay, shale, and limestone are found in large quantities in the Quad-city area. These are used largely in the manufacture of brick, pottery, tile, and cement.

A plentiful supply of a good grade of soft coal is also found within the area and in the territory immediately adjacent.

Agriculture

The area surrounding the quad-cities is agricultural. Over 90% of the farm land area is devoted to farming. The products of the local farms are largely corn, oats, wheat, alfalfa, and soy beans. The agricultural activities consist of stock raising, feeding of beef cattle, hogs, and sheep, dairying, poultry raising, and truck gardening. Some fruits, largely apples, and garden products are shipped out in large quantities annually.

Wholesale

Wholesale trade area:

Radius of 25 miles—population 200,000.

Radius of 50 miles—population 377,131.

Radius of 75 miles—population 607,000.

Rock Island has more than eighty wholesale establishments doing an annual business of over \$11,000,000.

Educational and Recreational Facilities

Rock Island has a splendid school system—15 public schools including one new senior high school just completed at a cost of over \$1,000,000; three junior high schools. The buildings are modern, of recent construction and of the latest type of architecture. Rock Island also possesses the finest public schools stadium in the state of Illinois, erected at a cost of \$200,000, seating capacity 14,000 people.

Rock Island has five parochial schools; one parochial high school, and one private school for girls.

Rock Island is the home of Augustana College, a co-educational institution of higher learning.

Rock Island has seven parks covering 150 acres and valued at \$1,400,000. Playgrounds throughout the city are equipped with modern playground apparatus and are supervised by a playground director and four assistants.

Financial

Two banks with total deposits of \$13,123,152.69, and total resources of \$14,650,945.50. (6-30-37)

Building and Construction

During the year 1936 Rock Island carried on a building program involving a total expenditure of \$3,143,403. Public buildings and public improvements amounted to \$2,181,274. Thirty-one manufacturing and commercial concerns expended for new buildings, enlarged factory space, and additional equipment \$536,286. Seventy-seven new dwellings were erected at a cost of \$300,000.

For further information address

ROCK ISLAND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

**ALPHABETICAL LIST
OF PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED AND /
OR DISTRIBUTED AT WHOLE-
SALE IN ROCK ISLAND**

Acids

- Battery Acids
- C. P. Acids for Chemists
- Cream Testing Acids
- Platers' Acids

Advertising, Direct Mail

Advertising Novelties

Advertising Specialties

- Banners
- Bumper Signs
- Convention Badges
- Fair and Political Advertising
- Fence Signs
- Process Window Cards
- Reflector Signs
- Street Banners
- Tire Covers

Agricultural Machinery and Equipment

- Combines
- Ensilage Cutters
- Farm Tools
- Harrows
- Lime Spreaders
- Plows
- Tractors
- Wagons

Air Conditioners

Air Conditioning Equipment

- Blowers
- Controls
- Fans
- Furnaces
- Grilles
- Registers

Aluminum Products

- Art Lamps
- License Plate Clamps
- Serving Trays

Apples

Aquariums

Automatic Oil Burners

**Automobile Axle, Wheel, and Frame Straightening
Equipment**

- Alinement Testers
- Axle Testers
- Brake Testers
- Frame Straighteners
- Wheel Alinement Gauges

Wheel Balancers
Wheel Straighteners
Automotive Parts and Supplies
Automobile Tops
Awnings
Bakery Products
 Bread and Rolls
 Cakes
 Doughnuts
 Pastries
 Pies
 Health Foods
Barber Supplies
Batteries (Storage)
Battery Containers (Molded Rubber)
Beauty Shop Furniture & Equipment
Beauty Shop Supplies
Beer
Beverages
Blowers and Fans
Boats
Book Binding
Bottles
Bottled Gas
Boxes
 Corrugated Boxes
 Egg Boxes
 Paper Folding Boxes, Suit and Bakery
Bread Slicing Machines
Bread Wrapping Machines
Breweries
Brick
 Common
 Face
 Fire
Bridges and Structural Steel
 Bar Joists
 Clean-out Doors
 Coal Bunkers
 Coal Chutes
 Corrugated Iron
 Fire Escapes
 Metal Roof Decks
 Railings
 Reinforcing Bars
 Sand Hoppers
 Sign Frames
 Sidewalk Doors
 Steel Sash & Doors
 Steel Frames
Brooms

Brushes**Building Material**

- Cement
- Gypsum Tile
- Hair and Wood Fibre
- Lime
- Plaster Board
- Roofing
- Shingles
- Siding
- Wood Wool

Butter**Cabinet Work****Cable Chains****Cameras****Camping and Touring Goods****Candy—Bulk and Package Goods**

- Candy Bars
- Chocolate Products

Canned Foods**Canning Equipment****Carbonated Beverages****Carpet Sweepers****Castings**

- Aluminum
- Brass
- Bronze
- Gray Iron
- Special Alloys

Chemicals**Chemists**

- Manufacturing, Consulting, Analytical, Research

Church and Sunday School Supplies

- Bibles and Testaments
- Church Hymnals
- Church Bulletin Boards
- Communion Ware
- Religious Commentaries and Concordances
- Theological Books and Bible Dictionaries
- Sacred Music
- Vestments for Clergy and Choir

Cigars, Cigarettes & Tobacco**Clay Products**

- Brick—Face, Common, Fire
- Building Tile
- Flue Lining
- Furnace Liner
- Plastic Fire Clay
- Sewer Pipe

Coal—Steam, Domestic & Smithing**Combines**

Coffee & Tea
Concrete Products
Condiments
Cookies
Corks and Crowns
 Closure Service, Caps of all kinds
Cosmetics
Crackers
Cutlery
Dairy Products
 Butter
 Buttermilk
 Casein
 Cheese
 Cottage Cheese
 Cream
 Evaporated Milk
 Milk
Dental Laboratories
Dental Supplies
Dies and Gigs
 Dies for Metal Stamping
 Die Casting Molds
Dog Food
Drug and Drug Sundries
 Proprietaries
 Pharmaceuticals
 Toiletries
Dry Cleaners' Supplies & Equipment
 Cleaning Fluids
Dry Ice
Eggs and Poultry
Electric Light & Power
Electrical Conduit Fittings
Electrical Equipment and Supplies
Electrical Household Appliances
Electrical Industrial Equipment
 Belts
 Electrical Tools
 Gears
 Pulleys
Evaporated Milk
Extracts and Flavoring Materials
Fair Supplies
 Premium Ribbons
 Banners & Rosettes
 Saddle Numbers
 Drivers' and Jockeys' Coats and Caps
 Starter Flags
 Accounting Systems
 Tickets

Farm Light & Power Electric Generators

Feeds & Seeds

Dairy Feeds

Bird Seed

Lawn & Field Seeds

Fertilizers

Filing Equipment

Films (Moving Picture)

Fireworks

Fish

Floor Finishes

Wax and Floor Preservatives

Floor Surfacing Machines

Parts & Supplies

Sand Paper

Sanding Machines

Flour

Flowers—Cut Flowers, Plants, Etc.

Footwear

Boots

Galoshes

Rubbers

Canvas-soled Footwear

Foundry Chaplets

Furnaces for Coal, Oil, and Gas

Air Conditioning Furnaces

Furnace Pipes and Fittings

Fruits and Produce

Furniture and Accessories

Beds

Box Springs

Chairs, Steel and Wood

Cribs

Draperies

Piano Bench Cushions

Radio, Fireside, and Piano Benches

Scarfs

Steel Furniture

Studio Couches

Furniture (Porch and Lawn)

Gas, Fuel

Glass *

Automobile

Plate

Window

Sky Light

Structural Glass

Glass Ware

Bar Glass

Fruit Jars

Milk Bottles

Gloves

Groceries

Grocery Specialties

- Macaroni
- Marshmallows
- Mustards
- Noodles
- Olive Oil
- Peanut Butter
- Pretzels
- Relishes
- Salad Dressings
- Spices

Hardware

Hay, Straw, Grain, and Salt

Heating & Ventilating Equipment

Heating & Ventilating Equipment for Rural Schools

Household Supplies

Humidifiers—Moist Air

Ice

Ice Cream

- Ice Cream Mix
- Sherbets and Ices

Ice Cream Cones

- Ice Cream Containers

Iron, Steel, Machinery

Iron & Steel Work

Keys

Lawn & Porch Furniture & Camp Equipment

- Canopies
- Tubular Furniture

Laundry and Janitor Supplies

- Ammonia
- Aqua Ammonia
- Bleaching Solutions
- Calcium Chloride
- Cleaning Compounds
- Industrial Cleaning Materials
- Mops
- Mop Heads
- Brushes
- Polish
- Sponges
- Wax

Lodge Supplies—Regalia & Accessories

Lumber and Lumber Products

Machinery, Machinery Repairs and Parts

Magazines

Mattresses

Meats and Meat Products, Fresh and Smoked

Men's Clothing

- Suits
- Top Coats
- Overcoats

Metal Stamping**Mill Work**

- Doors
- Windows
- Sash
- Frames
- Columns

Mirrors**Models and Patterns, Wood and Metal****Monuments****Mortician Supplies**

- Caskets
- Chairs
- Burial Garments
- Draperies
- Grass Sets
- Flower Racks
- Instruments
- Lowering Devices
- Tents
- Vaults

Moving Picture Equipment

- Projectors
- Accessories
- Films
- Screens
- Silent and Sound on Films

Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Etc.**Notions****Nursery Products****Office, Bank, and Store Fixtures****Office Supplies and Equipment****Oil Cloth and Linoleum****Optical Goods**

- Lenses, Frames, and Mountings

Ornamental Steel and Iron

- Stair and Porch Railing

Outdoor Advertising**Pails**

- Food and Ice Cream

Paints and Oils

- Aluminum Paint
- Barn
- Cement Paint
- Enamels
- Glue
- House

Kalsomine

Paste

Shellac

Turpentine

Varnishes

Wall

Paper Bags & Paper Products

Adding Machine Paper

Corrugated Paper

Drinking Cups

Glassine and Cellophane Bags

Paper Bottles

Paper Containers

Towels & Napkins

Tissues

Water Proof Lining Paper

Wrapping Paper

Petroleum Products

Gasoline

Kerosene

Fuel Oil

Lubricating Oils and Greases

Pipe and Pipe Fittings

Plating

Playground and Gymnasium Equipment

Plows

Plumbing and Heating Equipment and Supplies

Plumbing Supplies and Specialties

Poultry Supplies

Precision Tools, Parts, and Accessories

Printing—Book and Commercial

Publishers

Radios and Radio Parts

Roofing and Insulating Materials

Rubber and Plastic Molds

Automobile Storage Battery Covers

Glass Jar Storage Battery Covers

Rugs

Sand, Gravel, and Stone

Building Sand

Crushed Stone

Rock Asphalt

Road Sand

Scrap Iron, Metal & Rails

Secondhand Machinery

Septic and Chemical Toilets for Rural Schools

Sheet Metal Work

Signs & Card Writing

Slate and Tile Roofing

Soaps

Laundry

Shampoo, Liquid, Soap Flakes, Soap Powder, and
Specials

Soda Fountains**Soda Fountain Fixtures and Supplies**

Fruits and Syrups

Sprayers and Orchard Equipment

Spray Material

Spirituuous Liquors

Whiskeys

Wines

Cordials

Steel Products**Steel Treating and Galvanizing****Store Front Metal****Stoves—Enameled Ranges and Heaters****Tanks, Barrels, Cans (Steel)**

Oil Burner Tanks

Underground Storage Tanks

Truck Tanks

Steel Drums

Tents, Truck Covers, Tarpaulins**Terrazzo & Tile****Textile Products****Toilet Preparations—Face Creams, Perfumes****Tractors****Typewriters, Office Machines and Supplies****Upholstering****Vending Machines (Apple)****Venetian Blinds****Vestments, Clergy and Choir****Viewing Devices**

Third Dimension Project Pictures

Vises**Wagons and Wagon Boxes****Wall Paper, Paints****Warm Air Registers**

Air Conditioning Registers and Grilles

Air Conditioning Fans, Blowers, and Controls

Washing Machines**Welding**

Commercial Welding

Steel Plate Construction Welding

Wheels**Yeast**

Compressed

Livestock & Poultry

ROCK ISLAND MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

Note: Firms in black type are members of the Rock Island Chamber of Commerce. Last number is telephone number.

Addiston, John (M) 708 7th Avenue (Sign Painter and Manufacturer)

Allsbrow Auto Parts (W) 1630 3rd Avenue (Automotive Parts & Supplies) R. I. 1123

American Container Corporation (M) 602 First Street (Molded Hard Rubber Battery Containers, Automobile Storage Battery Covers, Glass Jarred Storage Battery Covers) R. I. 1270

American Sales & Service Co. (W) 609 17th Street (Premiums)

American Floor Surfacing Machine Co. (W) 413 20th St. (Sanding Machines & Parts, Sand paper and floor finishes) R. I. 875

Anheuser-Busch, Inc. (W) 2847 Ninth Avenue (Yeast) R. I. 796

Artcraft Printing Company (M) 1508 2nd Avenue (Book and Commercial Printers) R. I. 287

Art Stone Co. (M) 1800 11th Street (Granite Monuments and Cement Products) R. I. 2579

Augustana Book Concern (M) (W) 639-43 38th Street (Manufacturing printers, publishers, importers, book-sellers, binding, religious texts, ecclesiastical ware, vestments, church and Sunday school supplies) R. I. 561

Barney's Liquor Co. (W) 519 23rd Street (Spirituos Liquors) R. I. 4063

Barry Brothers, Inc. (M) 4415 3rd Avenue (Vitaminized Dog Foods)

Barth, Charles & Sons, Co. (M) (W) 1107-09 3rd Avenue (Bakery Products) R. I. 513

Bear Manufacturing Company (M) 2030 5th Avenue (Automobile, Axle, Wheel and Frame Straightening Equipment) R. I. 6100

Beardsley Specialty Company (Printing, Specialties) 217 18th Street R. I. 1763

Beauty Utilities Co. of Illinois (W) 1714 Third Avenue (Beauty Shop Furniture, Equipment and Supplies) R. I. 651

Benson, R. C. (W) 213 17th Street (Hay, Straw, Grain, Feed, Seeds, Salt) R. I. 221

Bengston, Fred J. (M) 4329 6th Avenue (Auto Tops) R. I. 3890

- Bergstrom & Slattengren Co.** (W) 2104 3rd Avenue (Candy, Bulk and Package Goods, Soda Fountain Supplies, Fireworks) R. I. 1010
- Blake Specialty Co.** (M) 1600 Mill St. (Plumbing Supplies and Specialties) R. I. 435
- Bledsoe, Walter & Co.** (W) 403 Safety Building (Bituminous Coal) R. I. 1441
- Bleuer, George D.** 4321 9th Street (Book and Commercial Printing) R. I. 2326X
- Bleisener, W. J.** (M) 1317 3rd Avenue (General Machine Shop, Machinery Repairs and Parts) R. I. 6655
- Block Co., W. G.** (W) 131 20th Street (Coal, Stokers, Beer) R. I. 324
- Blood, A. M. Company** (W) 330 20th Street (Office and School Furniture and Equipment, Church Furniture, Playground Equipment) R. I. 309
- Boetje, Fred H. Company** (M) (W) 300 5th Street (Food Products; Grocery Specialties) R. I. 2733
- Boronstein, Jacob** (W) 1606 1st Avenue (Fruits and Produce) R. I. 2150
- Bradley Manufacturing Co.** (M) 1221 Second Avenue (Tools, Hardware Specialties, Stamping, Dies, Gigs) R. I. 840
- Brandle Roofing & Supply Co.** (W) 501 12th Street (Roofing Material and Supplies) R. I. 968
- Bredar, Bernard H.** (M) 229 18th Street (Signs, Card Writing) R. I. 170
- Brooks Dairy** 1335 23rd Avenue (Dairy Products) R. I. 727
- Carlson Beverage Company** (W) 2123 3rd Avenue (Spirituos Liqueurs) R. I. 144
- Carnes, Richard** (M) 219½ 18th Street (Sign Painter and Manufacturer) R. I. 178
- Carse & Ohlweiler Co.** (M) 425 11th Street (Carbonated Beverages, Ginger Ale) (W) (Beer) R. I. 788
- Case, J. I. Company** (M) 6th Street and 2nd Avenue (Agricultural implements, combines, tractors) R. I. 606
- Cassini Mosaic & Tile Co.** 1513 3rd Avenue (Terrazzo, Tiles, Floors, and Wainscoting) R. I. 326
- Central Fruit and Produce Company** (W) 420 23rd Street (Fruits and Produce)
- Central Oil & Grease** (W) 2424 3rd Avenue (Petroleum Products) R. I. 1357
- Channon & Dufva** (M) 112-14 W. 17th St. (Plumbing Supplies) R. I. 174
- Concrete Products Co.** (M) 1st Avenue and 8th Street (Concrete Units) R. I. 662

- Cook's Aluminum Foundry (M) 2700 12th Street (Aluminum Products) R. I. 4346
- Cramer, Edward J. (M) 1205 8th Avenue (Aquariums)
- Davis Machine Shop (M) 114½ W. 17th Street (Machinery General)
- Davis, S. S. Water Power Co. (M) 9th Street and Rock River (Light and Power for Domestic and Industrial Use) R. I. 1051
- Dierolf Dairy (M) 3507 9th Street (Dairy Products) R. I. 1105
- Downing Brothers Dairy (M) 2268 24th Street (Dairy Products—Ice Cream, Sherbets, Ices) R. I. 864
- Driffill Printing Company (M) 1618 3rd Avenue (Writers, Printers, Designers, Direct Mail Advertising) R. I. 593
- Dunavin Printing Co. (M) 1429 2nd Avenue (Commercial and Book Printers) R. I. 450
- Edelweiss Laboratories (M) 500 9th Ave. (Manufacturing Chemists, Consulting, Analytical & Research Work) R. I. 588
- Engels Morticians Supply Co. (W) 1605 6th Street (Morticians' Supplies, Ambulance Service) R. I. 932
- Fagin, Max N. Company (W) 2213 3rd Avenue (Automotive Parts and Supplies) R. I. 803
- Fiebig, Chas. & Sons (M) 1619 3rd Avenue (Keys, Locks) R. I. 457
- Fitzpatrick Dairy 3705 9th Street (Dairy Products) R. I. 4997
- Friedman Jobbing Co. (W) 418 23rd Street (Grocery Specialties) R. I. 622
- Garner Insulation Co., Inc. Safety Building (Insulating, Roofing) R. I. 1529
- Gellman Manufacturing Company (M) 1700 1st Street (Bread Slicing and Bread Wrapping Machines, Special Machinery, Machine Tools) R. I. 1700
- Gibberman Brothers & Co. (M) 27th Street and 5th Avenue (Men's Clothing and Suits, Overcoats, and Top Coats) R. I. 624
- Gillow Bakery (M) (W) 1710 3rd Avenue (Bakery Products) R. I. 636
- Great American Tea Company, The 2800 7th Avenue (Food Products, Grocery Specialties, Household Ware) R. I. 1532
- Greve & Zeitler (W) 2002 4th Avenue (Paints, Glass, and Wall-paper) R. I. 385
- Gustafson, Carl (M) 1518 4th Avenue (Ornamental Iron Work)

- Haertel Memorial Service (M)** 1129 29th Avenue (Monuments) R. I. 987
- Hallas & Mead (M)** 305 24th Street (Sheet Metal) R. I. 520
- Harms, Fred H. (M)** 1815 27th Street (Sheet Metal) R. I. 2653
- Harris, A. D. (W)** 500 40th Street (Scrap Iron, Metals, New and Used Supplies) R. I. 409
- Harris, Benjamin (W)** 111-115 16th Street (Cigarettes, Tobaccos, Grocery Specialties, Spirituous Liquors, Beer) R. I. 693
- Heinz Company, H. J. (W)** 100-102 16th Street (Canned Food Products) R. I. 1257
- Heinz Sign & Advertising Co. (M)** 2439 3rd Avenue (Sign Painter and Manufacturer)
- Hickey Brothers Sales Co. (W)** 1800 3rd Avenue (Spirituous Liquors) R. I. 125
- Huber Paint and Wall Paper Company (W)** 1702 3rd Avenue (Wall Paper and Paints) R. I. 4924
- Hiller Company, J. M. (M)** 3142 5th Avenue (Heating and Air-conditioning Furnaces) R. I. 920
- Hillman & Young Dental Laboratory (M)** 1706½ 2nd Avenue (Artificial Teeth) R. I. 416
- H. & R. Mfg. (M)** 1420 35th Street (Canning Equipment)
- Huesing Bottling Works (M)** 106 14th Street (Carbonated Beverages, Ginger Ale) (W) (Beer) R. I. 338
- Illinois-Iowa Roofing Co.** 1720 4th Ave. Roofing and Insulating, Materials and Supplies) R. I. 1550.
- Illinois Oil Company (M)** 24th Street and 4th Avenue (Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Steel Barrels, Tanks, Cans, Drums, Steel Products) (W) Refiners & Wholesalers of Petroleum Products) R. I. 1110
- Illinois Wholesale Grocery, Inc. (W)** 2416-20 3rd Avenue (Groceries, Flour, Canned Food Products) R. I. 969
- International Harvester Company, Farmall Works (M)** 4201 5th Avenue (Farmall Tractors) R. I. 907
- Johnston, William (M)** 1503 2nd Avenue (Sheet Metal) R. I. 2101
- Johnston, Robert A. Co. (W)** 410 21st Street (Cookies, Candies, Chocolate Products) R. I. 1608
- Jones Liquor Co. (W)** 114-16 19th Street (Spirituous Liquors) R. I. 489
- Kahlke Brothers (M)** 600 Mill Street (Boat Builders) R. I. 440
- Kerler Rug Company (M)** 2116 4th Avenue (Rugs) R. I. 692

- Kester's Repair Shop** (M) 3012 14th Avenue (Furniture Upholstering) R. I. 384
- Kleins Upholstering & Drapery Co.** (M) 6th Avenue and 15th Street (Furniture Upholstering, Slip Covers, Draperies) R. I. 105
- Koch, John Co.** (W) 218 17th Street (Barber Supplies) R. I. 1548
- Kolloff, Walter J.** (W) 1919 10th Avenue (School and Office Supplies, Equipment, and Furniture) R. I. 686
- Kramer Printing & Publishing Co.** (M) 742 34th Street (Commercial and Book Printers) R. I. 4823
- Kwikon Company** (M) 1524 4th Avenue (Electrical Supplies & Conduit Fittings) R. I. 1768
- Lagruco Beverage Company** (W) 315 24th Street (Beverages) R. I. 161
- Leader Bakery** (M) 628 8th Street (Bakery Products) R. I. 1170
- Livingston & Company** (W) 2211 3rd Avenue (Spiritous Liquors) R. I. 134
- Long, W. O. Mfg. Co.** (M) 1st Avenue and 44th Street (Harrows)
- McKesson-Hartz, Division of McKesson & Robbins, Inc.** (W) 100 19th Street (Drugs, Drug Sundries, Proprietaries, Pharmaceuticals, Toiletries, Electrical Appliances, Chemicals, Soda Fountains and Supplies) R. I. 666
- Mace, L. R. Company** (W) 1808 1st Avenue (Laundry & Janitor's Supplies) R. I. 4144
- Maihack, F. G. & Son** (M) 4516 6th Avenue (Sheet Metal and Furnace Work) R. I. 4819
- Matous Optical Company** (W) 1716½ 3rd Avenue (Optical Goods, Lenses, Frames, Mountings) R. I. 3487
- Midland Iron & Steel Corp.** (W) 211 20th Street (Scrap Iron, Rails, Used Machinery) R. I. 400
- Midway Oil Company, Inc.** (W) 4301 1st Avenue (Petroleum Products, Tires and Batteries) R. I. 3143
- Midwest Coffee Co.** (W) 119 18th Street (Coffee, Grocery Specialties, Paper Products) R. I. 952
- Midwest Dry Ice & Equipment Co.** (W) 708 12th Street (Dry Ice) R. I. 84
- Midwest Orchard Service, Inc.** (W) 529 41st Street (Sprayers, Orchard Equipment, Fertilizers) R. I. 723
- Mid-West Yeast Co.** (M) 332½ 16th Street (Dried Yeast, for Livestock and Poultry)
- Milan Sand & Gravel Company** (W) 1436 40th Street (Sand and Gravel) R. I. 430

- Mintz, Michael (M)** 1804 1st Ave. (Machinery General)
R. I. 3974K
- Mississippi Foundry Corp. (M)** 1700 1st Street (Cast-
ings—Gray Iron, Brass, Aluminum, Special Alloys,
Patterns, Wood and Metal) R. I. 1700
- Mississippi Valley Dairy (M)** 1115 5th Ave. (Dairy
Products—Ice Cream, Ices) R. I. 511
- Modern Laundry Machine Mfg. Co. (M)** 1st St. and
14th Ave. (Washing Machines, Laundry Supplies and
Equipment) R. I. 763
- Modern Woodmen of America, The** 318 18th St. (Pub-
lishers) R. I. 1160
- Myers Printing Co.** 1716 3rd Avenue (Commercial
Printers) R. I. 559
- Ninth Street Nursery (W)** 3002 9th St. (Nursery Pro-
ducts, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables) R. I. 569
- Nu-Way Corporation (M)** 2416 4th Ave. (Automatic Oil
Burners, Hot Water Generators, Winter Air-condi-
tioners) R. I. 116
- Oakford & Fahnstock (W)** 1517 2nd Avenue (Groceries,
Canned Products) R. I. 704
- Orange Crush Bottling Co. (M)** 2104 5th Avenue
(Carbonated Beverages) R. I. 1228
- Paridon Wall Paper Co. (W)** 419 17th Street (Wall
Paper, Paints) R. I. 1794
- Peard Leter Shop, Safety Building (Multigraphing and
Mimeographing)** R. I. 1028
- Peerless Dairy (M)** 1325 2nd Avenue (Dairy Products,
Ice Cream, Ices) R. I. 89
- Peoples Power Co. (M)** Safety Building (Gas and
Electricity—Domestic and Industrial Uses) R. I. 3300
- Peterson, J. Company (M)** 2400 Block and 4th Avenue
(Designers and Builders of Store and Bank Fixtures)
R. I. 1200
- Phelps Power & Light Corporation. (M)** 602 1st Street
(Farm Light and Power Electric Generators) (Storage
Batteries) R. I. 1270
- Pikron Electrical Works (M)** 1425 42nd Street (Elec-
trical Equipment and Supplies) R. I. 4453
- Porch Tent & Awning Co. (M)** 318 18th Street (Awn-
ings—Tarpaulins, Truck Covers, Tents, Porch and
Lawn Canopies) R. I. 874 (W) (Lawn Furniture
and Camp Equipment)
- Quad-cities Coca Cola Bottling Co. (M)** 2119 3rd Ave.
(Carbonated Beverages) R. I. 1221
- Quad-city Wood Works (M)** 1025 6th Avenue (Mill
Work) R. I. 5860

- Red Star Yeast & Products Co. (W)** 639 17th Street
(Compressed Yeast) R. I. 570
- Regalia Manufacturing Company (M)** 2018 4th Avenue
(Advertising Specialties. Reflector Signs, Badges,
Banners, Fair and Lodge Supplies) R. I. 913
- Reynolds Engineering Company (M)** 501 38th Street
(Tool Manufacturers. Gigs, Dies, Wood and Metal
Patterns, Special Equipment) R. I. 192
- Riekcs & Sons, S. (W)** 1612 1st Avenue (Glassware, Bot-
tles, Jars, Closure Service, Corks & Crowns) R. I. 466
- Robinson Sheet Metal Company (M)** 1863 35th Street
(Sheet Metal)
- Rock Island Argus** 18th Street, 4th Avenue (Publishers)
R. I. 6000
- Rock Island Artificial Ice & Coal Co. (M)** 106 14th St.
(Ice, Ice Cubes, Steam and Domestic Coal) R. I. 338
- Rock Island Beverage Co. (W)** 1616-18 1st Avenue
(Spirituuous Liquors, Beer, Carbonated Beverages)
R. I. 305
- Rock Island Boiler & Welding Co. (M)** 1508 1st Ave.
(Boilers and Boiler Repairs, Steel Plate Construction
and Commercial Welding) R. I. 317
- Rock Island Brewing Company (M)** 701 30th Street
(Brewers) R. I. 5000
- Rock Island Bridge & Iron Works (M)** 1603 Mill Street
(Bridges & Structural Steel, Iron, and Steel Products)
R. I. 2117
- Rock Island Dental Laboratory** Robinson Building
(Artificial Teeth) R. I. 228
- Rock Island Equipment Company (W)** 1800 1st Avenue
(Agricultural Implements, Farm Tools) R. I. 360
- Rock Island Fruit Company (W)** 101 16th Street (Fruits
and Produce) R. I. 924
- Rock Island Glass Company (W)** 224 17th Street (Glass—
Plate, Window, Automobile, Structural, Commercial
Mirrors) R. I. 914
- Rock Island Hardware Co. (W)** 1802-04 2nd Avenue
(Hardware) R. I. 52
- Rock Island Manufacturing Co. (M)** 1533 1st Street
(Hardware, Vises, Electric Household Appliances)
R. I. 762
- Rock Island Metal Foundry (M)** 500 41st Street (Brass,
Bronze, Aluminum, and Alloy, Non-ferrous Castings)
R. I. 751
- Rock Island News Agency (W)** 1608 2nd Avenue (News-
papers and Magazines) R. I. 1835
- Rock Island Paint & Manufacturing Company (M)** 3209
9th Avenue (Humidifiers and Smudge Guards)

- Rock Island Plating Works (M)** 525 24th Ave. (Plating)
R. I. 359
- Rock Island Produce Co. (W)** 714 9th Street (Poultry and Eggs) R. I. 5178
- Rock Island Register Co. (M)** 2435 5th Avenue (Heating Apparatus, Warm-air Registers, Air-conditioning Registers and Grilles, Furnace Pipe and Fittings) (W) (Warm-air Furnace Supplies, Air-conditioning Fans, Blowers, and Controls) R. I. 1396
- Rock Island Sand & Gravel Co. (W)** 118 20th Street (Construction Material. Sand, Gravel, Cement, Clay Products, Steel, Coal—Domestic and Steam) R. I. 605
- Rock Island Sash & Door Works (M)** 2525 4th Avenue (Mill Work—Doors, Sash, Frames, Cabinet Work) R. I. 901
- Rock Island Stove Co. (M)** 200 4th Street (Furnaces for Coal, Oil, and Gas, Enameled Ranges and Heaters) (W) (Humidifiers, Air-conditioners, and Furnace Fittings) R. I. 136
- Rock Island Tailoring Co. (M)** 2119 3rd Avenue (Men's Clothing) R. I. 4047
- Rock Island Wholesale Tobacco Company (W)** 2029 4th Avenue (Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobaccos) R. I. 3248
- Rocklan Film Exchange (W)** 38 State Bank Building (Moving Picture Equipment, Films, Screens, Accessories, Cameras, Projectors) R. I. 420
- Roseman-Frisk Letter Service, Cleaveland Building** (Multigraphing and Mimeographing) R. I. 859
- Rosenfield, Harry J. (W)** 1913 2nd Avenue (Spirituos Liqueurs) R. I. 403
- Rote, Robert J. Company (M)** 1224-28 5th Avenue (Dies, Gigs, Fixtures for Metal Working Plants. Metal Stamping, Designers and Manufacturers of Metal Working Machinery) R. I. 1156
- Russell Printery** 802 12th Street (Commercial Printing) R. I. 3776
- Ryerson, Joseph T. & Sons (W)** Room 14, State Bank Building (Iron, Steel, Machinery) R. I. 2822
- Saelens, T. H. Dist. Co. (W)** 2225 4th Avenue (Beer, Spirituous Liqueurs) R. I. 120
- Schmidt, O. W. & Son (M)** 2223 4th Avenue (Sheet Metal Work—Furnaces, Air-conditioning Equipment) R. I. 949
- Schocker Paper Company (W)** 1918-20 1st Avenue (Wrapping Paper, Bags, Cordage, Paper Products, Store, Office and Household Supplies, School Supplies) R. I. 108
- Schreiner, M. J. Co. (M)** 523 22nd Street (Wood and Metal Patterns, Models) R. I. 4451

- Scott, C. U. & Son (M)** 1510 1st Avenue (Commercial Steel Treating, Hot and Electric Galvanizing, Tinning) R. I. 1400
- Servus Rubber Company (M)** 1100 Block, 2nd Avenue (Rubber Footwear, Rubber-soled Canvas Footwear) R. I. 2400
- Sieg Co. (W)** 1618 4th Avenue (Automotive Supplies, Heavy Hardware, Radios) R. I. 808
- Silver Arrow Oil Company, Inc. (W)** 2301 3rd Avenue (Petroleum Products) R. I. 1176
- Smith's Apple House (W)** Midwest Orchard Service, Inc. 529 41st Street (Apples, Apple Vending Machines, Spray Materials, Orchard Equipment, Fertilizers) R. I. 723
- Smith Auto Top Shop (M)** 411 14th Street (Auto Tops)
- Smith Oil Compounding Company (W)** 1800 1st Ave. (Petroleum Products) R. I. 360
- Spector, Walter (W)** 2227 3rd Avenue (Spirituous Liquors) R. I. 190
- Standard Manufacturing Co. (M)** 1524 4th Avenue (Foundry Chaplets) R. I. 1768
- Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. (W)** 1617 2nd Avenue (Plumbing and Heating Fixtures and Supplies, Pipe Fittings, and Valves) R. I. 1070
- Standard Textile Products Co.** 690 Mill Street (M) (Oil Cloths, Linoleums) R. I. 447
- Stanley Fruit Company (W)** 221 20th Street (Fruits and Produce) R. I. 1141
- Stapp, L. Co.** 2304 12th St. (Cut Flowers, Plants, etc.) R. I. 425
- Stockdale Cheese Co. (W)** 2227 3rd Avenue (Dairy Products) R. I. 654
- Strecker & Lewis (W)** 1609 2nd Avenue (Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, Brushes, Textile Products) R. I. 2496
- Sturtevant Dairy Products Co. (M)** 420 16th Street (Ice Cream, Evaporated Milk, Butter, Ice) (W) (Milk Products) R. I. 828
- Summers, R. E. (M)** 1416 6th Avenue (Sheet Metal Work, Warm Air Furnaces, Tin, Slate, and Tile Roofing) R. I. 3316
- Swift & Company (W)** 2325 3rd Avenue (Meats—Fresh and Smoked, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Lard, Canned Food Products, Dog Foods) R. I. 461
- Thompson, Frank Sheet Metal Company (M)** 4119-21 14th Avenue (Sheet Metal)
- Tomasian, Armenag, D. (M)** 625 23rd Street (Oriental Rugs) R. I. 1345

- Torrance, M. J. Electrical Supplies** (W) 2317-21 3rd Avenue (Electrical Industrial Equipment, Motor and Control Repair) R. I. 813
- Tri-City Artificial Ice Co.** (M) 4327 3rd Avenue (Ice) R. I. 524
- Tri-City Bag and Paper Co.** (W) 1506 2nd Avenue (Wrapping Paper, Bags and Paper Products, Soda Fountain Supplies, Bulk and Bar Candies, Janitor Supplies) R. I. 225
- Tri-City Dental Depot** (W) Cleaveland Bldg. (Dental Supplies) R. I. 488
- Tri-City Labor Review Publishing Company** 331 21st Street (Publishers, Commercial Printers) R. I. 579
- Tri-City Posting Service, Inc.** (M) 415 20th Street (Outdoor Advertising, Signs, Posters) R. I. 633
- Tri-City Poultry & Fish Market** (W) 1511 2nd Avenue (Poultry, Fish, and Eggs) R. I. 2005
- Tri-City Seven Up Co.** (M) 1913 4th Ave. (Carbonated Beverages) R. I. 5174
- Tru-View, Inc.** (M) 121 4th Avenue (Viewing Devices—Third Dimension Project Pictures) R. I. 124
- Unit Tool Company** (M) 1822 30th Street (Cutlery) R. I. 616
- Vaporaria, Inc.** (M) 200 4th Street (Humidifiers) R. I. 1514
- Wenger, Samuel** (W) 1114 15th Avenue (Fruits and Produce) R. I. 4563Y
- Western Tobacco Co.** (W) 113 18th St. (Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobaccos, Candy, Work Gloves) R. I. 3016
- Wind-Power Electric Company of Illinois** (M) 1800 3rd Avenue (Electrical Equipment and Supplies)
- Zimel Fruit Company** (W) 2219 3rd Avenue (Fruits and Produce) R. I. 1617
- Zoller's Rock Island Distributing Co.** (W) 109 16th Street (Beer) R. I. 240
- Zwicker, Emma F.** (M) 1539 29th Street (Noodles) R. I. 4708

ROCK ISLAND MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE

Note: Firms in black type are members of the Rock Island Chamber of Commerce. Star (*) indicates manufacturers.

ACIDS (Battery, Cream Testing, Platers)

Mace, L. R. Co., 1808 1st Avenue R. I. 4144

ADVERTISING, DIRECT MAIL

*Driffill Printing Company, 1616 3rd Avenue R. I. 593

ADVERTISING NOVELTIES

West, L. E., 1103 Second Avenue R. I. 1308

ADVERTISING SPECIALTIES

*Regalia Manufacturing Company, 2018 4th Avenue
R. I. 913

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

*Case, J. I. Co., 6th Street and Second Avenue. R. I. 606

*Farmall Works, International Harvester Co., 4201 5th
Avenue R. I. 907

*Long, W. O. Manufacturing Company, 44th St. and 1st
Avenue

Rock Island Equipment Company, 1800 1st Ave. R. I. 360

AIR CONDITIONERS

*Hiller, J. M. Company, 3142 5th Avenue R. I. 920

*Nu-Way Corporation, 2416 4th Avenue R. I. 116

Rock Island Stove Company, 200 4th Street R. I. 136

AIR CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT

*Rock Island Register Company, 2435 5th Avenue R. I.
1396

*Schmidt, O. W. & Son, 2223 4th Avenue R. I. 949

ALUMINUM PRODUCTS

*Cook's Aluminum Foundry, 2700 12th Street R. I. 4346

APPLES

Smith's Apple House, 529 41st Street R. I. 723

AQUARIUMS

*Cramer, Edward J., 1205 8th Avenue

AUTOMATIC OIL BURNERS

*Nu-Way Corporation, 2416 4th Avenue R. I. 116

AUTOMOBILE AXLE, WHEEL, AND FRAME

STRAIGHTENING EQUIPMENT

*Bear Manufacturing Company, 2030 5th Ave. R. I. 6100
Gustafson, Carl, 1518 4th Avenue

AUTOMOBILE TOPS

*Bengston, Fred J., 4329 6th Avenue R. I. 3890

*Smith Auto Top Shop, 411 14th Street

AUTOMOTIVE PARTS AND SUPPLIES

Allsbrow Auto Parts, 1630 3rd Avenue R. I. 1123

Fagin, Max N. Company, 2213 3rd Avenue R. I. 803

Sieg Company, 1618 4th Avenue R. I. 808

AWNINGS

- *Porch Tent and Awning Company, 318 18th Street
R. I. 874

BAKERY PRODUCTS

- *Bake-Rite Bakery, 1809 2nd Avenue R. I. 833
*Barth, Charles & Sons Co., 1107-09 3rd Ave. R. I. 513
*Famous Bakery, 616 9th Street R. I. 4091
*Gillows Bakery, 1710 3rd Avenue R. I. 636
Johnston, Robert A. Company, 420 21st St. R. I. 1608
*Leader Baker, 628 8th Street R. I. 1170
*Rolfe's Bakery, 329 20th Street R. I. 809

BARBER SUPPLIES

- Koch, John Company, 218 17th Street R. I. 1548

BATTERIES (Storage)

- Allsbrow Auto Parts, 1630 3rd Avenue R. I. 1123
Midway Oil Company, 4301 First Avenue R. I. 3143
*Phelps Power and Light Corporation, 602 First Street
R. I. 1270

BATTERY CONTAINERS (Molded Rubber)

- *American Container Corporation, 602 1st St. R. I. 1270

BEAUTY SHOP FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT

- Beauty Utilities Company of Illinois, 1714 3rd Avenue
R. I. 651

BEAUTY SHOP SUPPLIES

- Beauty Utilities Company of Illinois, 1714 3rd Avenue
R. I. 651
Cherry System of Beauty Culture, 1807½ 2nd Avenue
R. I. 5144

BEER

- Block, W. G. Company, 131 20th Street R. I. 324
Carlson Beverage Company, 2123 3rd Avenue R. I. 144
Carse & Ohlweiler Company, 425 11th St. R. I. 788
Harris, Benjamin, 111-115 16th Street R. I. 693
Huesing, A. D., Bottling Works, 106 14th St. R. I. 338
Lagomarcino Grupe Company, 315 24th Street R. I. 161
Rock Island Beverage Company, 1616-18 1st Avenue
R. I. 305
*Rock Island Brewing Company, 701 30th St. R. I. 5000
Saelens, T. H., Company, 2225 4th Avenue R. I. 120
Zollers-Rock Island Distributing Co., 109 16th Street
R. I. 240

BLOWERS AND FANS

- Rock Island Register Company, 2435 5th Ave. R. I. 1396

BOATS

- *Kahlke Brothers, 600 Mill Street R. I. 440

BOOK BINDING

- *Augustana Book Concern, 639 38th Street, R. I. 561

BOTTLES

- Riekes, S. & Sons, 1612 1st Avenue R. I. 466

BOTTLED GAS

Smith Oil Compounding Company, 1800 1st Ave. R. I. 360

BOXES (Folding)

Schocker Paper Company, 1918-20 1st Ave. R. I. 108

BREAD SLICING MACHINES

*Gellman Manufacturing Company, 1700 1st St. R. I. 1700

BREAD WRAPPING MACHINES

*Gellman Manufacturing Company, 1700 1st St. R. I. 1700

BREWERS

*Rock Island Brewing Company, 701 30th St. R. I. 5000

BRICK (Common, Face, Fire)

Rock Island Sand and Gravel Company, 118 20th Street
R. I. 2605

Midwest Brick Company, 2002 17th Street R. I. 1966

BRIDGES AND STRUCTURAL STEEL

*Rock Island Bridge and Iron Works, 1603 Mill Street
R. I. 2117

BROOMS

Schocker Paper Company, 1918-20 1st Avenue R. I. 108

BRUSHES

Paridon Wall Paper Company, 419 17th Street R. I. 1794

Schocker Paper Company, 1918-20 1st Avenue R. I. 108

Strecker & Lewis 1609 2nd Avenue R. I. 2496

BUILDING MATERIALS

Dimock Gould & Company, 2403 3rd Avenue R. I. 80

Gordon Van Tine Company, 1611 2nd Avenue R. I. 798

Rock Island Lumber Company, 2701 5th Ave. R. I. 600

Rock Island Sand & Gravel Company, 118 20th Street

R. I. 2605

BUTTER

*Dierolf Dairy, 3507 9th Street R. I. 1105

*Downing Brothers, 2268 24th Street R. I. 864

*Fitzpatrick's Dairy, 3705 9th Street R. I. 4997

*Mississippi Valley Dairy, 1115 5th Avenue R. I. 511

*Peerless Dairy Company, 1325 2nd Avenue R. I. 89

*Sturtevant Dairy Products Company, 420-22 16th Street

R. I. 828

Swift & Company, 2325 3rd Avenue R. I. 461

CABINET WORK

*Borg, Charles W., 532 46th St.

*Peterson, J., Company, 2400 Block and 4th Avenue
R. I. 1200

CABLE CHAINS

*Rote, Robert J., 1224-28 5th Avenue R. I. 1156

CAMERAS

Rocklan Film Exchange, 38 State Bank Bldg. R. I. 420

CAMPING AND TOURING GOODS

Porch Tent & Awning Company, 318 18th St. R. I. 874

CANDY (Bulk and Package Goods)

- Bergstrom and Slattengren, 2104 3rd Avenue R. I. 1010
Friedman Jobbing Company, 418 23rd Street R. I. 622
Harris, Benj., 111-115 16th Street R. I. 693
Johnston, Robert A., Company, 410 21st St. R. I. 1608
Miers Candy Company, 1121 18th Avenue R. I. 850
Tri-City Bag and Paper Company, 1506 2nd Avenue
R. I. 225
Western Tobacco Company, 113 18th Street R. I. 3016

CANNED FOOD PRODUCTS

- Heinz Company, H. J. 100-102 16th Street R. I. 1257
Illinois Wholesale Grocery Company, 2416-20 3rd Ave.
R. I. 969
Oakford & Fahnestock, 1517 2nd Avenue R. I. 704
Swift & Company, 2325 3rd Avenue R. I. 461

CANNING EQUIPMENT

- *H. & R. Mfg. Company, 1420 35th Street R. I. 4480
Schocker Paper Company, 1918-20 1st Avenue R. I. 108

CARBONATED BEVERAGES (Bottlers)

- *Carse & Ohlweiler Company, 425 11th Street R. I. 788
*Huesing, A. D., Bottling Works, 106 14th St. R. I. 338
*Orange Crush Bottling Company, 2104 5th Ave. R. I. 1228
*Quad-Cities Coca Cola Bottling Company, 2119 3rd Ave.
R. I. 1221
*Tri-City Seven Up Company, 1913 4th Ave. R. I. 5174

CARPET SWEEPERS

- *Rock Island Manufacturing Company, 1533 1st Street
R. I. 762

CASTINGS (Aluminum, Brass, Bronze, Alloys)

- *Rock Island Metal Foundry, 500 41st Street R. I. 751
*Mississippi Foundry Corporation, 1700 1st St. R. I. 1700

CASTINGS (Gray Iron)

- *Mississippi Foundry Corporation, 1700 1st St. R. I. 1700

CHEMICALS

- McKesson-Hartz, Division McKesson & Robbins, Inc.,
100 19th Street R. I. 666

CHEMISTS (Manufacturing, Consulting, Analytical and Research)

- *Edelweiss Laboratories, 500 9th Avenue R. I. 588

CHURCH AND SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS, AND SUPPLIES

- *Augustana Book Concern, 639 38th Street R. I. 561

CHURCH FURNITURE

- Blood, A. M. Company, 330 20th Street R. I. 309

CIGARS, CIGARETTES, AND TOBACCOS

- Harris, Benj., 111-115 16th Street R. I. 693
Hickey Brothers, 1830 3rd Avenue R. I. 125

Rock Island Wholesale Tobacco Company, 2029 4th Avenue R. I. 3248
Western Tobacco Company, 113 18th Street R. I. 3016

CLAY PRODUCTS

Rock Island Sand and Gravel Company, 118 20th Street R. I. 605

COAL (Steam and Domestic)

*Bledsoe, Walter & Co., 403 Safety Building R. I. 1441
Block, W. G. Co., 131 20th Street R. I. 324
Dimock Gould & Co., 2403 3rd Avenue R. I. 80
Enright Coal Company, 500 Block 45th Street R. I. 950
Equator Coal Company, 114 13th Street R. I. 4100
Finkelstein, Brothers Coal Company, 2500 4th Avenue R. I. 1198
Frazer Coal Company, 215 20th Street R. I. 401
McKown, E. B., 1401 2nd Avenue R. I. 198
Rock Island Artificial Ice and Coal Company, 106 14th Street R. I. 338
Rock Island Fuel Company, 2230 3rd Avenue R. I. 196
Rock Island Lumber Company, 2701 5th Ave. R. I. 600
Rock Island Sand and Gravel Company, 118 20th Street R. I. 605
Rock Island Transfer and Storage Company, 101 17th Street R. I. 985
Schillinger Coal Company, 929 1st Avenue R. I. 119
Voss Brothers, 2125 3rd Avenue R. I. 982
Western Ice and Coal Company, 123 20th St. R. I. 295

COFFEE AND TEA

Great American Tea Company, 2800 7th Ave. R. I. 1532
Home Tea Company, 225 18th Street R. I. 133
Jewel Tea Company, 2616 5th Avenue R. I. 438
Midwest Coffee Company, 119 18th Street R. I. 952

CONCRETE PRODUCTS

*Art Stone Company, 1800 11th Street R. I. 2579
*Concrete Products Company, 1st Avenue and 8th St. R. I. 662
Rock Island Sand and Gravel Company, 118 20th Street R. I. 605

CONDIMENTS

Illinois Wholesale Grocery Company, 2416-20 3rd Avenue R. I. 969
Midwest Coffee Company, 119 18th Street R. I. 952
Oakford & Fahnestock, 1517 2nd Avenue R. I. 704

COOKIES AND CRACKERS

Johnston, Robert A. Company, 410 21st St. R. I. 1608
Friedman Jobbing Company, 418 23rd Street R. I. 622

CORKS AND CROWNS (Closure Service)

Riekas, S. & Sons, 1612 1st Avenue R. I. 466
Schocker Paper Company, 1918-20 1st Avenue R. I. 108

COSMETICS

McKesson-Hartz, Division McKesson & Robbins, Inc.,
100 19th Street R. I. 666

CUTLERY

*Unit Tool Company, 1822 30th Street R. I. 616

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Brooks Dairy, 1335 23rd Avenue R. I. 727
Dierolf's Dairy, 3507 9th Street R. I. 1105
Downing Brothers Dairy, 2268 24th Street R. I. 864
Fitzpatrick's Dairy, 3705 9th Street R. I. 4997
Mississippi Valley Dairy, 1115 5th Avenue R. I. 511
Peerless Dairy Company, 1325 2nd Avenue R. I. 89
Place, G. W., 4618 12th Street R. I. 5282
Rock Island Creamery Company, 419 18th Street
Stockdale Cheese Company, 2227 3rd Avenue R. I. 654
Strayer, Fred L., 3320 11th Street R. I. 6360
Sturtevant Dairy Products Company, 420 16th Street
R. I. 828

DENTAL LABORATORIES

*Hillman & Young, 1706½ 2nd Avenue R. I. 416
*Rock Island Dental Laboratory, Robinson Bldg. R. I. 228

DENTAL SUPPLIES

*Tri-City Dental Depot, Cleaveland Building R. I. 488

DIES AND GIGS

*Bradley Manufacturing Company, 1221 2nd Ave. R. I. 840
*Reynolds Engineering Company, 501 38th St. R. I. 192
*Rote, Robert J., 1224 5th Avenue R. I. 1156

DOG FOODS

*Barry Brothers, 4415 3rd Avenue
Benson, R. C., 213 17th Street R. I. 221
Friedman Jobbing Company, 418 23rd Street R. I. 622
Swift & Company, 2325 3rd Avenue R. I. 461

DRUGS AND DRUG SUNDRIES

McKesson-Hartz, Division McKesson & Robbins, Inc.,
100 19th Street R. I. 666

DRY ICE

Midwest Dry Ice and Equipment Company, 708 12th
Street R. I. 84

DRY CLEANERS' SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

*Edelweiss Laboratories, 500 9th Avenue R. I. 588
Mace, L. R., Company, 1808 1st Avenue R. I. 4144

EGGS AND POULTRY

Rock Island Produce Company, 714 9th St. R. I. 5178
Swift and Company, 2325 3rd Avenue R. I. 461
Tri-City Poultry and Fish Market, 1511 2nd Avenue
R. I. 2005

ELECTRICAL CONDUIT FITTINGS

*Kwikon Company, 1524 4th Avenue R. I. 1768

ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER (Domestic and Industrial Uses)

- *Davis, S. S., Water Power Company, 9th Street, Rock River R. I. 1051
*Peoples Power Company, Safety Building R. I. 3300

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

- *Pickron Electrical Works, 1425 42nd Street R. I. 4453
*Wind-Power Electric Company of Illinois, Safety Bldg.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT (Industrial)

- *Kwikon Company, 1524 4th Avenue R. I. 1768
Torrance, M. J., 2317-21 3rd Avenue R. I. 813

ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

- McKesson-Hartz, Division McKesson & Robbins, Inc.,
100 19th Street R. I. 666
*Rock Island Manufacturing Company, 1st Street and
14th Avenue R. I. 762

EXTRACTS AND FLAVORING MATERIALS

- *Edelweiss Laboratories, 500 9th Avenue R. I. 588
Great American Tea Company, 2800 7th Ave. R. I. 1532
Midwest Coffee Company, 119 18th Street R. I. 952
Riekes, S. & Sons, 1612 1st Avenue R. I. 466

EVAPORATED MILK

- *Sturtevant Dairy Products Company, 420 16th Street
R. I. 828

FAIR SUPPLIES

- *Regalia Manufacturing Company, 2018 4th Avenue
R. I. 913

FARM LIGHT AND POWER ELECTRIC GENERATORS

- *Phelps Power and Light Corporation, 602 1st Street
R. I. 1270

FEEDS AND SEEDS

- Benson, R. C., 213 17th Street R. I. 221

FERTILIZERS

- Midwest Orchard Service, Inc., 529 41st Street R. I. 723
Benson, R. C., 213 17th Street R. I. 221

FILING EQUIPMENT

- Blood, A. M. Company, 330 20th Street R. I. 309
Kolloff, Walter J., 1919 10th Avenue R. I. 686

FILMS (Moving Picture)

- Rocklan Film Exchange, 38 State Bank Bldg. R. I. 420

FIREWORKS

- Bergstrom and Slattengren, 2104 3rd Avenue R. I. 1010

FISH

- Tri-City Poultry and Fish Market, 1511 2nd Avenue
R. I. 2005

FLOOR FINISHES

- American Floor Surfacing Machine Company, 413 20th
Street R. I. 875

FLOOR SURFACING MACHINES AND SUPPLIES

American Floor Surfacing Machine Company, 413 20th Street R. I. 875

FLOUR

Illinois Wholesale Grocery Company, 2416-20 3rd Ave. R. I. 969

FLOWERS (Cut Flowers, Plants, Etc.)

Stapp, L. Company, 2304 12th Street R. I. 421

FOOTWEAR, RUBBER AND RUBBER-SOLED

*Servus Rubber Company, 1100 Block 2nd Street R. I. 2400

FOUNDRY CHAPLETS

*Standard Manufacturing Company, 1524 4th Avenue R. I. 1768

FURNACES FOR COAL, OIL, AND GAS

*Hiller, J. M. Company, 3142 5th Avenue R. I. 920
Holland Furnace Company, 3810 14th Avenue R. I. 103
Johnston, William, 1503 2nd Avenue R. I. 2101
Maihack, F. G. & Son, 4516 6th Avenue R. I. 6662
Nielsen Heating Company, 4410 6th Avenue R. I. 5124
*Rock Island Stove Company, 200 4th Street R. I. 136
Schmidt, O. W. & Son, 2223 4th Avenue R. I. 949
Summers, R. E., 1416 6th Avenue R. I. 3316

FURNACE PIPES AND FITTINGS

Maihack, F. G. & Son, 4516 6th Avenue R. I. 6662
*Rock Island Register Company, 2435 5th Ave R. I. 1396
Rock Island Stove Company, 200 4th Street R. I. 136
Schmidt, O. W. & Son, 2233 4th Avenue R. I. 949
Summers, R. E., 1416 6th Avenue R. I. 3316

FRUITS AND PRODUCE

Boronstein, Jacob, 1606 1st Avenue R. I. 2150
Central Fruit and Produce Company, 420 23rd Street
Rock Island Fruit Company, 101 16th Street R. I. 924
Stanley Fruit Company, 221 20th Street R. I. 1141
Wenger, Samuel, 1114 15th Avenue R. I. 4563Y
Zimel Fruit Company, 2219 3rd Avenue R. I. 1617

FURNITURE ACCESSORIES

Klein's Upholstering Company, 6th Avenue and 15th Street R. I. 105
Porch Tent and Awning Company, 318 18th St. R. I. 874

FURNITURE, PORCH AND LAWN

Porch Tent and Awning Company, 318 18th St. R. I. 874

GAS, FUEL (Domestic and Industrial Uses)

*Peoples Power Company, Safety Building R. I. 3300

GLASS (Automobile, Plate, Structural, Window)

Rock Island Glass Company, 224 17th Street R. I. 914

GLASSWARE

Riekens, S. & Sons, 1612 1st Avenue R. I. 466

GLOVES (Cotton Fabric)

- Harris, Benj., 111-115 16th Street R. I. 693
Schocker Paper Company, 1918-20 1st Avenue R. I. 108
Western Tobacco Company, 113 18th Street R. I. 3016

GROCERIES

- Boetje Grocer Company, 300 5th Street R. I. 820
Illinois Wholesale Grocery Company, 2416-20 3rd Ave.
R. I. 969
Oakford & Fahnestock, 1517 2nd Avenue R. I. 704

GROCERY SPECIALTIES

- *Boetje, Fred H. Company, 300 5th Street R. I. 820
Friedman Jobbing Company, 418 23rd Street R. I. 622
Harris, Benj., 111-115 16th Street R. I. 693
Illinois Wholesale Grocery Company, 2416-20 3rd Ave.
R. I. 969
Midwest Coffee Company, 119 18th Street R. I. 952
Oakford & Fahnestock, 1517 2nd Avenue R. I. 704
*Zwicker, Emma F., 1539 29th Street R. I. 4708

HARDWARE

- Rock Island Hardware Company, 1802-04 2nd Avenue
R. I. 52
*Rock Island Manufacturing Company, 1533 1st Street
R. I. 762
Sieg Company, 1618 4th Avenue R. I. 808

HAY, STRAW, GRAIN, AND SALT

- Benson, R. C., 213 17th Street R. I. 221

HEATING AND VENTILATING EQUIPMENT

- *Hiller, J. M. Company, 3142 5th Avenue R. I. 920
*Rock Island Register Company, 2435 5th Ave. R. I. 1396

HEATING AND VENTILATING EQUIPMENT FOR RURAL SCHOOLS

- Blood, A. M., 330 20th Street R. I. 309

HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES

- *Edelweiss Laboratories, 500 9th Avenue R. I. 588
Schocker Paper Company, 1918-20 1st Avenue R. I. 108

HUMIDIFIERS

- *Rock Island Paint and Manufacturing Company, 3209
9th Avenue
Rock Island Stove Company, 200 4th Street R. I. 136
*Vaporior, Inc., 200 4th Street R. I. 1514

ICE

- *Rock Island Artificial Ice & Coal Company, 106 14th
Street R. I. 338
*Sturtevant Dairy Products Company, 420 16th Street
R. I. 828
*Tri-City Artificial Ice Company, 4327 3rd Avenue
R. I. 524

ICE CREAM, SHERBETS, AND ICES

- *Downing Brothers Dairy, 2268 24th Street R. I. 864
- *Mississippi Valley Dairy, 1115 5th Avenue R. I. 511
- *Peerless Dairy, 1325 2nd Avenue R. I. 89
- *Sturtevant Dairy Products Company, 420 16th Street R. I. 828

ICE CREAM CONES AND CONTAINERS

- Bergstrom & Slattengren, 2104 3rd Avenue R. I. 1010

IRON, STEEL, MACHINERY

- Ryerson, Joseph T. & Sons, State Bank Bldg. R. I. 2822

IRON AND STEEL WORK

- *Rock Island Bridge and Iron Works, 1603 Mill Street R. I. 2117

KEYS

- *Fiebig, Charles Sons, 1619 3rd Avenue R. I. 457

LAUNDRY AND JANITOR SUPPLIES

- Mace, L. R. Company, 1808 1st Avenue R. I. 4144
- Tri-City Bag and Paper Company, 1506 2nd Avenue R. I. 225

LODGE SUPPLIES, REGALIA, AND ACCESSORIES

- *Regalia Manufacturing Company, 2018 4th Ave. R. I. 913

LUMBER AND LUMBER PRODUCTS

- Dimock Gould and Company, 2203 3rd Avenue R. I. 80
- Gordon Van Tine Company, 1611 2nd Avenue R. I. 798
- Rock Island Lumber Company, 2701 5th Ave. R. I. 600

MACHINERY DESIGNERS AND MANUFACTURERS

- *Gellman Manufacturing Company, 1700 1st St. R. I. 1700
- *Reynolds Engineering Company, 501 38th St. R. I. 192
- *Rote, Robert J. Company, 1224 5th Avenue R. I. 1156

MACHINERY, GENERAL—REPAIRS AND PARTS

- *Bliesener, W. J., 1317 3rd Avenue R. I. 6655
- *Davis, Machine Shop, 114½ 17th Street R. I. 323
- *Mintz, Michael, 1804 1st Avenue R. I. 3974K.

MAGAZINES

- Rock Island News Agency, 1608 2nd Avenue R. I. 1835

MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS, FRESH AND SMOKED

- Swift and Company, 2325 3rd Avenue R. I. 461

MEN'S CLOTHING

- *Gibberman Brothers & Company, 27th Street and 5th Avenue R. I. 624
- *Rock Island Tailoring Company, 249 3rd Ave. R. I. 4047

METAL STAMPING

- *Bradley Manufacturing Company, 1221 2nd Avenue R. I. 840
- *Rote, Robert J. Company, 1224 5th Avenue R. I. 1156

MILL WORK—SASH AND DOORS

- *Quad-City Wood Works, 1025 6th Avenue R. I. 5860
- *Rock Island Lumber Company, 2701 5th Ave. R. I. 600
- *Rock Island Sash and Door Works, 2525 4th Ave. R. I. 901

MIRRORS

- Rock Island Glass Company, 224 17th Street R. I. 914

MODELS AND PATTERNS—WOOD AND METAL

- *Mississippi Foundry Corporation, 1700 1st St. R. I. 1700
- *Reynolds Engineering Company, 501 38th St. R. I. 192
- *Schriener, M. J. Company, 523 22nd Street R. I. 4451

MONUMENTS

- *Art Stone Company, 1800 11th Street R. I. 2579
- *Haertel Memorial Service, 1129 29th Avenue R. I. 987

MORTICIANS' SUPPLIES—AMBULANCE SERVICE

- Engels Morticians' Supply Company, 1605 6th Street
R. I. 932

MOVING PICTURE EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES

- Rocklan Film Exchange, State Bank Building R. I. 420

MIMEOGRAPHING AND MULTIGRAPHING

- *Peard Letter Shop, Safety Building R. I. 1028
- *Roseman-Frisk Letter Service, Cleaveland Bldg. R. I. 859

NOTIONS—NOVELTIES

- Beardsley Specialty Company, 217 18th St. R. I. 1763

NURSERY PRODUCTS

- Ninth Street Nursery, 3002 9th Street R. I. 569
- Stapp, L. Company, 2304 12th Street R. I. 425

OFFICE, BANK, AND STORE FIXTURES

- *Peterson, J. Company, 2400 Block 4th Avenue R. I. 1200

OFFICE AND SCHOOL FURNITURE SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

- Blood, A. M. Company, 330 20th Street R. I. 309
- Kolloff, Walter J., 1919 10th Avenue R. I. 686

OILCLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS

- *Standard Textile Products Company, 600 Mill Street
R. I. 447

OPTICAL GOODS

- Matous Optical Company, 1716½ 3rd Avenue R. I. 3487

ORNAMENTAL STEEL AND IRON

- *Gustafson, Carl, 1518 4th Avenue

OUTDOOR ADVERTISING

- *Tri-City Posting Service, 415 20th Street R. I. 633

PAILS

- Schocker Paper Company, 1918-20 1st Ave. R. I. 108

PAINTS AND OILS

- *Illinois Oil Company, 24th Street & 4th Ave. R. I. 1110

PAPER, BAGS, AND PAPER PRODUCTS

- Midwest Coffee Company, 119 18th Street R. I. 952
Schocker Paper Company, 1918-20 1st Avenue R. I. 108
Tri-City Bag and Paper Company, 1506 2nd Avenue
R. I. 225

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

- Central Oil and Grease Company, 2424 3rd Avenue
R. I. 1357
Illinois Oil Company, 24th Street & 4th Ave. R. I. 1110
Rock Island Fuel Company, 2030 3rd Avenue R. I. 195
Midway Oil Company, 4301 1st Avenue R. I. 3143
Silver Arrow Oil Company, Inc., 2301 1st Ave. R. I. 1176
Smith Oil Compounding Company, 1800 1st Ave. R. I. 360

PIPE, PIPE FITTINGS, AND VALVES

- Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, Division of
American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corpora-
tion, 1617 2nd Avenue R. I. 1070

PLATING

- *Rock Island Plating Works, 525 24th Avenue R. I. 359

PLAYGROUND AND GYMNASIUM EQUIPMENT

- Blood, A. M. Company, 330 20th Street R. I. 309

PLUMBING AND HEATING EQUIPMENT

- *Channon & Dufva, 112-114 West 17th Street R. I. 174
Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, Division of
American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corpora-
tion, 1617 2nd Avenue R. I. 1070

PLUMBING SUPPLIES AND SPECIALTIES

- *Blake Specialty Company, 1600 Mill Street R. I. 435

POULTRY SUPPLIES

- Benson, R. C., 213 17th Street R. I. 221

PRECISION TOOLS, PARTS, AND ACCESSORIES

- *Bear Manufacturing Company, 2030 5th Ave. R. I. 6100
*Bradley Manufacturing Company, 1221 2nd Ave. R. I. 840
*Gellman Manufacturing Company, 1700 1st St. R. I. 1700
*Reynolds Engineering Company, 501 38th St. R. I. 192

PRINTING—BOOK AND COMMERCIAL

- *Artcraft Printing Company, 1508 2nd Avenue R. I. 287
*Augustana Book Concern, 639 38th Street R. I. 561
*Bleuer, George D., 4321 9th Street R. I. 2326X
*Driffill Printing Company, 1618 3rd Avenue R. I. 593
*Dunavin Printing Company, 1429 2nd Avenue R. I. 450
*Kramer Printing Company, 742 34th Street R. I. 4823
*Modern Woodman, The, 316-18 16th Street R. I. 1160
*Myers Printing Company, 1716 3rd Avenue R. I. 559
*Russell Printery, 802 12th Street R. I. 3776
*Tri-City Review Publishing Company, 331 21st Street
R. I. 579

PUBLISHERS—NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS

- *Argus, Rock Island, The, The J. W. Potter Company,
1724 4th Avenue R. I. 6000
*Augustana Book Concern, 639 38th Street R. I. 561
*Modern Woodman, The, 316-18 16th Street R. I. 1160

***Tri-City Review Publishing Company (Tri-City Labor Review), 311 21st Street R. I. 579**

ROOFING AND INSULATING MATERIALS

Brandle Roofing and Supply Company, 501 12th Street R. I. 968

Dimock Gould & Company, 2405 3rd Avenue R. I. 80

Garner Insulating Company, Safety Building R. I. 1529

Illinois-Iowa Roofing Company, 1720 4th Ave. R. I. 1550

Rock Island Lumber Company, 2701 5th Ave. R. I. 600

Tri-City Roofing Company, Cleveland Building R. I. 31

RUBBER AND PLASTIC MOLDS

***American Container Company, 602 1st Street R. I. 1270**

***Rote, Robert J., 1224-28 5th Avenue R. I. 1156**

RUGS

***Kerler Rug Company, 2116 4th Avenue R. I. 692**

Tomasian, Armenag D., 625 23rd Street R. I. 1345

SAND, GRAVEL, AND STONE

Milan Sand and Gravel Company, 1436 40th St. R. I. 430

Rock Island Sand and Gravel Company, 118 20th Street R. I. 605

SCRAP IRON, METAL, AND RAILS

Harris, A. D., 500 40th Street R. I. 409

Midland Iron and Steel Corporation, 211 20th Street R. I. 400

SECONDHAND MACHINERY

Harris, A. D., 500 40th Street R. I. 409

Midland Iron and Steel Corporation, 211 20th Street R. I. 400

SEPTIC AND CHEMICAL TOILETS FOR RURAL SCHOOLS

Blood, A. M. Company, 330 20th Street R. I. 309

SHEET METAL WORK

***Hallas & Mead, 305 24th Street R. I. 520**

***Harms, Fred H., 1815 27th Street R. I. 2653**

***Johnston, Wm., 1503 2nd Avenue R. I. 2101**

***Maihack, F. G. & Son, 4516 6th Avenue R. I. 6662**

***Robinson Sheet Metal Works, 1863 35th Street**

***Schmidt, O. W. & Son, 2223 4th Avenue R. I. 949**

***Summers, R. E., 1416 6th Avenue R. I. 3316**

***Thompson, Frank, 4119-21 14th Avenue**

SIGNS AND CARD WRITING

***Addiston, John, 708 7th Avenue**

***Bredar Sign Company, 229 18th Street R. I. 170**

***Carnes, Richard, 219½ 18th Street R. I. 178**

***Heinz Sign and Advertising Company, 2429 3rd Avenue**

SLATE AND TILE ROOFING

Summers, R. E., 1416 6th Avenue R. I. 3316

SODA FOUNTAIN FIXTURES

McKesson-Hartz, Division McKesson & Robbins, Inc., 100 19th Street R. I. 666

SODA FOUNTAIN SUPPLIES

- *Bergstrom and Slattengren, 2104 3rd Avenue R. I. 1010
*McKesson-Hartz, Division McKesson & Robbins, Inc.,
100 19th Street R. I. 666
Tri-City Bag and Paper Company, 1506 2nd Avenue
R. I. 225

SPRAYERS AND ORCHARD EQUIPMENT

- Midwest Orchard Service, Inc., 529 41st Street R. I. 723

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS

- Barney's Liquor Store, 519 23rd Street R. I. 4063
Carlson Beverage Company, 2123 3rd Avenue R. I. 144
Harris, Benj., 111-115 16th Street R. I. 693
Hickey Brothers Sales Company, 1830 3rd Ave. R. I. 125
Jones Liquor Company, 114-16 19th Street R. I. 489
Livingston and Company, 2211 3rd Avenue R. I. 134
Rock Island Beverage Company, 1616-18 1st Avenue
R. I. 305
Rosenfield, Harry J., 1913 2nd Avenue R. I. 403
Saelens, T. H. Distributing Co., 2225 4th Ave. R. I. 120
Spector, Walter, 2227 3rd Avenue R. I. 190

STEEL PRODUCTS

- *Illinois Oil Company, 24th Street & 4th Ave. R. I. 1110
*Rock Island Bridge & Iron Works, 1603 Mill Street
R. I. 2117

STEEL TREATING AND GALVANIZING

- *Scott, C. U. & Son, 1510 1st Avenue R. I. 1400

STORE FRONT METAL

- Rock Island Glass Company, 224 17th Street R. I. 914

STOVES

- *Rock Island Stove Company, 200 4th Street R. I. 136
Smith Oil Compounding Company, 1800 1st Ave. R. I. 360

TANKS, BARRELS, CANS (Steel)

- *Illinois Oil Company, 24th Street & 4th Ave. R. I. 1110

TENTS, TRUCK COVERS, TARPAULINS

- Porch Tent and Awning Company, 318 18th St. R. I. 874

TERRAZO AND TILE

- Cassini Mosaic and Tile Company, 1513 3rd Avenue
R. I. 326

TEXTILE PRODUCTS

- *Standard Textile Products Company, 600 Mill Street
R. I. 447
Strecker and Lewis, 1609 2nd Avenue R. I. 2496

TOILETRIES

- McKesson-Hartz, Division McKesson & Robbins, Inc.,
100 19th Street R. I. 666

TRACTORS

- *Case, J. I. Company, 6th Street and 2nd Ave. R. I. 606
*Farmall Works, International Harvester Company, 4201
5th Avenue R. I. 907

TYPEWRITERS, OFFICE MACHINES & SUPPLIES
Fenwick, J. M. Company, 229 18th Street R. I. 170
Superior Business Machines Company, Inc., Safety Bldg.
R. I. 219

UPHOLSTERING

- *Dewein Upholstering Company, 1324 3rd Ave. R. I. 6602
- *Kester's Repair Shop, 3012 14th Avenue R. I. 384
- *Klein's Upholstering & Drapery Company, 6th Avenue
and 15th Street R. I. 105

VENDING MACHINES (Apple)

Smith's Apple House, 529 41st Street R. I. 723

VENETIAN BLINDS

- Blood, A. M. Company, 330 20th Street R. I. 309
- *Klein's Upholstering & Drapery Company, 6th Avenue
and 15th Street R. I. 105
- Porch Tent and Awning Company, 318 18th Street
R. I. 874

VESTMENTS (Clergy and Choir)

Augustana Book Concern, 639 38th Street R. I. 561

VIEWING DEVICES—STEREOGRAPHS

- *Tru-Vue, Inc., 121 4th Avenue R. I. 124

VICES

- *Rock Island Manufacturing Company, 1533 1st Street
R. I. 762

WAGONS AND WAGON BOXES

- *Rock Island Equipment Company, 1800 1st Ave. R. I. 360

WALL PAPER AND PAINTS

- Greve and Zeitler, 2002 4th Avenue R. I. 385
- Huber Paint and Wall Paper Company, 1702 3rd Avenue
R. I. 4924
- Paridon Wall Paper Company, 419 17th Street R. I. 1794
- Strecker and Lewis, 1609 2nd Avenue R. I. 2496

WARM AIR REGISTERS

- *Rock Island Register Company, 2435 5th Ave. R. I. 1396

WASHING MACHINES

- *Modern Laundry Machine Company, 1st Street and
14th Avenue R. I. 713

WELDING

- *Rock Island Boiler and Welding Company, 1508 1st
Avenue R. I. 317

WHEELS

- *Bear Manufacturing Company, 2030 5th Ave. R. I. 6100

YEAST—COMPRESSED; LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

- Anheuser Busch, Inc., 2847 9th Avenue R. I. 796
- *Midwest Yeast Company, 322 $\frac{1}{3}$ 16th Street
- Red Star Yeast and Products Company, 639 17th Street
R. I. 570

MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM

**NEW FIRMS SINCE DIRECTORY
WAS COMPILED:**

**Container Corp. of America
690 Mill Street**

**Feltex Corporation
690 Mill Street**

**R. E. Roth Company
2420 4th Avenue**

**Faircraft Company 318½ 21st
Street**

**Douville Mfg. Company
940 34th Avenue**

**Milan Refining Company
Milan, Illinois**

POPULATION—1930—37,953. 1940, estimated, 42,500. Trade area, 175,000. American born, 87.2%. Predominating nationalities foreign residents, Belgian and Swedish.

POSTAL RECEIPTS—1939—\$334,550.34.

PROFESSIONS — Architects 6, attorneys 56, chiropodists 6, chiropractors 6, dentists 56, osteopaths 3, physicians 34, public accountants 5.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Rock Island Public Library with 53,000 volumes. Denkmann Memorial Library on campus of Augustana College.

RADIO STATION—WHBF, 1240 frequency power, 1000 watt day and night power broadcasting daily 18 hours. Mutual Broadcasting System outlet for Mississippi valley.

RAILROADS—Service by main lines of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway; Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; and Rock Island Southern Railroad.

REAL ESTATE—10,500 homes, about 60% owner occupied.

RETAIL BUSINESS—There has been a great expansion in Rock Island retail business in the last few years. It is expected that the 1940 census of business will show a high percentage gain in total sales in Rock Island. Every available business building in the business district is now occupied.

SANITATION—New three-million dollar sewage system and disposal plant completed in 1940.

SCHOOL BOARD—5 man board has complete supervision of all school administration.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT—6,000 in public schools; 1,100 in parochial schools, including Villa de Chantal private school for girls.

SYMPHONY—Tri-City Symphony Orchestra composed of local artists.

TAX RATE—Rate used in 1940 on 1939 assessed valuation, \$4.92 per \$100 valuation.

TELEPHONES—8,800 telephones in service April 1, 1940.

TRADE AREA—Retail trade area has radius of 50 miles, population 225,000.

WAREHOUSING—Adequate fireproof facilities.

WATER METERS—9,581, April 1, 1940.

WATER SUPPLY—Municipally owned treatment and distribution system.

WHOLESALE—Wholesale area radius 75 miles; population of 300,000.



Facts

about

ROCK ISLAND

Compiled by

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Rock Island, Ill.

INDUSTRIES—One hundred diversified industries. Rock Island County recognized as "Capitol of the Farm Implement Industry." 10,000 employees earn more than \$14,000,000.00 annually. Local products manufactured annually valued at \$59,000,000.

MAIL SERVICE—Railroad and air line service. 4 deliveries daily in business area. 2 deliveries daily in residential area.

MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS—Rock Island is a manufacturing center of national repute, producing advertising specialties, auto accessories, agricultural implements, awnings, bakery goods, barrels, battery containers, beverages, boats, books, bread-slicing machines, bread-wrapping machines, candies, can-openers, camp equipment, carbonated drinks, aluminum, brass, bronze, and iron castings, cement blocks, cigars, concentrates, conduit fastenings, men's clothing, cream separators, dairy products, dies, electrical household appliances, electric light equipment, extracts, rubber fasteners, store, bank and office equipment, food products, rubber and canvas footwear, furniture, gas engines, rubber goods, gum, ice, ice cream, magazines, mattresses, millwork, sash and doors, monuments, mosaic, tile, oil burners, oilcloth, oil-drilling machines, overalls, paints, plumbing specialties, electric plants, heating plants, farm-lighting plants, petroleum products, screw-machine products, regalia, hot and cold air registers, rugs, scales, signs, fabricated steel, stoves, barber supplies, railway supplies, electrical supplies, hardware supplies, storage tanks, tents, terrazzo, textiles, tools, toys, tractors, trucks, vises and washing machines.

MOTOR BUS SERVICE—Direct service to all leading cities in middle and far west.

MOTOR TRUCK SERVICE—Center of trucking industry. 18 truck lines giving overnight deliveries within a radius of 250 miles connecting with all lines.

NEWSPAPERS—One evening, Rock Island Argus, completely serving western Illinois.

PARKING—One hour parking regulation in restricted business district. Unlimited parking elsewhere. Adequate parking facilities near business district.

PARKS—7 with total of 286 acres valued at \$1,400,000. Black Hawk State Park with Indian Museum housing famous Hauberg collection of Indian relics.

POLICE PROTECTION—25 men on platoon plan. One station, motorized. Tri-City network provides police radio communication to all squad cars. District headquarters of Illinois Highway Patrol.

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WAREHOUSING—Adequate fireproof facilities.

WATER METERS—9,581, April 1, 1940.

WATER SUPPLY—Municipally owned treatment and distribution system.

WHOLESALE—Wholesale area radius 75 miles; population of 300,000.

Facts

AGRICULTURE—Rock Island and Mercer Counties, Rock Island Trade Territory, are widely recognized as livestock centers. Livestock farming and dairying predominate. Gross farm value, Rock Island County, 1939, \$6,659,469. (Illinois Dept. of Agriculture report.)

AIRPORT—Served by the million dollar Moline-Tri-City airport located eight miles south east of Rock Island's business district. This airport a regular stop for United Air Lines between Chicago and Los Angeles.

ALTITUDE—568 feet above sea level.

AMUSEMENT—7 moving picture theatres seating 4,000 persons.

AREA OF CITY—10 square miles.

ARMORY—\$400,000 state armory housing two National Guard and one Naval unit. Seats 5,500 persons when used as an auditorium.

ARSENAL—Rock Island Arsenal—largest manufacturing arsenal in the world located on 1,000-acre island in the Mississippi river. Government property valued at 500 million dollars here. 5,000 employees. National Cemetery, Confederate Cemetery, and National Museum. Beautiful golf course and public drives.

ASSESSED VALUATION—(1939) \$22,340,000.00.

AUTOMOBILES—New passenger cars registered 1939, Rock Island County, 2,757.

BANKS—Two. Total deposits, April 1, 1940: \$13,887,445.69. Total resources: \$16,264,826.77.

BARGE TERMINAL—\$350,000 river and rail terminal operated by Inland Waterways Corporation furnishes facilities for waterway transportation via the nine-foot channel developed in the upper Mississippi river.

BIRTH RATE—1939, 522; 13.7 per 1,000.

BOARD OF HEALTH—Consists of Mayor, chairman of Health Committee of City Council, City Physician, and full time Health Officer.

BRIDGES—Free government bridge across Mississippi river. New \$2,500,000 four-lane Rock Island Centennial bridge over Mississippi open for traffic 1940—10c toll. Plans nearing completion for four-lane bridge over Rock river into Rock Island.

BUILDING AND LOAN—2; 1 Federal, 1 State; Total assets, \$876,550.00.

BUILDING PERMITS—(1939) 1,792. Total value of permits, \$1,489,225.97.

About Rock Island

BUS SERVICE—Tri-City service to all parts of the community.

CENTENNIAL YEAR—May 3, 1940, to May 3, 1941.

CHURCHES—38, representing seventeen denominations.

CITY BONDED DEBT—\$526,100.00.

CITY GOVERNMENT—Aldermanic form of government, mayor and 14 aldermen.

ROCK ISLAND INVITES YOU!

Located in the heart of the Mississippi Valley, surrounded by the greatest agricultural territory of the United States, Rock Island with vast industrial enterprises, main line transportation by rail, water and air, growing retail advantages, and a progressive and united civic spirit that is building for the present and future, offers all of the advantages of the metropolitan city.

Rock Island has a rich heritage, but its constant growth shows conclusively it is not content to rest on its laurels of yesterday. Yet here you will find a warm friendliness whether you are a visitor for a day or a new and permanent resident perusing the business or industry of your choosing.

Compiled and Published by the Chamber of Commerce, Rock Island, Illinois. For further information write The Chamber of Commerce, Fort Armstrong Hotel, Rock Island, Illinois.

CLIMATE AND TEMPERATURE — Mean annual temperature, 49.6° F. Average rainfall, 31.58 inches.

CLUBS—Kiwanis meets Monday; Rotary meets Tuesday. Two country clubs, civic, literary, and music clubs well organized.

COMMUNITY CHEST—13 agencies financed through Community Chest. 1939 chest fund totaled \$64,250.

DEATH RATE—1939—429; 11.2 per 1,000.

EDUCATION—15 public schools including new \$1,250,000 high school, and \$150,000 stadium seating 14,000. Value of school properties \$4,500,000. Five parochial schools. Augustana

Facts About Rock Island

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College and Theological Seminary, seat of Swedish Lutheranism in America. One business college.

ELECTRIC SERVICE—13,081 meters, April 1, 1940; unusually low rates for industrial and domestic use. Local power plants equipped to develop power for anticipated demand for next twenty-five years.

FIRE PROTECTION—Six stations, 34 men, motorized equipment valued at \$150,000.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS — Many beautiful fraternal homes, all belong to fraternal organizations represented here.

GAS SERVICE—10,251 meters April 1, 1940, natural gas for industrial and domestic use.

GOLFING—Rock Island Arsenal Golf Club, Black Hawk Hills Country Club, Sauk Public Golf Course.

HISTORICAL—First visited by white men in 1673 when Louis Joliet and Father Jacques Marquette made their voyage down the river. During the French and Indian War a detachment of French soldiers spent the winter here, 1760-61. In 1780 Col. John Montgomery and his army burned the Sauk village on this site. This was the western-most battle of the Revolutionary war. The American flag was first unfurled here by Zebulon Pike, after whom Pike's Peak was named in 1805. In the War of 1812-14 Rock Island was fortified by the British. Fort Armstrong was built in 1816. The Black Hawk war, 1831-32 was fought for possession of the Indian villages located on the present site of Rock Island. Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis were fellow officers in this campaign. During the California gold rush this was a favorite point for crossing the Mississippi because of favorable ferry facilities. The first bridge to span the Mississippi was built here in 1856.

HOSPITALS—Two, St. Anthony's general hospital; Rock Island County Tuberculosis Sanitarium. Total, 276 beds.

HOTELS—411 hotel rooms in modern hotels. Adequate convention facilities including modern new \$400,000 armory auditorium.

HOUSING—250 housing units added in 1939 through private enterprise.

INSURANCE — Home of the two great fraternal insurance societies—Modern Woodmen of America and Royal Neighbors of America. Home of Bituminous Casualty Corporation writing compensation insurance everywhere.



Above is one of Rock Island's downtown hotels, the Fort Armstrong, which fronts on Spencer Square.

Ample Accommodations

You are assured of ample accommodations when you come to Rock Island, and you can get here with a minimum of effort, due to this city's most desirable location.

Nearly 500 modern and well-equipped hotel rooms are available for you in Rock Island, and hundreds of others in its sister cities, Moline and Davenport, within a 10-minute ride from Rock Island's business district.

Rock Island enjoys the convenience of three trunk line railroads, Rock Island Lines, the Burlington and Milwaukee. Nearly a dozen federal and state highways lead into the greater tri-cities. The community is served by the United Air Lines.

You will find excellent shopping facilities in Rock Island—first-class department stores and many smart small shops.

For Additional Information

Contact the conventions bureau of the Rock Island Chamber of Commerce. Make the Chamber of Commerce your headquarters for information when you are Rock Island's guest. Offices in the Fort Armstrong hotel.

Illinois' Ninth Annual
• Conference *to*
Come for
DELINQUENCY
PREVENTION
PROGRESSIVE

Rock Island

— on the Mississippi river



MAY 13-14-15, 1940

Headquarters at
HOTEL FORT ARMSTRONG

*See and Hear Father Flanagan
of Boys Town, Nebraska*

Enjoy a boat trip on the Mighty Mississippi.

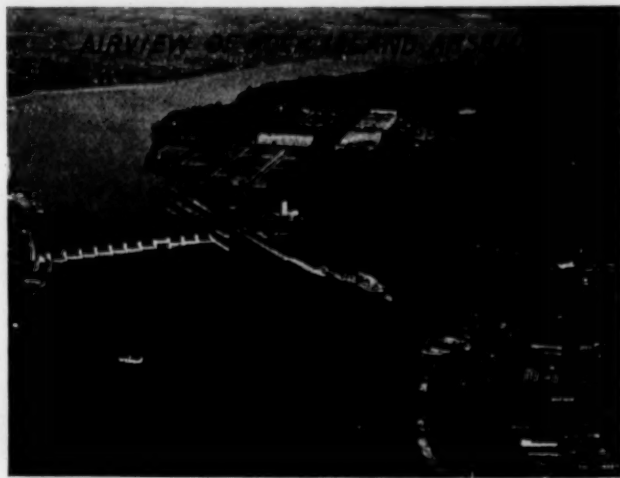
— in the heart of the **Tri-
Cities . farm implement
manufacturing capital
of the world**

Famous Rock Island Arsenal

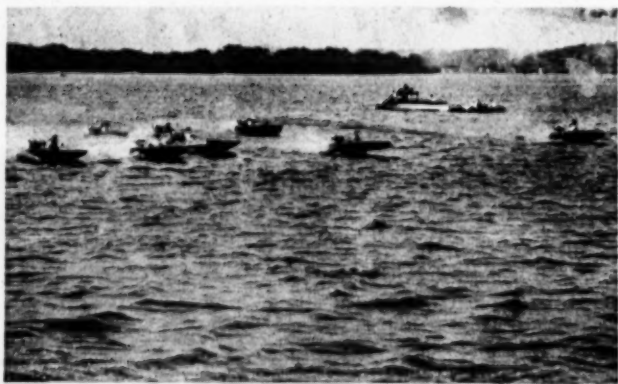
ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, located in the Mississippi river immediately north of Rock Island, is the gréatest arsenal owned by the federal government. The island on which it stands comprises nearly nine hundred acres. Here the United States spent \$103,000,000 during the period of American participation in the World war, while nearly 15,000 persons were employed in manufacturing equipment. Rock Island arsenal has been termed war's gréatest workshop, and its peacetime employee force is more than 2,000.

Strategically located, it bids fair to assume increasing importance in the nation's military program. On the island are located scores of buildings, the home of the commanding officer, quarters for officers and enlisted men, one of the finest golf courses in the middle west, a clubhouse, swimming pool, hospital and cafeteria.

Also on Rock Island arsenal is located the headquarters of the Rock Island district of army engineers



Air view of Rock Island Arsenal, "War's Gréatest Workshop," the United States government's largest wartime manufacturing facility. During World War it employed nearly 15,000 persons.



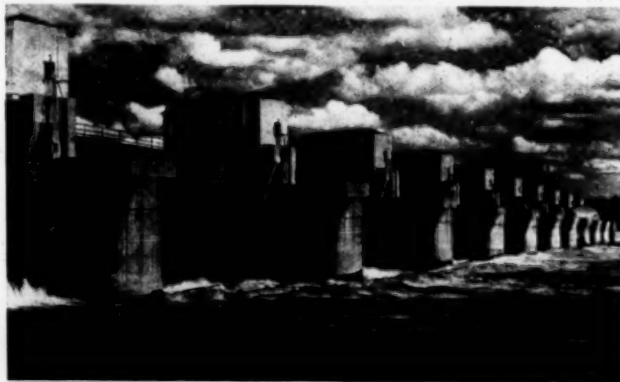
Pool of Rock Island roller dam, a popular place for speedboats and sailing craft. On summer days, they dot the gréat breadth of the Mississippi at this point.

who have charge of the 9-foot channel program on the upper Mississippi. The Rock Island district embraces an area from the mouth of the Illinois at Grafton to the mouth of the Wisconsin river. The engineers occupy the historic Clock Tower building, and nearby is a monument to their skill, the \$6,000,000 Rock Island roller dam and huge parallel locks, a mighty unit in the \$150,000,000 river canalization program. The roller dam is the largest of its kind in the world, and the water passes under, not over, its huge gates.

The employment afforded by the arsenal and engineer programs constitutes only a part of the industrial activity of Rock Island. The city has 97 manufac-

turing establishments, including the Farmall tractor works of International Harvester, the Rock Island works of the J. I. Case Company, and the Servus Rubber Company. Rock Island's industrial plants employ 10,000 persons, with annual wages of \$14,000,000. The value of products manufactured annually is \$59,000,000.

Principal articles of manufacture are: Agricultural implements, automobile supplies, foundry and machine shop products, iron and steel products, mill work, foot wear, clothing, electrical household appliances, paints, steel barrels and tanks, hardware and plumbing specialties, stoves, screw machine products, regalia, lodge, fair and convention supplies and food products.



Rock Island roller dam, largest of its kind in the world. With huge parallel locks, it cost more than \$6,000,000 and is an important link in canalization of upper Mississippi.

— a community of activity



Replica of historic Fort Armstrong, Rock Island Arsenal.

Rock Island has seven additional convention halls with combined capacity of 7,500.

Rock Island is rich in history, for it has been associated with many of the pioneer episodes of the nation. It is linked with the voyage of Joliet and Marquette, the French and Indian war, and the westernmost battle of the Revolution was fought here. In the war of 1812, the British fortified the strategic island of Rock Island. Fort Armstrong, erected at Rock Island in 1816,

IF YOU would see the great midwest at its best, come to progressive Rock Island, the center of the nationally known greater tri-cities, which have a combined population of more than 150,000.

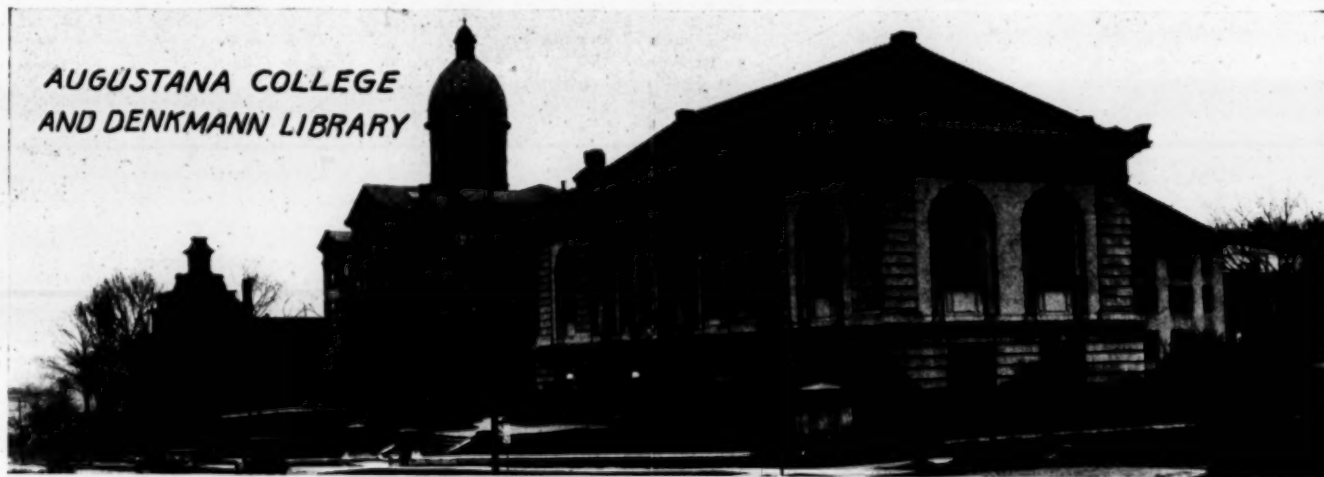
No community in Illinois outside Chicago compares with Rock Island and the tri-city area in hotel and convention facilities, and there is much to see. Seventeen hundred modern and well-equipped hotel rooms await you. The new \$350,000 Rock Island armory and civic center provides an auditorium and banquet hall suitable for large conventions, industrial and agricultural exhibits, road shows, etc. Seating capacity is 5,500.

Rock Island is proud of its colonial history, but is even prouder of what it has to offer its visitors today. It has a location of unusual beauty, between the Mississippi and Rock rivers. Half of its residential district lies upon a wooded bluff, rising 150 feet, while the remainder of the city, including its business and industrial districts, occupies a plain sloping gently to the busy Mississippi on the north and west while its park-like limits to the south are bordered by beautiful and historic Rock river, a district which the Sac and Fox Indians once fondly called home.

Throughout the land, Rock Island and the greater tri-cities are known as the farm implement manufacturing capital of the world. In the tri-cities are located great plants of International Harvester, Deere & Co., and J. I. Case. Rock Island is possessed of not only large implement works, but has great diversified industry. It is an educational center, the home of Rock Island arsenal, largest government wartime manufacturing plant in the country and the headquarters of the Rock Island district of the United States engineers.

Rock Island is the national headquarters for two of the largest fraternal insurance companies in the United States, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Royal Neighbors of America. One of the fastest-growing casualty insurance concerns, the Bituminous Casualty Corporation, also has its home office in Rock Island.

This city has gained wide recognition for the caliber of its church leaders. Augustana college and theological seminary and the Augustana book concern make it a center of importance to the entire Augustana Lutheran synod. Rock Island has 38



Portion of Augustana College campus showing Denkman Memorial Library, (foreground) and Old Main (left center).

was one of the most important of military posts for the protection of settlers against Indian attacks. The Black Hawk war was fought in 1831-32 for possession of Indian villages at Rock Island, and Black Hawk State Park here was the favorite retreat of Chief Black Hawk. The first bridge to span the Mississippi river was built at Rock Island in 1856.

church organizations representing the leading denominations, and magnificent religious edifices.

Rock Island's welcome is traditional, for a feeling of pleasant, natural hospitality abounds. A city of generous and home-loving people extends you warm greetings whether you are its guest for an hour or become a permanent part of the community.

PARKS . . . HOTELS . . . THEATRI

—hospitality—variety and beauty!

ROCK ISLAND'S NEW \$1,250,000 HIGH SCHOOL



A city's schools are a guide to its character and its development. Rock Island offers the utmost educational advantages. It has 15 public schools, including the new \$1,250,000 senior high school, three junior high schools and elementary schools of fine and modern equipment. It has five parochial schools, including a parochial high school for both boys and girls, and the Villa de Chantal for elementary and high school girls. Total school enrollment is 6,500.

The new Rock Island high school is acclaimed by educators from throughout the country as the last word in modern school construction. The building includes an auditorium seating 1,200, a little theater, and a gymnasium seating 2,000. It occupies a tract of 37 acres including the ground on which the Public Schools stadium is built.

Rock Island is the home of Augustana college and theological seminary. The college is a co-educational institution of higher learning leading to the liberal arts degree, owned by the Augustana synod of the Lutheran church. Recent building additions to the campus include Andreen hall, men's dormitory, the Wallberg hall of science, and the women's building. The next project will be construction of a music building, for Augustana's school of music is well known and largely patronized. Rock Island and the tri-cities are a cultural center of importance, and music has a large following in this community.

At the Augustana theological seminary, young men are trained for the Lutheran ministry. The seminary occupies a prominent site on Zion hill, the south part of the Augustana campus, and its buildings are striking examples of church architecture.

Above — Rock Island's new \$1,250,000 senior high school is recognized by educators everywhere as one of finest secondary educational plants in the United States.

At right—Public Schools stadium adjoins the high school tract on the east. Finest athletic field in greater Tri-cities, it seats 14,000, and cost nearly \$200,000.



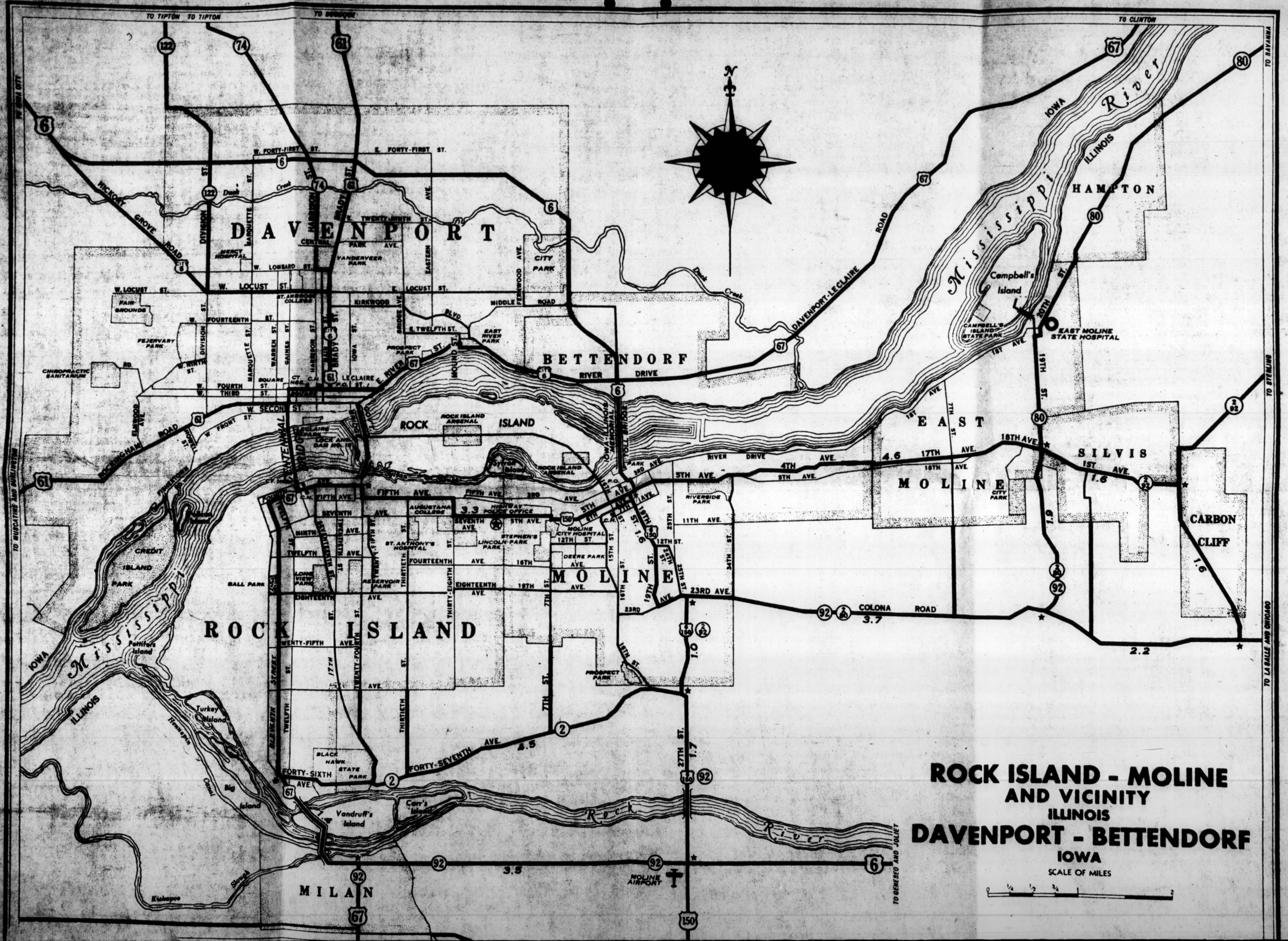
Rock Island is not only a city of beautiful schools, but of extensive parks and a playground system that is one of the best known in the middle west. Black Hawk State park is one of the most notable public retreats set aside by Illinois. It covers 175 acres of woodland, and its museum contains hundreds of relics. This spot has been preserved as a tribute to one of America's greatest Indian chieftains, Black Hawk, and its famed Watch Tower, a 150-foot natural peak overlooking Rock river and many miles of fertile countryside beyond, provides one of the finest vistas in the state.

The municipal park system includes eight parks and playgrounds, covering 150 acres and valued at more than \$2,000,000. These are Long View, Lincoln, Denkmann, Douglas, North Douglas and Reservoir; Garnsey square and Spencer square. Rock Island leads the tri-cities in its municipal playground program. Seven miles of boulevards are included in the park system, making Rock Island a city of beautiful drives.

ES . . . AUDITORIUMS . . . SPORTS

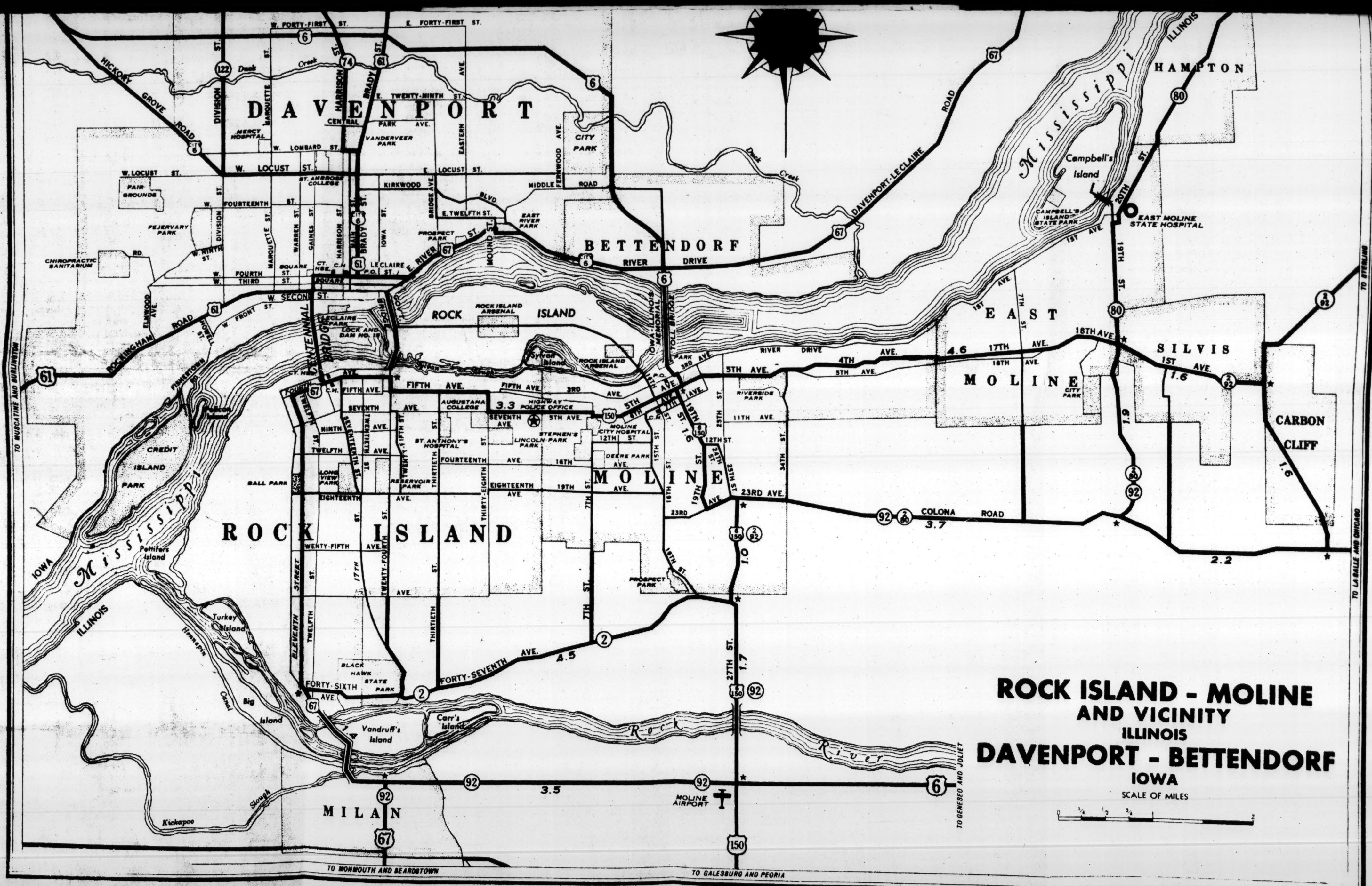
VII

Rough work in Illinois - John Thurman



**ROCK ISLAND - MOLINE
AND VICINITY
ILLINOIS
DAVENPORT - BETTENDORF
IOWA**
SCALE OF MILES





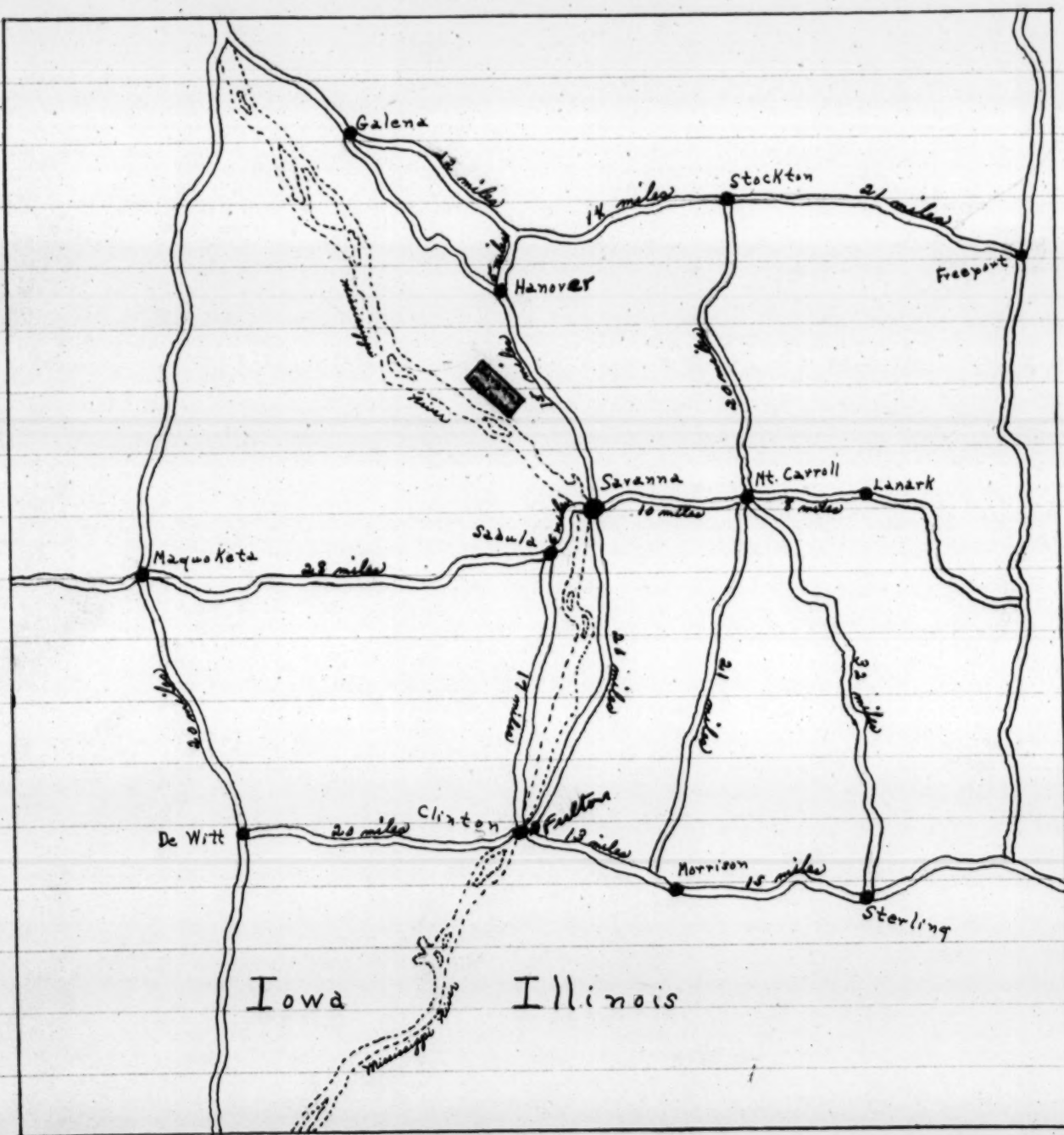
**ROCK ISLAND - MOLINE
AND VICINITY**
ILLINOIS
DAVENPORT - BETTENDORF
IOWA
SCALE OF MILES



Region VII
Savanna Ord
Ill

✓ E.N.W

Savanna Ordnance Depot VII
Savanna and Hanover, Illinois Area



Savanna - Hanover, Ill. - Area. 2/13/42
m. 3.

No detailed community survey was made of this area, largely because comparatively few women are as yet employed at this plant. However if women should be employed in very numbers, a great many ^{community} facilities would need to be provided. The Commanding Officer of the Ordnance Depot suggested a return visit around July 1. Under present circumstances apparently no survey could be made of Hanover without an automobile unless arrangements could be made ahead of time to get a room in Hanover over night.

General information for this brief report obtained through visit of one afternoon to Savanna and the Ordnance Depot where Col. L. P. Crane, Commanding Officer, & W. H. Palk, Supt., were the persons interviewed. (Considerable information about the locality obtained from local resident of many years who drove me to the Depot.) Other information concerning Savanna and Hanover obtained from the following persons interviewed in Chicago:

J. Lloyd Baird, State Director of Recreation, WPA
Weldon Wade, Recreation Representative, Office of
Hygiene, Health, and Welfare.

Leah Browner, Head of Research & Statistics, U.S.
Employment Service for Illinois.
(Made survey of Hanover - Savanna area)

Savanna - Danvers, Ill.

available to agent).

Mrs. Ruth Berman, Assoc. Labor Supply Analyst,
Bureau of Employment Security.

1. Area affected by defense plant.

- a. Savanna Ordnance Depot is in the country about 8 miles from Savanna and 5 or 6 miles from Danvers. It is approximately 22 miles from Selma on the north and about the same distance from Clinton, Ia. on the south.

b. Towns within Area from which commuting is feasible.

| <u>Town</u> | <u>1940 Population</u> | <u>Economic Structure</u> |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Savanna (Carroll County) | 4,792 | Primarily a railroad center, with shops and division office for two railroads. This town suffered during the depression and 1930 population was slightly higher than that for 1940. No industries employing large numbers of women. |
| Danvers (Jo Daviess County) | 899 | One wooden mill which employs women - but probably a couple of hundred at most. |

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| ● Salina (Jo Daviess County) | 4,126 |
| Fulton (Whitfield County) | 2,585 |
| Int. Carroll (Carroll County) | 1,845 |
| Magnolia, Ia. | 4,076 |
| Salina, Ia. | N.R. |

Sonoma - Sonoma, Ill.

no information obtained on industries but it is believed no large woman employing industries in these small towns.

Clinton, Ia.

N.R. - larger town than the others, however.

N.R.

| | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| Carroll County | 17,987 |
| Jo Daviess County | 17,989 |
| | <u>35,976</u> |

These two counties in Illinois, together with Jackson County, Ia., probably have a ~~total~~ population of 55,000 to 60,000. (Some census figures not available at the time of writing this report).

c. Characteristics of surrounding rural area -

Area is near some of the very good farm lands of Illinois. In fact agriculture is undoubtedly one of the most important factors in the economy of this part of Illinois -

d. Comments concerning outlying area -

much good farm land in the outlying area.

Approximately 60 miles east of Monroeville is the city of Rockford which has a number of war industries, some of which are reported to be using women in considerable numbers. Savanna is approximately 175 miles west of Chicago.

~~It was reported that~~ a number of the girls working in the office at the Savanna Depot come from Chicago. Rock Island, Moline, and Danversport are about 60 miles south of Savanna. In fact some workers from Clinton are commuting to the Rock Island ^{Arsenal}, so this might limit the supply of labor available for Savanna.

Dubuque, Ia., is another city with a number of industries which is considered on the outer edge of this general area.

(The nearest U.S. Employment offices are at Rockford and Sterling, each 40 miles or more from Savanna, but since the labor force is being recruited under Civil Service perhaps this is not particularly important).

2. Agency Coordinating Facilities - no information obtained.

3. Adequacy of Community Sanitary Facilities -

The only information obtained was with reference to the Defense Housing Project at Monroeville. It was first reported that these houses were vacant after they had been completed.

Later a report was given by Mr. Wade that the ~~city~~ ^{town of Hanover} had thought it could furnish most of the sewer system needed. However after the houses were under construction it was found that an attachment could not be made to the city sewer system since its pipes were too small to be adequate. It was then necessary for the government to put in sewers.

Hanover Cal. Criss is still very disturbed about the arrangements which were made and said that the sewer outlet is now right on the Depot grounds.

4. Transportation Facilities -

Existing - Almost no transportation except by private automobile exists for transporting workers to and from the Ordnance Depot.

There are some buses from Savanna at the change of shifts but none from Hanover or from the housing project which was built near Hanover.

In fact the only bus ~~between~~ ^{from} Savanna ~~to~~ Hanover leaves Savanna at 5:15 ~~am~~ in the evening, and the only bus from Hanover to Savanna leaves ^{Hanover} ~~between~~ 7 and 8 a.m. However the Depot is still about 2 miles from the main road on which the buses travel.

Savanna - Danvers, Ill.

Being Provided - no definite plans completed as yet.

Additional Needs - Certainly more transportation facilities will have to be provided in some way when workers are no longer able to come so easily by private cars.

Trains could be run very easily from Savanna into the depot grounds and ~~some~~ local residents seemed to think this might be done. However Cal. Crim stated that the railroad union wanted an engineer to be paid for two days work if he ran a train to the depot early in the morning and ran it back again in the evening. Since it is a very short distance, Cal. Crim considers this an unreasonable demand and did not appear to be very much interested in having a train ~~provided~~. (This story concerning the union was not checked, however).

But Danvers is not on any railroad at all, so far as could be discovered, and so Artain would not solve the problem of the workers from there, which would include those people living in the housing project and also ^{some of} the women who have gone from work in the Danvers Woollen Mills to the Ordnance depot.

Col. Crim stated that, ^{even} some difficulty concerning workers commuting together in private cars was ~~was~~ threatening to develop, since an Illinois state official had recently been around to inquire whether the persons driving other workers had in their cars ~~licenses~~ as taxi drivers.

5. Housing of Women Workers

The superintendent of the loading line on which women are employed on production at the Ordnance Depot stated that practically all of these women are commuting from their own homes and that roughly 80% are married. Undoubtedly some of the office women have come from Chicago and other distant points and are rooming in Sananna. If any large number of women should be brought into the area, it seems evident that Col. Crim is right in believing that a serious housing and rooming shortage would develop.

At present Sananna has one small hotel which has been crowded because several groups of men have been brought from new munitions plants to Sananna for training. Some years ago there was a much larger hotel but during the depression when the railroad business declined this hotel was torn down.

No investigation was made of the rooms available for rent during the brief visit, made, but a house registration office does exist in Sonoma. A WPA survey showed rent increase in almost half of the residential units from Sept. 1940 to Oct. 1941 with an average of 4.76% ^{per month}. The only government housing constructed thus far consists of 200 units built near Harbor. Col. Crim disapproves of the location very much, particularly because of transportation difficulties. He believes that any new housing should be constructed adjacent to the Ordnance Depot grounds, probably within walking distance.

Col. Crim also thinks that there is some possibility that dormitories for women will be needed eventually but thinks these, too, should be built at the plant. Such dormitories should have "decent looking bathrooms" and proper heating. Some recreational and eating facilities would also have to be provided. Col. Crim said that he did not think much of the argument of ~~seeing~~ building housing in small towns so as to try to use existing community facilities because the government has to provide many of the facilities anyway.

Meals - Existing facilities in Savanna appeared rather poor, on the basis of two restaurants visited, but prices ~~seem~~ seemed moderate. Several restaurants, drug store lunch counters, and "hamburger stands" are situated on the main street. Since the Ordnance Depot has no facilities for serving hot meals as yet, the need for satisfactory restaurants in Savanna would be great if any large number of women find rooms there. In a ~~few~~ ^{or six} months a cafeteria for ~~some~~ ^{your} workers is expected to be ready at the depot.

8. Arrangements for Care of Children - No information obtained.

9. Health Facilities - Ordnance Depot will have its ~~own~~ ^{new} hospital when construction is completed. It now has a hospital building which is too small. - Current information on Savanna hospital situation not obtained. (See Employment Service Notes).

10. Facilities for Recreation.

According to Mr. Wade of Federal Security and Mr. Baird of WPA it has been impossible until very recently to make any plans for a recreation program or facilities in Savanna, or the surrounding area. Quite a number of

troops are stationed at the Depot and until recently a large Negro contingent was quartered there. The town of Savanna tried to discourage the Negroes from coming into town by various means and so did not want the government to provide any recreational facilities. Recently the Negro troops have been moved from the Depot and so some reconsideration will probably be given now to a recreation program.

However the WPA ^{has} felt that eventually the need for a recreation program would be felt and so has assigned a recreation supervisor to the Savanna - Hanover area. As yet he has no staff, and in fact no personnel is available in Savanna itself. But a sufficient number of workers are available in Galena and perhaps a WPA center will be opened there. The WPA also has plans for establishing a play school in the housing project at Hanover but as yet has not obtained ~~the~~ final approval from the housing authorities.

General Comments - No doubt the development of other facilities, as well as those for recreation, has been retarded by the community feeling against the Negro troops. In fact Cal.

Crim stated that there had been some opposition when he first began to consider hiring women to any extent because of the presence of these negroes at the Depot.

Savanna appeared to be lacking in many facilities which would be needed for any great influx of population.

Hanover, at the time of the visit, there was believed to be no prospect that a large number of women would be brought into the area within the near future. (In fact there may be some question as to how many women can actually replace men on productive operations). However the number of women in ^{the} production ^{will} and in some new types of work not yet begun at the depot, will increase. Also it seems practically certain that in time a larger proportion of the office force will be women.

A visit was made to the Saranua Depot one day while I was in Rock Island, mainly to check reports concerning the employment of women in productive operations.

Since relatively few women were found in production and since Col. Criss did not think there would be a marked increase in the near future, it was decided that a return visit, to make a lengthy community survey, was not advisable. (Also, because of transportation difficulties such a survey might have been somewhat expensive).

According to estimates about 300 women may be employed in the loading line eventually. Some new warehouses are being constructed and
(over)

Confidential Notes - Sonoma - Hanover, Ill. Area
obtained from state office of U.S. Employment
Service in Ill. (as of Dec 17, 1941)

Ordinance Depot plans to add 786 people in 1942, 300 in
Jan. & Feb. The Depot pays higher wages
than other employers in the community and
so has drawn in some workers normally
employed elsewhere.

Increasing rate of employment at the Depot:

May, 1940 - Total of 260 employees.

May, 1941 - " " 1040 "

Dec, 1941 - " " 2,214 "

of the 786 to be hired - 55 of free, 12 supervising,
43 skilled, 181 semi-skilled including 50 as
chaffeurs & truck drivers, & 495 unskilled).
Of these 55 to be women (30 clerical & 25 in loading).

Other Industries in the Area.

Chi, M., & S.C.P., Inc., Sonoma - 800 employees - about 20 F in office.

Chi. B. & S., Inc., Sonoma - 125 " - n.e. - of F. many not

Ice Cooling Corp., Hanover

Valkmann Furniture Co., Hanover - 200 " (moving from Clinton, Ia.)

Hanover Wooden Mills, Hanover - 350 employees - 150 F.

This mill may close down soon because of a
shortage of soda ash. Claimed that more than
100 workers have left co. in past 90 days
to take work at Ordinance Depot. Mill had to
get workers from Galena (17 miles), St. Louis
(21 miles), and Sonoma. (ma)

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Since relatively few women were found in production and since Col. Cruise did not think there would be a marked increase in the near future, it was decided that a return visit, to make a lengthy community survey, was not advisable. (Also, because of transportation difficulties such a survey might have been somewhat expensive).

According to estimates about 300 women may be employed in the loading line eventually. Some new warehouses are being constructed and

(over)

when these are completed, some additional women will be employed to repack ammunition. However Col. Crim thought no problem of community facilities for women would develop for some time. — We did suggest a revisit about July 1, and agent thinks it would be well to revisit the area later, when Crab Orchard, Ill., is revisited for example.

The attached report is primarily for the information of the Women's Bureau and is not complete enough to be suitable material for any other agency probably.

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Ice Cooling Corp., Morrison

Valkman's Furniture Co., Morrison - 200 " (moving from Clinton, Ia.)

Hanover Woollen Mills, Hanover - 350 employees - 150 F.

This mill may close down soon because of a
shortage of wool. Claimed that more than
100 workers have left co. in past 90 days
to take work at Ordinance Depot. Mill had to
get workers from Galena (17 miles), St. Louis
(21 miles), and Sonoma. (ma)

no available housing in Honouliuli. About 30
of Honouliuli mill workers living in rooms in
farm houses + 8 living in trailers.

Reported that 75% of productive workers at Depot
and 33% of clerical workers are from Saranua
Labor Market area. It is believed many more
will come from outside the area during
the next year.

Nya - Defense Training - 56 persons at time of
survey, 38 in sheet metal, 6 in machine
shop + 6 in forge work. Spend 2 wks. at
resident center + 2 wks. in work at Ordnance
Depot. Planning to continue on state-wide
basis in 1942 - to train 300, only 20 of which
to be local people. (Bureau of Employment
Security Report indicated most Nya trainees
getting jobs at Depot but Col. Curin did not
speak very favorably of Nya activities when
interviewed). -

General Community Notes -

Housing shortage believed remains. Plans reported
for addition of 100 units to housing project.
A few ^{small} rooms in Saranua reported available
(35' x 4'). Double rooms, 25' to 30' each.

Theatre being planned for Saranua. - Also
a hospital project to be voted on by the town 1/20/42.
The federal govt. has ordered to pay 1,03,000 = 2
^{total cost}
~~budget~~ 162,000 = .

Confidential

- U. S. P. S. Report - Savanna, Ill.

• After statement concerning numbers to be employed - from Employment Service letter of 2/6/42 - indicate 1000 to be hired by June 30, 1942. - F. R. L. aires, Civil Service Secy. at the plant reported 2500 to 2600 applicants on classified labor list. About 35% of those called have not been available in the past. Present lists believed adequate until 7/1/42. The list of stenographers exhausted but 6 have been hired "locally."

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY
Work Projects Administration

November 19, 1941

MEMORANDUM

Survey of Rental Changes in Savanna, Illinois

Almost half (47.3 percent) of the residential rents in Savanna, Illinois, increased between September 1940 and October 1941 according to a survey made by the WPA Division of Research in cooperation with local WPA offices. For units which had increases in monthly rent the average rise was \$4.60; such increases added about \$1,000 to the monthly rent bill paid by Savanna tenants.

The survey, made at the request of the Office of Price Administration, shows that among dwellings which were rental units both in September 1940 and in October 1941 rent costs rose 10.8 percent, from an average of \$19.78 to an average of \$21.92. The average rent for all rental units in the city in October 1941 -- including those which were not rental units in September 1940 and those for which the 1940 rent could not be obtained -- was \$22.64. Only 1.1 percent of the rental units had decreases in rent during the period.

Both frequency and average amounts of rent increases were comparatively high where (1) the occupants had changed or (2) the landlord had made changes in the structure or in conveniences included in the rent:

| Of every 100 rental units with: | This number had rent increases: | Which Averaged: |
|--|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| The same tenants | 42 | \$4.10 |
| Different tenants ^{1/} | 74 | 6.20 |
| No changes in structure or conveniences | 47 | 4.50 |
| Changes in structure or conveniences ^{1/} | 88 | 9.10 |

^{1/} For convenience all the comparisons are shown on the basis of 100 rental units although fewer than 100 units fell in this category.

Average amounts of rent increases were progressively larger from the lower to the higher rent brackets; however, relative to rents paid in September 1940, tenants in the lower brackets had greater proportionate increases. Units not fully comparable because of changes in the structure or conveniences have been eliminated from the following tables:

| September 1940 rent group | Proportion of units having rent increases | Average rent September 1940, all units | Average increase for units having increases | |
|------------------------------------|--|---|---|---------|
| | | | Amount | Percent |
| Less than \$15.00 | 50% | \$ 9.60 | \$4.10 | 43 |
| \$15.00 to \$24.99 | 44 | 18.00 | 4.20 | 23 |
| \$25.00 and more | 46 | 30.40 | 5.00 | 17 |

Each of the rent groups in the above table included about a third of the September 1940 rental units.

Although for comparable units having increases in rent the average rise was 22 percent, about 5 percent of the increases amounted to more than 100 percent of the September 1940 rental amount:

Of every 100 units
having increases,
this number:

8
37
29
10
4

7
5

Had
increases
of:

Less than 10 percent
10 — 19 percent
20 — 29 percent
30 — 39 percent
40 — 49 percent

50 — 99 percent
100 percent and more

The survey in Savanna was an enumeration of all the dwelling units in the city. About three-eighths (37 percent) of the units enumerated were rental units in October 1941. Included in the total of 559 rental units were 84 added during the period: 9 by new construction, 41 by conversion of old structures, and 34 by change from owner occupancy. These were not all net additions since some may have taken the place of other rental units. The average rent of the added units, \$26.76, was more than \$4.00 higher than the average for all rental units in October 1941.

Five-sixths of the old units were occupied by the same tenants throughout the 13 months; and the remainder were occupied by different tenants or were unoccupied at the end of the period. Changes in structure, facilities, or in service items included in the rent had been made by landlords in 1.7 percent of the old units.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY
Work Projects Administration
Division of Research

Gary Bolt and Screw Co. TX Gary, Ind.

Complaint rec'd on working conditions
in this plant, from Marlene Lawrence.
No visit to the plant by W.B. agent
but complaint was reported to Mrs. Lowe
of the Indiana Division of Labor.
M.Z.'s letter of 4/13/48 ^{plant not} visited by WBS

International Harvester Co. TX
Evansville, Ind.

This co. has leased or bought from the
govt the plant operated during the war
by Republic Aviation. Eventually this
Internat'l Harvester plant will employ
several thousand but not many
within the next 6 mo. Plant not visited
5/46 Information from local Emplmt ^{mgr} to _(M.B.)

Seeger-Sunbeam Corp. TX Cold spot refriger-
ators (Sold by
Evansville, Ind. Sears Roebuck)

(4/12/46) T F
T 1458 381
Plant 1058 221
Office 400 160

Complete schedule (used
Bridgeport outline)

Women's jobs
Night work
Hiring practices, etc -

Regional file
✓

M.Z. 4/12/1946

Brach, E. J. Co.
Chicago, Ill.

TX Candies

T M F
Plant 1500-700-800
Office 225 4R 4R

This plant was surveyed
for Confectionery Study in
1941 later M. Mottet
visited to study safety
& health problems -

Co. does not keep absentee & turnover records by sep.

M.Z. with Dye. 3/8/46

Dorset Mfg. Co. ^{TX} Small metal toys
#533-51 Fulton St. Chicago, Ill. & charms. (One of
customers is
Cracker Jack Co.)

George L. Strobel - NR title

Emp - Approx 100
Majority - women
would like to expand but
cannot find women to
take jobs.

Women's jobs
Gen'l working conditions

mz. with Dju. 3/12/46

Hafner Mfg. Co. ^{TX} mechanical trains
1010 N. Kolmar,
Chicago. Ill.

Miss Harley, representative of Mr. Hafner, owner,
was contacted but ^{could} not make appt for
a visit at a suitable time.

mz. 3/46

The Muter Co. Chicago. Ill. ^{TX}
Product: Radio parts.

Marlene Lawrence who had complained
about working conditions in Gary Bolt & Screw Co.,
Gary, Ind., now working in Muter Co. & well
pleased with job, except perhaps pay is too low.
She is pleased that this is her first opportunity
to work on an inter-racial basis. Both white
& Negro women are employed in the plant. (over)

Playskool Mfg. Co. ^{TX} Wooden toys
Chicago, Ill. (St. address NR) (Similar to Hogue
toys)

(title NR)
Mr. R. J. Meythaler, talked to mz. & Miss Dju
in office - plant not visited. Most plant
work done by men on high speed wood-working
machines & bus. co. does not permit visitors
in plant.

mz. with Dju. 3/46

mz's letter 3/21/46

Swift and Co.
Chicago, Ill.

IX

Meat packing.

G.A. Waindell, Public Relations Dept.
and others

Employment - NR.

MZ with Dju. 3/11/46

Western Electric Co. IX all types of tel-
ephone equipment.
Chicago, Ill.

Miss Phyllis Rodds, Pers. Placement & Emp. Dir.
Daniel A. Moore, Chief "

Emp. at time of visit in all co. plants
T 32000

W. NR no. but a "substantial portion"

Have increased emp. since war & want (See report)
to hire more women. 6/7+13/1946 MZ &
S.A. trainers

Counseling
Program

Servel, Inc. IX
Evansville, Ind.

(3-1-46) T F

Total 6004 982

Prod. 3092 484

Inspectors included
24 are women)

Refrigeration. One of
main products is
Electrolux Refrigerator

Complete sched (Bridgeport
outline).
Women's jobs
Night work
Hiring practices, etc, etc

Regional file.

MZ. 4/11/46

Post War Planning
Study with Women's Organization
in Indiana.

EMPLOYMENT OF NEGROES IN INDIANA

*sent to MZ
for June meeting
1941*

No data are collected by War Manpower Commission on employment that shows race and sex. The ES-270 reports, in one section, give employment in establishments reporting number of non-whites employed, (men and women combined) and the percent these are of total employed, according to cities in the various group areas.

No data on layoffs by race are obtainable from War Manpower Commission.

No statistical information is available from FEPC or WPB on Negro employment.

Census data on Negro employment in the United States during the war period recently tabulated and appearing in an article in the Monthly Labor Review do not show figures by State or by city. (They do give occupation, industry, and sex, however.)

TREND OF NON-WHITE EMPLOYMENT IN INDIANA

Between November 1944 and March 1945 the number of non-whites in establishments reporting on this increased in the following cities.

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|--------------|
| Gary-Hammond-South Chicago | } | Group I Area |
| Indianapolis | | |
| Logansport | | |
| Marion | | |
| Muncie | | |

| | | |
|-------------|---|---------------|
| Kokomo | } | Group II Area |
| Lafayette | | |
| New Castle | | |
| Richmond | | |
| Terre Haute | | |

The number of non-whites employed decreased in establishments reporting on this in the following cities.

| | | |
|------------------------|---|--------------|
| Anderson | } | Group I Area |
| Fort Wayne | | |
| Michigan City-La Porte | | |
| South Bend | | |

| | | |
|------------------------|---|----------------|
| Bloomington-Burns City | } | Group III Area |
| Columbus | | |
| Connersville | | |

| | | |
|-----------|---|---------------|
| Wansville |) | Group IV Area |
|-----------|---|---------------|

| Indiana | | <u>Employment in establishments reporting number of non-whites employed</u> | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | <u>March 1945</u> | <u>November 1944</u> |
| 1945 Group Area | | | |
| I | Anderson | 59 | 68 |
| | Fort Wayne | 1,056 | 1,210 |
| | Gary-Hammond-Se. Chicago | 18,581 | 15,824 |
| | Indianapolis | 9,988 | 7,840 |
| | Logansport | 66 | 58 |
| | Marion | 360 | 341 |
| | Michigan City-La Porte | 1,609 | 2,340 |
| | Muncie | 900 | 860 |
| | South Bend | 1,735 | 2,276 |
| II | Kokomo | 237 | 224 |
| | Lafayette | 9 | 8 |
| | New Castle | 53 | 48 |
| | Richmond | 453 | 396 |
| | Terre Haute | 469 | 402 |
| III | Bloomington-Burns City | 114 | 115 |
| | Columbus | 22 | 37 |
| | Connersville | 66 | 79 |
| IV | Wansville | 1,639 | 1,714 |

Early meetings preceding,
and planning
for the Indiana State conference

of women on
war & postwar adjustment
of women workers

with follow up correspondence
& meetings of Indiana group
itself

March 23-27

RECONVERSION BLUEPRINT FOR WOMEN

At the second conference on War and Postwar Problems of Women Workers, held in Washington, D. C., February 5, 1945, the women present expressed their strong belief that the organizations represented at the meeting, in the field of women's interests, have an important constructive, interpretative job to do, so that they may help mitigate the tensions and the problems that are bound to come with the end of the war.

It was decided that the best way to make progress on this common interest was to try to translate the Reconversion Blueprint into an action program in a selected State, to some extent at least. Indiana was chosen, and it was agreed that letters should go out immediately, from the National officers to the State officers, informing them of this discussion and asking them whether they are prepared to carry on.

The State group, it was thought, would eventually be prepared to assume the role in that area of providing sound realistic information for the various communities on the war and postwar problems of women workers, and it would also be prepared to encourage the community to provide proper facilities to make this program constructive and effective.

Many of these problems affecting women directly as workers, and as wives and mothers of workers, have a direct relation with community problems (education, vocational training, child care). It is believed that through a joint study of present and anticipated situations this group can contribute effectively to a better assumption of citizenship responsibilities.

Some of the matters in the program will concern other groups in the community as well, but since the membership of these particular organizations has an especial direct concern in the field of women's interests they are prepared to try to come to an understanding among themselves, and to develop a program on which there is agreement, to take action as opportunity and occasion arise.

It was also decided that there would be a meeting in Indiana either on February 27th or 28th, which would be attended by 2 representatives of each organization, and that Mrs. Helen B. Sater of the Women's Bureau would help with organizing the meeting and would present information pertinent to the discussion.

In the meantime there is to be a second meeting of the national representatives of the organizations in question, on February 19th, in Washington, D. C., to discuss recommendations for the State program and for a way of getting the work started, the State group then to decide what points it wishes to adopt and how it will develop them.

It was decided that there would be no publicity about these meetings, or as to choice of the State.

Union agreements protect w against
arbitrary layoffs - provide
a means for w to have fair
consideration - provide
orderly procedure for layoffs.

WB can contribute staff person to do organ work
get original meeting together

X present what org tot meet with
this for that state groups

reactions of this group to this general proposition
that you would like to go on with
get your state reactions

re state -

one state at a time?

trial period that will be useful

2d for Home Econ.

Ohio - NC+U - but doesn't matter: NCL - but not.

Indiana - A.A.U.W. Am Home Econ - BOPW. Genl Edu

not as many organized branches in Indiana - CIO

would they like to write assistance of WB in getting
started on such a program
combination of us groups could go beyond concrete
single problem & serve as a respected vehicle
of understanding - on complicated shifts
there are bound to be + high emotional reaction
on us position.

If by going in now a body of understanding
and clearance then many us of
danger of reaction greatly lessened.

CIO anti union feeling in parts of Indiana, & political also?
WTLB harder to get together on a program, harder to get state legis action
in Indiana

no publicity

continuance of services for care
of ab of working women

stress importance of different groups of
w getting together to
reach mutual understanding

~~the~~ Conference on War & Post-war Problems
of Women Workers
purpose to clear channels of
understanding &
facts

in terms of what we can contribute to that
as WKB has no authorization to do more -
wide repercussions I do hope

we are pioneers in this type of thing
feeling of groups have a cohesive
potentiality & are trying to
develop it.

.. - Mrs. Sater stay for

WWII list points. such as done for Equal Pay
for Reconversion "these are things we want done"

very specific as to what we want done in training
done not open, some women given train they
will get jobs for

Hyge funds being asked for training under war rehab.

decentralize - provided you can keep on
feeding info - means tremendous help
in intensionship, & effective

3 Jan 1st no time
Ohio. Pa. Ind. Jan 4th 1946
61 limit

L W V Ohio or Indiana - it is then decision

Indiana chosen -

give to you (the person) general
picture of what we discuss -
get a decision as to how they feel
about initiation of this kind of program

Mrs. Sater will go

one person from each of these groups
appointed by state president

1. Be prepared to explain to them
as a source of sound realistic
info 1-2 52/12 4
2-3

2. Any 1-2 52/12 4 2 4
3-4 52/12 4 2 4

... w who work & w's interest
one State & one local

letters out, back in 2 weeks

next conference here with you & Mrs. Sater
& discuss program

meet here Feb 15 - Mrs. Sater here
Indianapolis - Feb 27-28

alternatives

questions & propose L. W. of Indiana
as selection basis for program
& your contr

- go with Mrs Sater for discussion

on one of these dates will be expected
& attend & will hear from Mrs Sater

material for program discussion

- positive things to be done to support local groups
- support funds for training
 - real success back to school for younger girls
 - forceful backing of function of E.S.

standards effective only at point of operation

no publicity for this

you work with your state person next
week & get hold of - we caused out a person
with program only - meantime have
a session here, for items to put high on
the list for state serious consideration.

that state group to expand or add ^{to} program

how to see how state group develop & how
far could go in stimulating active county
groups.

Long / narrow

1- ~~plant~~ in ~~curious~~, next time

3- On we represent "revolution" for them.

4. Set $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

(11) Pillar reactions aspect

(3) 847, 4828.

(4) "Weight Comp. Ann-

(15) Seniority Rights

(6) did are

B. going home to explore local mts.

INDIANA

Indiana, with its central geographic location, has been one of the important seats of the arsenal of democracy for war production. There are 14 major manufacturing centers in the State, most of them greatly expanded with war industries. City after city has been loading and assembling ammunition, or making artillery ammunition; bombs, mines, and torpedoes; tanks, and other necessities for war. These are among the particular products expected to feel most heavily the impact of demobilization. In addition, many cities are also manufacturing aircraft engines and parts, planes, gliders; aircraft instruments, radios or radio tubes, as well as other electrical products.

In October 1944, total nonagricultural employment in Indiana was estimated at 1,051,000 persons. Peak war employment was in the fall of 1943 - 1,095,000. In peacetime, 1940, total nonagricultural employment was 946,385.

Women comprised 30 percent of all nonagricultural employees in 1940, and 18 percent of manufacturing employees.

At peak war employment - fall of 1943 - women comprised 34 percent of manufacturing employees.

Greatest gains in woman employment were made in 1943, 41,000 women entering manufacturing and certain nonmanufacturing industries during the first 10 months in 1943. This was an increase of almost a third, in numbers. In this period, the largest manufacturing industries using women were the machinery group (24,452 women, 32 percent of all employees), although it was in the iron and steel industry where the greatest jump in numbers occurred (from 3,546 to 9,225).

In 12 munitions industries in the fall of 1944 there were 101,300 more women employed than had been employed in 1940. This wartime increase may be considered at the present time as the number to be demobilized in the readjustment of the economy to peacetime.

INDIANA

| City | Proportion women were of workers in - | | | Separation rates for | | Among major woman employing war products |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------|---|-------------------------|-----|--|
| | 1940 | Late 1944 | | women | | |
| | All Workers | Manufac- turing | Firms re- ported by employment service | Total Lay- offs | | |
| Indianapolis <u>2/</u> | 31 | 22 | 34 | 10 | 0.6 | Airplane parts, ammunition, tanks |
| Fort Wayne <u>1/</u> | 30 | 26 | 37 | 9 | .3 | Electric motors, ammunition |
| Gary-Hammond-E. Chicago <u>1/</u> | 18 | 7 | 18 | 8 | .6 | Planes and parts, tanks |
| South Bend <u>1/</u> | 29 | 21 | 30 | 8 | 1.6 | Aircraft parts |
| Evansville <u>3/</u> | 30 | 21 | 28 | - | - | Aircraft, ammunition |
| Lafayette <u>3/</u> | 30 | 12 | 25 | - | - | Aircraft parts |
| Terre Haute <u>3/</u> | 31 | 21 | 25 | - | - | Car parts |
| Muncie <u>1/</u> | 26 | 17 | 28 | - | - | Motor parts, ammunition |
| Anderson <u>2/</u> | 31 | 28 | 33 | 12 | .5 | Electric goods |
| Michigan City-Laporte <u>1/</u> | 27 | 23 | 39 | 10 | 1.2 | Ammunition loading |
| Richmond <u>2/</u> | 27 | 20 | 37 | - | - | Aircraft parts |
| Kokomo <u>2/</u> | 25 | 17 | 32 | - | - | Radio parts |
| Marion <u>1/</u> | 27 | 23 | 38 | - | - | Radio and ammuni- tion |
| Logansport <u>1/</u> | 31 | 39 | 48 | - | - | Electric goods |

1/ 2/ 3/ - indicate classification as to labor market area in which city is grouped by War Manpower Commission, according to extent to which need for workers is critical.

INDIANA

Changes in Woman Employment - January to October 1943 ^{1/}

| Industry | October 1943 | | | January 1943 | | | Percent |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|
| | Total employ- ment | Female employ- ment | Percent female employment represents of total employment | Female employ- ment | Female employ- ment | Percent female employment represents of total employment | Percent of in- crease in female employ- ment January to Octo- ber 1943 |
| Total all computed groups ^{2/} | 630,912 | 230,667 | 36.6 | 189,783 | 31.9 | + 21.5 | |
| Total manufacturing ^{2/} | 461,495 | 156,124 | 33.8 | 119,852 | 27.9 | + 30.3 | |
| Iron and steel | 61,293 | 9,225 | 15.1 | 3,546 | 5.9 | +260.2 | |
| Machinery | 76,322 | 24,452 | 32.0 | 15,325 | 23.4 | + 59.6 | |
| Lumber & allied products | 15,787 | 4,350 | 27.6 | 2,465 | 14.9 | + 76.5 | |
| Clay, stone and glass products | 10,602 | 4,049 | 38.2 | 3,111 | 27.6 | + 30.2 | |
| Textiles and their products | 16,288 | 13,098 | 80.4 | 16,077 | 81.6 | - 18.5 | |
| Leather and its manufactures | 1,148 | 725 | 63.2 | 757 | 56.0 | - 4.2 | |
| Foods and kindred products | 34,090 | 11,018 | 32.3 | 6,974 | 25.2 | + 58.0 | |
| Tobacco manufacturing | 1,009 | 888 | 88.0 | 972 | 87.5 | - 8.6 | |
| Paper and printing | 11,243 | 3,162 | 28.1 | 2,797 | 25.5 | + 13.0 | |
| Chemicals, petroleum refining | 12,670 | 3,157 | 24.9 | 3,630 | 28.2 | - 13.0 | |
| Total non-manufacturing ^{3/} | 169,417 | 74,543 | 44.0 | 69,931 | 42.1 | + 6.6 | |
| All retail trade | 111,743 | 59,995 | 53.7 | 55,231 | 51.4 | + 8.6 | |
| Wholesale trade | 22,680 | 5,548 | 24.5 | 5,819 | 24.7 | - 4.7 | |
| Coal mining | 12,024 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | |
| Quarry, non-metallic mining | 1,532 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | |
| Hotels | 6,993 | 3,474 | 49.7 | 3,011 | 46.8 | + 15.4 | |
| Laundries | 5,482 | 4,064 | 74.1 | 4,845 | 77.4 | - 16.1 | |
| Dyeing and cleaning | 1,980 | 1,072 | 54.1 | 902 | 52.4 | + 18.8 | |
| Railroad repair shops | 6,983 | 392 | 5.6 | 130 | 1.9 | +201.5 | |

^{1/} Source: Indiana Employment Review and U. C. Advisor, November 1943.

^{2/} Totals include rubber manufacture, as well as industries omitted from industry groups shown below.

^{3/} Total of selected groups.

^{4/} Data not available.

Indiana Industrial Plants and Plant Sites to be Disposed of
by Defense Plant Corporation 1/

| Locality and name of plant | Product (*) or type of equipment | Acreage | Building floor space (Square feet) |
|---|---|---------|--|
| <u>Anderson</u> | | | |
| General Motors Corp. | * Forged aluminum cylinder heads: for aircraft motors. | 17½ | 214,357 |
| <u>Bedford</u> | | | |
| General Motors Corp. Delco Remy Division | Furnaces, forming machine, grind- ers, and special foundry equip- ment. | 19 2/3: | 135,608 |
| <u>Decatur</u> | | | |
| General Electric Co. | Boring, buffing, drilling, form- ing, grinding, and milling ma- chines, lathes, presses, and furnaces. | 5 | 63,000 |
| <u>East Chicago</u> | | | |
| American Steel Foundries: | * Armour steel castings and Grade B steel castings | 97 | 1,475,289 |
| Continental Foundry & Machine Company | Foundry and production equipment: such as flasks, drills, hammers, grinders, lathe, etc. | 8,288 | 232,363 |
| Continental Foundry & Machine Company | Drills, grinders, lathes, cranes, furnaces, flasks, etc. | 1.7 | 66,300 |
| Inland Steel Company | * Pig iron, coke and resultant by-products. | 50 | 65,000 |
| Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company | Electric furnaces, transformers, charging machine, cranes, ladles, slag pots and cars, charging boxes and cars and chemical laboratory equipment. | 2 | 72,865 |
| <u>Evansville</u> | | | |
| Evansville Ordnance Plant <u>2/</u> (Chrysler Corp. Sunbeam Elec. Mfg.) | * Small arms ammunition | 560 | 1,365,304 |
| Republic Aviation Corp. | - | 73 | 1,746,500 |
| Servel, Inc. | | 6.56: | 232,917 |

1/ Source: Advance Listing of Industrial Plants and Plant Sites to be Disposed of by Defense Plant Corporation, October 14, 1944, Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1944.

2/ Owned by the War Department.

Indiana Industrial Plants and Plant Sites to be Disposed of by
Defense Plant Corporation 1/ (continued).

| Locality and name of plant | Product (*) or type of equipment | Acreage | Building floor space (Square feet) |
|--|--|-----------------|--|
| <u>Fort Wayne</u> | | | |
| General Electric Co. | : Boring, broaching, burring ma- : chines, lathes, grinders, drill- : ing machines, furnace drop : hammers. | : 47 | : 717,122 |
| Studebaker Corporation | : * Gears for aircraft engines. | : 60.43 | : 413,605 |
| <u>Gary</u> | | | |
| Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. | : * Coke, and resultant by-products | : 5 | : 10,123 |
| Republic Steel Corp. | : Radiant tube car type furnaces, : pot type annealing furnaces, : roto-blast unit. | : - | : 1,710 |
| <u>Hagerstown</u> | | | |
| The Perfect Circle Co. | : *Aircraft piston rings. | : 32.25 | : 289,500 |
| <u>Hammond</u> | | | |
| Pullman Standard Car Mfg. Co. | : *Shell gun carriages - tanks, | : 57 | : - |
| <u>Indianapolis</u> | | | |
| Bridgeport Brass Co. | : *Brass and brass cartridge : cases. | : 93 | : 634,321 |
| Curtiss-Wright | : Capable of doing metal : machining and forming raw : materials. | : 10.3 | : 476,518 |
| Fall Creek Ordnance Plant 2/ (E.C. Atkins Co.) | : * Armor plate | : 20 | : 160,700 |
| Fall Creek Ordnance Warehouse 2/ | : * Storage of equipment | : 6 | : 89,300 |
| General Motors Corp. Allison Division Plant No. 3 Plant No. 5 | : Lathes, grinders, milling : machines, shearers, presses, : planers, etc. | : 6.69 : 216 | : 100,860 : 1,440,000 |
| General Motors Corp. Allison Division | : *Engineering and development : of aircraft engines | : 1.20 | : 22,706 |
| <u>Marion</u> | | | |
| Anaconda Wire & Cable Co. | : *Strand assault wire. | : 10.675 | : 17,812 |

For footnotes, see page 1.

Indiana Industrial Plants and Plant Sites to be Disposed of
by Defense Plant Corporation 1/- Continued

| Locality and name of plant | Product (*) or type of equipment | Acreage | Building floor space (Square feet) |
|--------------------------------|---|---------|--|
| <u>Muncie</u> | | | |
| Warner Gear Division 2/ | * Machine tools | 9 | 109,200 |
| <u>Remington</u> | | | |
| Commodity Credit Corp. | * Hemp fiber | 50 | 28,000 |
| <u>South Bend</u> | | | |
| Bendix Aviation Corp. | * Aircraft carburetors | 29 | 147,200 |
| Owosso Michigan Div. | | | |
| Bendix Aviation Corp. | Aircraft carburetors, tank and truck carburetors, and aircraft landing gears. | 5.264 | 164,705 |
| Bendix Aviation Corp. | * Turrets for airplanes | 4.783 | 144,724 |
| Studebaker Corporation | Lathes, grinders, presses, milling machines, drills, furnace ovens, etc. | 318.75 | 1,453,355 |
| Studebaker Test Track 2/ | * Testing mechanized equipment | 890 | 33,120 |
| <u>Tell City</u> | | | |
| Ken-Rad Tube and Lamp Corp. | * Glass vacuum bulbs and filaments. | 15 | 80,000 |
| <u>Terre Haute</u> | | | |
| Vigo Ordnance Plant 2/ | - | 6,342 | 921,933 |
| Vigo Ordnance Warehouse 2/ | * Storage of equipment | 820 | 114,500 |
| <u>Valparaiso</u> | | | |
| Indiana Steel Products Co. | Grinders, lathes, furnaces, millers, etc. | 1/2 | 19,218 |
| <u>Warren</u> | | | |
| Commodity Credit Corp. | * Hemp fibre | 41 | - |

For footnotes, see page 1.

INDIANA

EVANSVILLE AREA

(Includes Henderson, Ky.)

Employment Situation in Manufacturing Industries and Housing and Living Conditions

November 1944

Major Industries:

Shipbuilding (LST. freight lighters); aircraft and parts (fighter planes, wings and subassemblies, B-29 motor cowlings); ordnance (rifle grenades, shell cases, tank modification); iron and steel products (industrial hardware, structural steel assemblies); machinery (heavy construction and excavating machinery, farm equipment, industrial machines); food processing (meat packing, cereal products, beer brewing); furniture; garments; cigars. The area's pre-war civilian manufacturing industries, now converted to war production, were: mechanical refrigeration; finished wood products; automobiles.

Employment Prospects:

Not favorable except for highly skilled machine shop workers and a few other skills, such as welders, draftsmen, etc. Most of the largest industries, including shipbuilding, some aircraft, anticipate declining employment as contracts are being completed. In two of the aircraft plants where employment is expected to increase, needs for additional workers can be met from workers being released elsewhere in the locality. Very little demand for women in any field. Opportunity for postwar employment not favorable. The largest industries are war plants which were non-existent before the war or converted civilian industries where present employment levels are far above those of peacetime operation. Since total employment in the area is at approximately 150 percent of the 1940 level, it is not reasonable to assume that present employment level will be required when reconversion to civilian production occurs.

Industrial Needs Between November 1944 and May 1945:

Employment expansion and Selective Service replacements total approximately 500. The industries with the largest number of jobs to be filled are: aircraft, 300; food, 300; ordnance, 200; apparel, 200. Shipbuilding, however, expects to reduce employment by 2,300.

Jobs Immediately Available:

Skilled machine shop workers, welders, draftsmen, experienced railroad workers, laborers, particularly forge and foundry workers.

Major Firms: 1/

Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron Co.; Republic Aviation Corp; Servel, Inc.; Briggs Indiana Corp.; Chrysler Evansville Ordnance Plant; Sunbeam Electric Mfg. Co.; International Steel Co.; Hoosier-Cardinal Corp.

Scheduled Hours and Beginners' Wages:

| | <u>Hours</u> | <u>Cents per Hour</u> | |
|-------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| | | <u>Men</u> | <u>Women</u> |
| Shipbuilding | 48-54 | 50-83 | 50-83 |
| Aircraft | 48-55 | 55-73 | 55-73 |
| Ordnance | 48 | 70 | 63-70 |
| Iron and Steel products | 48 | 50-70 | 40-55 |
| Machinery | 48-62 | 60-70 | 55-70 |

Housing and Living Conditions:

New housing units include both dormitory accommodations and apartments. Sleeping rooms or room with board can be secured at reasonable rates. Dwellings for rent are scarce, as are apartments other than those in housing units. Other community facilities are adequate.

- 1/ Industrial plants and plant sites to be disposed of by Defense Plant Corp.; Chrysler Corp.; Sunbeam Elec. Mfg., principal product, small arms ammunition; Acres, 560; Buildings, 1,365,304 sq. ft. Republic Aviation Corp.; Acres, 73; Buildings, 1,746,500 sq. ft. Servel, Inc.; Acres, 6.56; Buildings, 232,917 sq. ft.

INDIANA

GARY-HAMMOND-SOUTH CHICAGO AREA

(Includes Whiting, Valparaiso, Ind., and Calumet, Ill.)

Employment Situation in Manufacturing Industries and Housing and Living Conditions

November 1944

Women employed in November 1944 in 82 establishments - 21,881 or
18.3 percent of all employees

Major Industries:

Iron and steel (armor plate, steel tubing, fabricated steel, armor castings); petroleum and coal (gasoline, motor oil, greases, wax, fuel oils); chemicals and allied products (alcohol, sulphuric acid, muriatic acid); ordnance and accessories (tank parts, shells, magnets); foundries (castings, forgings, tank springs); aircraft; non-ferrous metals. The major pre-war industries, now converted to war production were: iron and steel; foundries; petroleum; chemical.

Employment Prospects:

Very good for unskilled workers particularly in iron and steel, foundries and ordnance. Post-war opportunities following the defeat of Germany should be very good since most of the present items produced were manufactured prior to the war, and very little reconversion is required. Following the defeat of Japan, however, some unemployment will occur unless the 1940 level of civilian production is greatly increased.

Industry Needs Between November 1944 and May 1945:

Employment expansion and Selective Service replacements total approximately 14,000. The industries with the largest number of jobs to be filled are: iron and steel, 7,000; ordnance, 1,200; apparel, 600; petroleum, 300; non-ferrous metals, 200.

Jobs Immediately Available:

Unskilled workers in practically all plants are urgently needed. Iron and steel plants and foundries are in critical need of laborers. Jobs are available for women in most factories.

Major Firms: 1/

Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. (three plants); American Bridge; Inland Steel Co.; Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co.; National Tube Co.; Tubular Alloy Division; American Steel Foundry; Pullman Standard Car Mfg. Co.; Standard Oil Co.; General American Transportation Corp.

Scheduled Hours and Beginners' Wages:

| | <u>Hours</u> | <u>Cents per Hour</u> | |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| | | <u>Men</u> | <u>Women</u> |
| Iron and steel | 48-60 | 78-84½ | 78-84½ |
| Foundries | 48 | 78½ | 78½ |
| Chemicals | 48 | 83½-90 | 80-83½ |
| Petroleum | 48 | 85-96 | 85 |
| Non-ferrous metals | 48 | 78 | 78 |
| Ordinance | 48 | 70 | 60 |

Housing and Living Conditions:

With a scarcity of family dwellings, the housing problem is becoming increasingly acute. Rooms are still adequate, renting from \$5 a week up. Most landlords would rather sell than rent. Although there are six nursery schools accommodating about 400 children, there are still about 250 on the waiting list with other applications coming in. Several of the nursery schools are in operation 24 hours a day, and it seems an impossibility to obtain space adequate to house all the available children. Other community facilities are taxed to the utmost. Living costs are higher than for the average city.

1/ Industrial plants and plant sites to be disposed of by Defense Plant Corporation:

Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Co.; Product, shell gun carriages - tanks. Acres, 57.

Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp.; Product, coke and by-products; Acres, 5; Buildings, 10,123 sq. ft.

Republic Steel Corp.; Product, radiant tube car type furnaces, pot type annealing furnaces, roto-blast unit; Buildings, 1,710 sq. ft.

Indiana Steel Products Co.; Product, grinders, lathes, furnaces, millers, etc.; Acres, ½; Buildings, 19,216 sq. ft.

I N D I A N A

FORT WAYNE AREA (Includes Huntington)

Employment Situation in Manufacturing Industries and Housing and Living Conditions

November 1944

Women employed in November 1944 in 53 establishments - 18,133 or 39.3 percent of all employees.

In 16 plants manufacturing various metal products, the number of women increased from 3,800 in July 1942 to 9,900 in April 1944 (peak employment, up to this date, of women in these plants).

Major Industries:

Machinery, electrical and other (radios, industrial machinery, electrical appliances, wire); automobile and auto parts (trucks and trailers); transportation equipment other than auto (aircraft engine and parts, barges); ordnance and accessories; food and kindred products; apparel; government (Army Air base, ordnance depot); foundries. Pre-war civilian manufacturing industries were: machinery, electrical and other (including dispensing pumps); automobile and auto parts; food and kindred products; apparel; foundries.

Employment Prospects:

Good throughout the area. Major war industries predict further expansion. Construction workers (skilled and unskilled) will also be needed in early spring. Approximately 35 percent of the present demand can be filled by women. The majority of all industrial jobs call for unskilled workers. Post-war employment levels are expected to remain fairly high. Trade and service establishments will offer many opportunities since they have been unable to hire sufficient workers. Firms now producing ordnance will convert to manufacture of pumps and washing machines when the war is over. Electrical equipment manufacturers will convert to their peacetime production of radios, refrigerators, and other electrical appliances.

Industry Needs Between November 1944 and May 1945:

Employment expansion and Selective Service replacements total approximately 4,500. Industries with the largest number of jobs to be filled are: electrical machinery, 1,000; ordnance and accessories, 500; automobile and auto parts, 200; railroad shops, 200; government, 200; foundries, 100.

Jobs Immediately Available:

The greatest demand is for unskilled workers for light factory work and sewing machine operators. Husky laborers are needed by foundries. Skilled and semiskilled workers will be hired if available. Trade and service jobs in practically every classification are open.

Major Firms 1/:

General Electric Co. (Fort Wayne and Decatur); International Harvester Co.; Studebaker Corp.; Magnavox Co.; Bowser, Inc.; Tokheim Oil Tank and Pump Co.; Zollner Machine Works, Inc.; Farnsworth Television and Radio Corp. (Fort Wayne and Bluffton).

Scheduled Hours and Beginners' Wages:

| | Hours | Cents per Hour | |
|---------------------------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| | | Men | Women |
| Machinery, electrical and other | 48 | 55-83 | 42-65 |
| Automobile and auto parts | 48 | 50-77 | 45-65 |
| Transportation equipment | 48 | 55-85 | 50-80 |
| Ordinance and accessories | 48 | 50-85 | 45-70 |
| Food and kindred products | 40-48 | 50-85 | 45-85 |
| Apparel | 40-48 | 57-70 | 40-60 |
| Foundries | 48 | 60-70 | 55-60 |

Housing and Living Conditions:

Dwelling units for families are scarce. Houses being constructed are practically completed and new allotments are now under consideration. Apartment rents average \$50 a month and up. Rooms are available in occupied dwellings. Other community facilities are adequate.

1/ Industrial plant and plant site to be disposed of by Defense Plant Corporation:

General Electric Co: Product, boring, broaching, burring machines, lathes, grinders, drilling machines, furnace drop hammers; Acres, 47; buildings, 717,122 sq. ft.

Studebaker Corporation.; Product, gears for aircraft engines; Acres, 60.43; Buildings 413,605 sq. ft.

INDIANA

SOUTH BEND AREA

(Includes Mishawaka, Elkhart, Goshen, Warsaw, Neppanee, Plymouth)

Employment Situation in Manufacturing Industries and Housing and Living Conditions

November 1944

Women employed in Nov. 1944 in 58 establishments - 17,976 or 29.5 percent of all employees.

In 4 plants manufacturing various metal products, the number of women increased from 100 in July 1942 to 600 in April 1944 (peak employment of women, up to this date, was 800 during the period July to October 1943).

Major Industries:

Ordinance and accessories (munitions castings, incendiary bombs); apparel and finished products; lumber, timber, and basic products; chemical and allied products (pharmaceuticals, rations); miscellaneous rubber industries (self-sealing gas tanks); aircraft and parts (carburetors, airplane engines); non-ferrous metals and products; machinery, electrical and non-electrical (electric switch boxes, marine bearings and stern tubes, farm implements); automobiles and auto equipment (military trucks, weasels); transportation; communication; government (Army depot). The area's pre-war civilian manufacturing industries, now converted to war production, were: iron and steel; automobiles and auto equipment; machinery; rubber products; aircraft and parts.

Employment Prospects:

Good in the major war industries. Although most of the principal plants have attained their employment peaks and are leveling off, a continued need exists for additional workers in many of the smaller establishments and for military replacements.

Very high employment levels are anticipated following the defeat of Germany. Most of the anticipated declines in aircraft and other munitions industries are expected to be offset by expansion in machinery, trade and service, and construction industries. Following the defeat of Japan, however, some unemployment will result as aircraft employment, which represents almost one-third of total manufacturing employment, is sharply reduced.

Industry Needs Between November 1944 and May 1945:

Employment expansion and Selective Service replacements total approximately 4,500. The industries with the largest number of jobs to be filled are: rubber, 2,800; farm equipment, 700; machinery, except electrical, 600; apparel, finished, and similar products, 400; automobile, 300. Between November 1944 and January 1945 industry needs total 6,500, but a cutback in aircraft during February 1945 is expected to reduce needs by 2,000.

Jobs Immediately Available:

Skilled, semiskilled and unskilled male and female workers are needed by all major war industries, particularly the apparel, rubber, and machinery industries. General laborers, foundry and forge shop laborers, railroad workers, machinists, machine operators (skilled and semiskilled) and tool and die makers are especially in demand, just as are women for the lighter factory jobs.

Major Firms: 1/

Studebaker Corp.; Automotive and Aviation Divisions; Bendix Products Div.; Ball Band Plant of the U. S. Rubber Co.; Oliver Farm Equipment Co.; Dodge Mfg. Co.; Miles Laboratories, Inc.; C. C. Conn, Ltd.; Chicago Telephone Supply Co.; Penn Electric Switch Co.; International Detrola Corp.; Adams-Westlake Co.

Scheduled Hours and Beginners' Wages:

| | Hours | Cents Per Hour | |
|---|-------|----------------|-------|
| | | Men | Women |
| Aircraft and parts | 48 | 65-95 | 50-85 |
| Rubber | 48 | 50-65 | 50-65 |
| Plywood products | 48 | 50-75 | 45-60 |
| Automobile and auto equipment | 48 | 65-95 | 66 |
| Machinery | 48 | 50-90 | 60 |
| Professional and scientific instruments | 48 | 60 | 60 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 48 | 60 | 50 |
| Explosives | 48 | 90 | 70 |

Housing and Living Conditions:

Housing accommodations in South Bend are inadequate. It is planned that by the end of the year 500 new houses will be privately constructed and that 250 existing dwelling units will be remodeled. Twenty-five homes were converted into approximately 120 units and are ready for occupancy. Only indispensable in-migrant war workers may rent the new apartments. Construction on 59 additional new homes have been started. In Elkhart, rental houses are scarce. Apartments and rooms are available for whites only, but this supply is limited and restricted to couples without children. Retail clothing and food prices are considered to be average for cities of this size. Although the need for day-care facilities has decreased somewhat in the past 90 days, they are still inadequate. Medical care, food distribution, and other community facilities are adequate.

1/ Industrial plants and plant sites to be disposed of by Defense Plant Corp.:

Studebaker Corp.

(1) Test track, testing, mechanized equipment; Acres 890; Buildings, 33,126 sq. ft.

(2) Product, lathes, grinders, presses, milling machines, drills, furnace ovens; Acres 318.75; Buildings 1,453,355 sq. ft.

Bendix Aviation Corp.

(1) Product, aircraft carburetors; Acres, 29; Buildings 147,200 sq. ft.

(2) Product, aircraft and other carburetors, aircraft landing gears; Acres, 6.264; Buildings 164,705 sq. ft.

(3) Product, turrets for airplanes; Acres 4.573; Buildings 164,705 sq. ft.

INDIANA

LOUISVILLE (KY) AREA (Includes New Albany, Jeffersonville, Ind.)

Employment Situation in Manufacturing Industries and Housing and Living Conditions

November 1944

Women employed in November 1944 in 84 establishments - 29,094 or 32.6 percent of all employees

Major Industries:

Chemicals and allied products (synthetic rubber, industrial alcohol, paints and varnishes); ordnance (smokeless powder, powder bag manufacturing, naval ordnance); iron and steel products (forgings, sheet metal fabrication); non-ferrous metal products; shipbuilding; aircraft and parts; non-electrical machinery (farm implements, valves, boilers); automobiles and automobile equipment; food processing (including distilleries); apparel; tobacco; furniture and finished lumber products; wholesale and retail trade; U. S. Government (quartermaster depot, army hospital, air base, medical depot).

Employment Prospects:

Very good in most war industries in the area since further expansion in production is expected. Currently little expansion in civilian industries is planned but where expansion occurs workers will be transferred within the plant. Recent plans for new construction will require approximately seven or eight thousand workers during the next six months. After the war, many industries, such as shipbuilding, ordnance, synthetic rubber, etc., which are new in the area, will probably remain but will decline in employment. Industries such as distilleries and tobacco will likely maintain their present level of employment or may even increase it.

Industry Needs Between November 1944 and May 1945:

Employment expansion and Selective Service replacements total approximately 8,000 excluding construction demand. The industries with the largest demand for workers are: ordnance, 3,000; non-ferrous metals products, 700; chemical and allied products, 600; iron and steel products, 500; non-electrical machinery, 400. In addition, new construction projects will require about 8,000 workers, according to preliminary estimates.

-2- Louisville (Ky) Area

Jobs Immediately Available:

Skilled, semiskilled and unskilled workers are still urgently needed by the majority of war industries, particularly ordnance, non-ferrous metals, non-electrical machinery and chemicals. Unskilled workers for both production jobs and construction are especially in demand while mechanics, welders, carpenters, and machinists are also urgently needed. Women are needed for light factory jobs.

Major Firms:

Cartiss-Wright; Vultee; Indiana Ordnance Works; Hoosier Ordnance Works; Reynolds Metals; Jeffersonville Boat and Machine; Westinghouse; B. F. Goodrich.

Scheduled Hours and Beginners' Wages:

| | Hours | Cents per Hour | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| | | Men | Women |
| Ordnance | 48 | 60-71 | 55-68 |
| Chemicals | 48 | 60-78½ | 50-65 |
| Non-ferrous metals | 48-52 | 50-65 | 57 |
| Aircraft | 48 | 65-75 | 60-75 |
| Automobile and automobile equipment | 48 | 60-85 | 60 |
| Non-electrical machinery | 48 | 45-59 | 45-50 |
| Shipbuilding | 48 | 78-83 | 78-83 |

Housing and Living Conditions:

The housing situation in the area is very serious. The vacancy rate for the Louisville area is four-tenths of one percent. However, in the next 6 months 622 private and public dwelling units are expected to become available, of which 105 for public conversion dwelling units. Rentals in public housing including utilities, will range from \$40 to \$60 per month. Other community facilities such as transportation, medical care, food distributions are adequate.

INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS AREA (Includes Shelbyville)

Employment Situation in Manufacturing Industries and Housing and Living Conditions

November 1944

Women employed in November 1944 in 92 establishments - 32,767 or 34 percent of all employees.

Major Industries:

Chemicals and allied products (drugs and medicines); nonelectrical machinery; rubber products (inner tubes); iron and steel products (castings, chains); transportation equipment (aircraft engines, parts, propellers); automobiles and auto equipment (truck engines, automobile parts); ordnance and accessories (tank parts, shells, fire control equipment); food and kindred products (meat packing); electrical machinery (radio equipment); transportation (railroads and repair shops, street railways); U. S. Government establishments; State Government; wholesale and retail trade. The principal pre-war industries, now converted to war production, were: automobiles and auto equipment; electrical machinery; chemicals and allied products; rubber products; textile mill products; iron and steel products; food and kindred products.

Employment Prospects:

Excellent for men in most major war industries. For women, prospects are good and have improved during the past two months, especially in the electrical machinery and ordnance industries. Serious labor shortages exist, and the demand for unskilled males has increased since September 1.

Post-war job prospects should be good, although during the reconversion period some temporary unemployment is expected, due to heavy reductions in employment at aircraft and ordnance plants. Industry in the area is normally both large and well diversified, and with a number of concerns planning expansion in civilian production, employment following the defeat of Japan should be less than the wartime peak but greater than 1940.

Industry Needs Between November 1944 and May 1945:

Employment expansion and Selective Service replacements total approximately 12,000. The industries with the largest number of jobs to be filled are: electrical machinery, 1,400; food, 1,300; iron and steel, 900; ordnance, 800; non-electrical machinery, 700; transportation, 500; rubber products, 800.

Jobs Immediately Available:

Demands for unskilled male workers are greatest in the foundries and meat packing plants, but the number of openings for trainee machine operators in various industries remains large. For semiskilled men, there are many opportunities on drill press and screw machine jobs. Requirements for skilled males are at present primarily for engine lathe, grinder, and turret lathe operators. Openings for unskilled women workers (trainee assemblers, testers, inspectors) are most numerous in plants producing electrical machinery and equipment. Demands for stenographers, typists and comptometer operators continue to be very heavy.

Major Firms: 1/

International Harvester Co.; U. S. Rubber Co.; R. C. A. - Victor Division; Kingan and Co.; Eli Lilly and Co.; Link Belt Co.; Allison Division, G.M.C.; Bridgeport Brass Ordnance; Lukas-Harold Corp.; P. R. Mallory Co.; Chevrolet Commercial Body Division, G.M.C.; Curtiss-Wright Corp.

Scheduled Hours and Beginners' Wages:

| | Hours | Cents per Hour | |
|--------------------------------|-------|----------------|--------|
| | | Men | Women |
| Ordnance | 48-54 | 55-72 | 50-70 |
| Food | 48-72 | 52-70 | 45-61½ |
| Rubber products | 48 | 60-67 | 45-57½ |
| Iron and steel | 48-60 | 55-80 | 50-65 |
| Non-ferrous metals | 48 | 65 | 65 |
| Electrical machinery | 48 | 60-78 | 55-70 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 48-60 | 55-75 | 50-60 |
| Automobiles and auto equipment | 48-58 | 60-77 | 50-77 |
| Transportation | 48-56 | 65-73 | 65-66 |

Housing and Living Conditions:

Family housing facilities continue to be inadequate, although one-and two-room dormitory accommodations are available. Rentals for one-bedroom dwelling units range from \$32 to \$45; for two-bedroom units, from \$50 to \$66. In Indianapolis the cost of living increased slightly between June 15 and September 15, but the city's index for food costs remains one of the lowest in the East-North Central group. Day care facilities are being expanded, and medical care, food distribution, and other community facilities are adequate.

1/ Industrial plants and plant sites to be disposed of by Defense Plant Corp.:

- Fall Creek Ordnance Plant, E. C. Atkins Co. Product, armor plate; Acres, 20; Buildings, 160,700 sq. ft.
- Fall Creek Ordnance Warehouse. Principal product, storage of equipment; Acres, 6; Buildings, 89,300 sq. ft.
- Bridgeport Brass Co.; Product, brass and brass cartridge cases; Acres, 93; Buildings, 634,321 sq. ft.
- Curtiss-Wright; Product, metal machining and forming raw materials; Acres, 10.3; Buildings, 476,518 sq. ft.
- General Motors Corp., Allison Division; (1) Product, engineering and development of aircraft engines; Acres, 1.2; Buildings, 22,706 sq. ft.
- (2) Product, lathes, grinders, milling machines, shearers, presses, planers, etc.
- Plant #3, Acres, 6.69; Buildings 100,860 sq. ft.
- Plant #5, Acres, 216; Buildings, 1,440,000 sq. ft.

INDIANA

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF WOMEN IN INDIANA, 1940

Source: Bureau of the Census

| | Number | Percent of all persons | Percent of all women in labor force |
|--|-----------|------------------------------|---|
| Population 14 years old and over | 1,327,403 | 49.8 | |
| In labor force number | 281,036 | 21.1 | 100.0 |
| Percent of population 14 and over | 21.2 | - | - |
| Employed, except on public emergency work | 250,148 | 21.7 | 89.0 |
| On public emergency work | 10,357 | 14.2 | 3.7 |
| Seeking work | 20,531 | 19.3 | 7.3 |
| Experienced workers | 15,290 | 17.0 | 5.4 |
| New workers | 5,241 | 31.9 | 1.9 |

The Indiana labor force in 1940 included 281,000 women, who were a little more than one-fifth of all workers in the State.

Of these nearly 90 percent were employed, in all 250,000 women. An added 4 percent were on public emergency work, and 5 percent were experienced workers seeking jobs, in 1940.

In the major occupational groups the largest proportions of women in 1940 were as follows:

| | Percent of all women workers |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Total | 100.0 |
| Clerical and sales | 31 |
| Operatives (manufacturing and other) | 20 |
| Domestic service | 15 |
| Service (except domestic) | 13 |
| Professional | 12 |
| Various other | 9 |

When more detailed occupations are considered, the largest numbers of women were servants in private families; stenographers, typists, and secretaries; and saleswomen, chiefly in stores. Next came teachers; and bookkeepers, cashiers and accountants. These were followed by waitresses; nurses; beauty shop operators; and operatives in electrical machinery plants.

In the manufacturing industries, the largest numbers of Indiana women in 1940 were making electrical machinery, knit goods, food products, metal products, paper products, and rubber goods.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN MAJOR OCCUPATIONS IN INDIANA, 1940

| | Number | Percent of all employed persons | Percent of all employed women |
|---|---------|--|--|
| Total | 250,148 | 21.7 | 100.0 |
| Professional workers | 29,699 | 44.2 | 11.9 |
| Semiprofessional workers | 2,042 | 18.0 | .8 |
| Farmers and farm managers | 2,341 | 1.6 | .9 |
| Proprietors, managers and officials, except farm | 10,674 | 11.3 | 4.3 |
| Clerical, sales and kindred workers | 76,439 | 42.2 | 30.6 |
| Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers | 2,848 | 1.9 | 1.1 |
| Operatives and kindred workers | 48,964 | 21.6 | 19.6 |
| Domestic service workers | 36,178 | 95.6 | 14.5 |
| Protective service workers | 111 | .8 | (1) |
| Service workers, except domestic and protective | 31,527 | 49.8 | 12.6 |
| Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen | 368 | .9 | .1 |
| Farm laborers, unpaid family workers | 972 | 6.0 | .4 |
| Laborers, except farm | 4,167 | 4.6 | 1.7 |
| Occupation not reported | 3,818 | 34.4 | 1.5 |

1/ Less than 0.1 percent.

MAJOR OCCUPATIONS OF WOMEN IN INDIANA, 1940

20,000 women or more

Servants in private families
Stenographers, typists, and secretaries

10,000 women or more

Saleswomen (chiefly in stores)
Teachers
Miscellaneous clerical workers
Bookkeepers, cashiers, accountants
Operatives in apparel manufacture
Housekeepers in private families

5,000 women or more

Waitresses
Trained and student nurses
Beauty shop operators
Operatives in electrical machinery plants

3,000 women or more

Managers and proprietors, trade establishments
Telephone operators
Cooks (other than in private families)
Servants (other than in private families)
Operatives in laundries
Laborers in manufacturing plants
Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in factories)
Operatives in knit goods mills

2,000 women or more

Operatives in food plants
Farmers
Laundresses in private families
Practical nurses and midwives
Managers and proprietors of eating places

1,500 women or more

Boarding and lodging housekeepers
Operatives in non-manufacturing industries and services
Operatives in metal manufacturing
Operatives in paper and printing plants
Operatives in rubber plants
Musicians and music teachers

1,200 women or more

Housekeepers, stewards, hostesses (except private family)
Operatives, automobiles and equipment
Office machine operators
Charwomen, janitors and porters

1,000 women or more

Operatives, machinery, except electrical
Social and welfare workers
Operatives, glass and glass products
Operatives, lumber, furniture and lumber products
Operatives, tobacco manufacture

MARITAL STATUS OF FEMALES 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE LABOR FORCE, 1940

| | <u>Number</u> | <u>Percent distribution</u> |
|---|---------------|---------------------------------|
| Females 14 years old and over in the labor force | 281,036 | 100.0 |
| Single | 131,430 | 46.8 |
| Married | 101,789 | 36.2 |
| Husband present | 90,776 | 32.3 |
| Husband absent | 11,013 | 3.9 |
| Widowed and divorced. | 47,817 | 17.0 |

NEGRO WOMEN WORKERS IN INDIANA, 1940

In 1940, Indiana industries employed 11,032 Negro women. Negro women constituted the following proportions in the State:

| | <u>Percent</u> |
|---|----------------|
| Of all women in population (14 and over) | 3.6 |
| Of all women in labor force | 5.6 |
| Of all employed women | 4.4 |

Of the employed Negro women, over 60 percent were domestic-service workers, and altogether about three-fourths were in this occupation or were servants, cooks, or waitresses not in private families. Indiana had 425 Negro women teachers, 224 clerical workers and 134 saleswomen. These white-collar groups were 7 percent of all employed Negro women in the State. Other service workers constituted 6 percent of the total, and these included elevator operators, beauty shop employees, charwomen and janitresses and practical nurses. About 2 percent of the Negro women at work in the State were in manufacturing industries, largely in apparel factories, and 2 percent were in laundries.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WOMEN'S BUREAU
Washington

R 7 nyswml

(Sent Sater Mar 12, 45)

What may happen if care is not taken to provide full emp't, + adequate placement agencies -

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS ON RELIEF EXPENDITURES IN 117 URBAN AREAS, 1935

| | Expenditure in the year | | Average monthly number of cases receiving general public relief ^{1/} | |
|----------------|-------------------------|--|---|-----------------------|
| | Total amount | Per capita (cost to each person in population) | Total per month | Per 10,000 population |
| Evansville | \$1,732,400 | \$15.29 ✓ | 6,070 | 535 ✓ |
| Fort Wayne | ^{2/} 1,413,200 | ^{2/} 9.63 | 4,370 | 298 |
| Indianapolis | 5,013,000 | 11.86 ✓ | 18,000 | 426 ✓ |
| South Bend | ^{2/} 1,703,000 | ^{2/} 10.64 | 5,300 | 332 |
| Terre Haute | ^{2/} 996,600 | ^{2/} 10.08 | 4,200 | 425 ✓ |
| Hartford Conn. | 3,060,200 | 18.65 | 5,500 | 335 |

^{1/} Excludes WPA cases, August to December.

^{2/} Covering entire county

Sources: Children's Bureau. Publication No. 237. Trends in Different Types of Public and Private Relief in Urban Areas, 1929 - 1935.

Relief Expenditures in 1935 in Hartford, Conn.

Expenditure in the year:

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Total amount | \$3,060,200 |
| Per capita (cost to each person in the population) | \$18.65 |

**Average monthly number of cases receiving general public relief
(excluding WPA cases August to December):**

| | |
|---|--------|
| Total ^{per month} amount | 15,300 |
| Per 10,000 population | 335 |

What Indiana is doing already to meet the problems ahead

Surveys made in various areas and these significant statements appear

Survey in Union and Wayne Counties - wanted:

Home and farm improvement, active building program, household appliances, automobiles

Does not indicate any large movement of women preferring to return to household duties.

Answers frankly stated that continuation of their buying depends upon continuance of their employment. They have the money to expend as indicated, but base that expenditure on "continued steady incomes."

Richmond - postwar plans for buying (probably representative not only of the area but of the nation - says the statement)

"Self-respecting breadwinners want reasonable assurance of work for tomorrow so that they may stand on their own feet after the manner of their pioneer ancestry."

New Castle, Ind.

Mayor in 1943 appointed a City Plan Commission, and asked thousands of people in the city what they wanted for their town. The Commission studied and read all the books, articles, and government pamphlets that would be helpful. Arrived at 3 very definite conclusions, and the first was

1. The help of all citizens should be enlisted to throw light on problems in which they might have special knowledge.

(2. and 3. success depends on talent of consultants, and decided that consultants would be architects.)

While this has to do with building and construction of public works, the first "conclusion" is broad enough in principle to be applied to the whole range of problems in New Castle in the months ahead.

Indianapolis - survey by Committee for Economic Development of 1944, of postwar employment plans of industries, and postwar intentions of industrial employees (retailers, wholesalers and service to come later) Industries taken first, as basic buying power in Idpls largely from these 93 percent of the women intend to seek employment in all pursuits. 18 percent said no. 5 percent doubtful. *pay-rolls*

Migratory worker has been an exceedingly small factor in recent wartime employment.

Of the women who expect to leave industrial employment - This not very

21 percent want to return to office work

20 percent to housewife

2 1/2 percent to retail trade

7 percent to domestic service

5 percent to professions

1 1/2 percent to students

helpful to us as a large percent (43) were grouped as wanting to return to Miscellaneous

Of the women employed in industry, with husbands

53 percent had husbands employed

47 percent had husbands in military service

52 percent married 48 percent single

shows - theoretical surplus of workers 27,000 or 27,000

While 77% intend to seek work in all pursuits

75n

Government agencies for Indiana, in field of women workers' interests

Indiana Department of Labor

Bureau of Women and Children - Rose Schaffner

Federal agencies

With branch offices in the State:

War Manpower Commission

| | |
|---|---|
| State director - John K. Jennings, 105 S. Meridan St. (Rm 212) Indianapolis |) These are on WB mailing lists |
| Manager, WMC, Indianapolis - 145 E. Market; 257 W. Washington; | |
| Area director, WMC, Indianapolis - Circle Tower Bldg. (Rm. 501) | |
| " " " Evansville - Old Nat'l Bk. Bldg. (Rm. 801) | |
| " " " Muncie - Johnson Bldg. (Rm. 2235) | |
| " " " Fort Wayne - Cooper Bldg. (Rm. 205) |) |
| " " " South Bend - J.M.S. Bldg. (Rm. 803) | |
| Ast. Area director, WMC, Columbus - 430 Third St. |) |
| USES Terre Haute - Star Bldg. (2d Floor) | |

War Production Board

No State director, but district managers in Evansville
Fort Wayne
Indianapolis
South Bend

With regional offices:

War Manpower Commission - Wm. H. Spencer, 1200 Adams-Franklin Bldg.,
222 West Adams St., Chicago.

War Production Board - John Museen, 226 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago

Community War Services - Henry McCarthy, 188 West Randolph St., Chicago

Civil Service Commission - David C. Whelan (director 6th district), Cincinnati

National War Labor Board - Edgar L. Warren, chairman, 332 S. Michigan, Chicago

Children's Bureau - (for some of its work, Chicago; for rest, Washington)

Women's Bureau - Martha J. Ziegler, 1200 Merchandise Mart,
222 2. North Bank Drive, Chicago

Indiana State Department of Education

Director of vocational education, C. T. Malan, Indianapolis

Director of vocational training for War Production Workers, H. G. McComb

RF7

WOMEN'S BUREAU DATA ON INDIANA

Women's Bureau Data-

Anderson - Trade Union data -

M.B. 1944

Evansville

Aircraft Parts (3 plants) (Briggs, Indiana and
Hoosier and Servel)

J.M. 2/43

Small Arms (1 plant) Ammunition (Chrysler)

E.E. & J.M. 2/43

Shipbuilding (1 plant) (Mo. Valley Bridge & Iron Co.)

E.E. 2/43

Aircraft Assembly (1 plant) (Republic Aviation)

E.E. 2/43

Community Notes

E.E. 2/43

Communication Equipment (1 plant) Ken-Red Tube &
Lamp - Tell City, Ind. visit was a Union request)

M.B. 4/44

Other Agency Data -

Evansville Demand & Supply Supplement for Jan. 1944
copied from W.M.C. Regional report & notes added by

M.Z. 2/29/44

Fort Wayne

Aircraft engine parts (Studebaker)

E.E. 1/43

Gary-Hammond-So. Chicago

Steel (2 plants) Indiana Harbor

M.B. 9/43

Steel (2 plants) East Chicago

M.B. 10/43

Steel (1 plant) Gary

E.E. & M.B. 8/43

Iron & Steel Forgings (1 plant) Hammond

M.B. 10/43

Notes on Calumet Steel Producing Area

E.E. 1/43

Trade Union data

M.B. 1944

Indianapolis Area

Aircraft engines (1 plant) (Allison)

E.E. 2/43

" propellers (1 plant) (Curtis Wright)

J.M. & Newman 2/43

Instruments-Sighting (2 plants) (Lucas Harold &
Mallory)

E.E. & J.M. 2/43

Communication Equipment (1 plant) (RCA)

J.M. 2/43

Parachutes (1 plant) (Real Silk Hosiery)

E.E. 2/43

Community Notes

E.E. 2/43

Conference on Union Case Noblett-Sparks Co. vs.
UAW of CIO

M.Z. & M.B. 10/44

Trade Union data

E.E. & M.B. 1944

Michigan City - La Porte

Bag & Shell Loading (Kingsbury Ordnance at
Kingsbury)

M.Z. & E.V. 12/41

Community Notes

E.V. 5/42 & 10/42

Trade Union data

M.Z. & E.V. 12/41

E.V. 10/42

M.B. 1944

WOMEN'S BUREAU DATA ON INDIANA (Con't)

South Bend Area

Aircraft Engines and Engine Parts (2 plants)

Dundix

Studebaker

Artillery Ammunition (2 plants) (Olive Farm Equipment)

Rubber (1 plant) U.S. Rubber at Mishawaka

Machines & Machinery Parts (Dodge) (1 plant)

Community Notes

Trade Union data

E.E. 1/43

E.E. & J.M. 1/43

E.E. & J.M. 1/43

J.M. 1/43

J.M. 1/43

E.E. & J.M. 1/43

M.B. 1944

Louisville, Ky. Area

Bag & Shell loading (1 plant) (Hoosier Ordnance at Charlestown, Ind.)

Smokeless powder (1 plant) (Indiana Ordnance at Charlestown, Ind.)

Other Agency data, CVS, Conference on Child Care Needs, Quartermaster Depot (1 plant) (Jeffersonville, Ind.)

E.W. &

M.Z. 12/41

E.W. 12/41

M.Z. Jan. 1945

E.W. 12/41

Burns City Area

Bag & Shell Loading (1 plant) (East Coast Naval Ordnance at Burns City)

E.W. 1/42

WOMEN'S BUREAU MAILING LIST FOR INDIANA

Miss Louisa S. Ahlstrom, R. N.,
Whiting Relief Aid Society
1938 Clarke St.,
Whiting, Indiana

Miss Myrtle Anderson, R. N.,
Women's Counselor
Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co.,
East Chicago, Indiana

Mr. W. S. Bittner, Asso. Dir.,
Indiana University Extension Division
Bloomington, Indiana

Bureau of Public Discussion,
Indiana University, Extension Division,
Bloomington, Indiana

Mr. C. C. Coulter
Retail Clerks Int. Prot. Assn.,
Lock Drawer 248
Lafayette, Ind.

Mrs. George Granmer,
UAW-CIO Local 764
200 W. Simonton St.,
Elkhart, Indiana

Mrs. Doris F. Datisman,
129 West 43rd Ave.,
Gary, Indiana.

Dr. M. Catharine Evans,
Vocational Adviser for Women
Indiana University,
Bloomington, Indiana

Miss Irene Feldt, Director
Placement Service for Women
Purdue University
Lafayette, Indiana

Mr. M. S. Fletenmeyer
5265 Hohman Avenue
Hammond, Indiana

Mr. Cleo W. Blackburn
"Flanner House"
333 W. 16th St, Indianapolis

Mrs. Mary L. Garner,
First Vice President
Indiana State Federation of Labor
721 N. Hill St.,
South Bend 17, Indiana

Prof. O. F. Hall
Dept. of Sociology,
Purdue University
Lafayette, Ind.

Humphrey, A. D. Mr.
R. R. 5, Box 1002
Terre Haute, Indiana

Miss Anne M. Lee
Indiana State Teachers College
Terre Haute, Indiana

Mr. G. W. Starr,
Bureau of Business Research
Indiana University
Bloomington, Ind.

International Harvester Co.,
Division of Training,
Indianapolis Works,
5565 Brookville, Rd.,
Indianapolis, Indiana
Also - Miss Lois Lueckhart, Super-
visor of women

Miss Maude D. Larsh
1309 Fletcher Trust Building
Indianapolis, Indiana

Legislative Reference Bureau
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dean of Girls
Lincoln High School
Evansville, Indiana

Miss Mary L. Matthews, Dean
School of Home Economics
Purdue University
Lafayette, Ind.

Mr. Wm. Mayo, Subregional Director, CIO
Pythian Building,
224 W. Jefferson Blvd.,
South Bend, Indiana

Mr. John H. Mueller,
Department of Sociology
Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana

The Painter & Decorator
Lafayette, Indiana

Miss Ethel T. Ridpath,
447 S. W. Fourth St.,
Richmond, Indiana

Mrs. J. N. Rodcheaver
Women's Home Missionary Society
Winnetaska, Winona Lake, Indiana

Miss Grace Sellick
500 Park Ave.,
Kokomo, Indiana

United Automobile Workers of America,
Local 287
416 1/2 S. Walnut St.,
Muncie, Indiana

Young Women's Association
Huntington, Indiana

Associated Employers of Indianapolis
Room 1203 - North 129 East Market St.,
Indianapolis, Indiana

Mr. Walter Bartlew, Supervisor
Vocational Rehabilitation Div.,
Department of Education
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Mr. James C. Cooley
W. P. A.
1735 South West St.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. W. J. Hockett, Ind. Service Mgr.
General Electric Co.,
Broadway,
Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Dr. E. F. Hatfield, Jr.,
Eli Lilly and Co.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

The National Malleable Castings Co.
Mrs. Irena Shirley
546 Holmes Ave.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Mrs. Charles H. Smith
2001 N. Alabama St.,
Indianapolis, Indiana

Dr. Louis W. Spolyar,
Dir. Bureau Industrial Hygiene
State Board of Health,
Statehouse Annex
Indianapolis, Indiana

Library,
State Department of Public Welfare
141 S. Meridian St.,
Indianapolis, Indiana

Mrs. Lottie M. Warner,
Personnel Supervisor
Bridgeport Brass Co.,
South Holt Rd.,
Indianapolis Ordnance Project,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. C. C. Wicks
5831 E. Washington St.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

WOMEN'S BUREAU MAILING LIST FOR YWCA IN INDIANA

Y. W. C. A.
1011 Jackson Street
Anderson, Ind.

Y.W.C.A.
120 West Lexington Ave.
Elkhart, Ind.

Y.W.C.A.
118-150 Vine Street
Evansville, Ind.

Y.W.C.A.
525 West Wayne Street
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Y.W.C.A.
50 East Sixth Ave.
Gary, Ind.

Y.W.C.A.
220 Russell St.
Hammond, Ind.

Y.W.C.A.
655 North West St.,
Indianapolis, Indiana

Y.W.C.A.
529 North Pennsylvania St.,
Indianapolis, Indiana

Y.W.C.A.
406 East Sycamore St.,
Kokomo, Ind.

Y.W.C.A.
604 North Sixth St.,
Lafayette, Ind.

Y.W.C.A.
127 East Broadway
Logansport, Ind.

Y.W.C.A.
615 South Adam St.
Marion, Ind.

Y.W.C.A.
1501 East First St.,
Muncie, Indiana

Muncie & Delaware Y.W.C.A.
510 East Charles St.,
Muncie, Ind.

Y.W.C.A.
102 North Ninth St.,
Richmond, Ind.

Y.W.C.A.
121 North Lafayette Blvd.,
South Bend, Ind.

Y.W.C.A.
121 North Seventh St.,
Terre Haute, Ind.

U. S. Department of Labor
WOMEN'S BUREAU
Washington

CERTAIN SUGGESTED COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE POINTS LISTED IN
THE RECONVERSION BLUEPRINT FOR WOMEN

A. Studying Women's Postwar Prospects and Working for Solution of Their Employment Policies.

1. Collect information locally, through personal contact, following local news notices and so forth, as to job changes expected.
2. Find out what procedures are being followed in local plants where lay-offs are necessary, and whether women are given fair showing.
3. Note the extent to which local employment services have adequate facilities to handle the needs of all comers; see what the specific local needs are; work toward reestablishing advisory committees to the local employment services.
4. Note the extent to which local counseling, training, and retraining facilities are open to women, see what the needs are, and support funds to develop needed facilities.
5. Become familiar with conditions in the local woman-employing industries (particularly service industries) and work for their improvement where needed.
6. Cooperate with local unions in raising standards through collective bargaining.
7. Support appropriations for returning demobilized women workers to their former homes or to new areas of employment opportunity.
8. and 9. See that women are included in local postwar planning bodies.

B. Building Progressive Labor Standards Through Legislation.

1. Work for restoration of labor law standards where suspended during the war.
2. Work for improvement of legal labor standards.
3. Work for removal from unemployment insurance of inequities in law and administrative rules that tend to deny benefits to women.
4. Work for effective administration of labor laws.
5. Develop policies, fitted to local needs, designed to raise standards in major woman-employing fields, and to develop good employment policies for various types, skills, and status of women.

U. S. Department of Labor
WOMEN'S BUREAU
Washington

SUGGESTED AS BASIS OF PROGRAM DISCUSSION FOR AN INITIAL COMMITTEE
IN A STATE OR LOCALITY

1. Present job picture of women
2. Where are more workers now needed?
3. What discrimination against women is evident -
factual or rumored, present or future?
4. What vocational classes in the public school
system were and are open to women?
5. What community facilities are already in operation
that aid household problems of working women?
6. How adequate is the present program of Employment
Service in terms of needs of women workers?
7. Legislative program.

U. S. Department of Labor
WOMEN'S BUREAU
Washington

WAR AND POSTWAR ADJUSTMENTS OF WOMEN WORKERS

MAJOR OBJECTIVES

1. To develop specific policies to be advocated in the public interest in regard to women workers for the reconversion and postwar periods.
2. To plan methods by which the various local organizations can cooperate with each other for the effective furthering of these policies.
3. To develop a further definition of what problems are to be met, and as each problem is foreseen, to consider what methods can be most effectively employed to meet it.

SOME OF THE PROBLEMS LIKELY TO BE MET

Dislocation of millions of women workers due to demobilization of war industries and the armed forces.

Dangers of discrimination against women.

Women's lack of employment priorities and equal seniority with men.

Difficulties of women in securing unemployment insurance.

Lack of opportunities for women's new skills.

Equipment of employment service for placement of all workers, including women.

Wage standards in a contracting employment market.

Wartime relaxation in labor standards.

Women's reluctance to return to pre-war substandard occupations.

Difficulties of special groups - married, older, younger, handicapped.

POLICIES TO BE CONSIDERED

A. Non-legislative policies

1. Consideration of women workers in all postwar planning.
2. Adequate employment service facilities for placement and counseling for all workers, including women.
3. Policies and procedures for consideration where lay-offs are necessary.
4. Policies for particular industries or occupations (as services and consumer goods industries).
5. Policies for particular groups of women (married, older, younger, handicapped, etc.)
6. Wage standards - administrative policies in minimum wage; equal pay.
7. Policies in administration of unemployment compensation.
8. Development of opportunities for use of women's new skills.
9. Maintenance of present training opportunities and development of essential retraining for women.

B. Policies in support of legislation

1. Restoration of State and Federal labor law standards.
2. Extension of labor legislation to uncovered occupations.
3. Extension of social security measures to exempted groups.
4. A public works program to include women.

PLANNING FOR METHODS OF CARRYING FORWARD POLICIES AGREED TO

1. Stimulus to study and understand needs and facilities for women workers in the particular community.
e. g. - Basic industries and their needs for women workers; industrial changes likely to occur and their effects on women workers; women seeking jobs and facilities of employment agencies for counseling and placing; labor law standards in the State, extent to which relaxed in war, effect on community, re-establishment of standards such as shorter hours, new standards as extend social security and labor legislation, etc.

2. Plans for women members who are well informed as to the interests and needs of women workers in the community to be included in all local planning groups. They should function there for the inclusion in the planning of the needs of women workers. For example, in discussions of policies as to lay-offs, facilities for placement, inclusion of women if public works are planned, etc.
3. Plans for committees representing employers, the local employment service, and women workers to explore the local situation and the needs of women workers, and specifically such matters as their employment opportunities and placement, administration of unemployment compensation, and so forth. (This should require preliminary knowledge of needs.)
4. Conferences and committees of women in labor unions and in other organizations to discuss policies for women workers, such as those of lay-off priorities, placement and counseling facilities, wage standards, unemployment compensation.
5. Cooperation of local communities with all local agencies, governmental and private for the solution of problems found to exist. For example, in work toward adequate employment service facilities for placement and counseling; administration of unemployment compensation that gives due care to needs of jobless women; consideration of adequacy of training facilities to facilitate readjustment of women.
6. Plans for committees of employer and worker groups to consider problems and plan methods for developing standards for women's work in occupations which are essential to the community, and yet which women hesitate to enter because of substandard conditions that existed before the war, as for example - service industries, certain consumer industries, clerical employments, lower paid professional work, as branches of teaching, nursing.
7. Similar committees to consider specific lay-off policies where necessary. Policies that have been suggested include:
 - a. The first step, to shorten hours.
 - b. Reduce by releasing those who want to go home.
 - c. Call for further voluntary offers to go home.
 - d. In further lay-offs see that the seniority principle is adequately preserved, without discrimination against women, including married women.
8. Similar activities to deal particularly with problems of special groups of women workers as older women, sometimes not easily readjusted; very young women with minimum schooling; married women, many of whom have dependents, etc.
9. Activities such as outlined in 6 for household employees.

Conference

Jan. 29, 1945

Miss Miller

Miss Sater

RF My swander

will choose an area
most heavily affected
by war, & be
of most usefulness.

not an example
which implies
perfection

This will be a
~~women's~~ organizational
program, not a
organized labor
union one. Will
take union situation
as we find it.

The State will be geographical unit in which we'll work, since major factors for interest and support will concern immediately

1. legislation in state
2. strength from women's organizations lies more in state officials than in their ~~community~~ officials
3. state officials, both gov. and organization, more likely to welcome federal suggestion

4. lack of success in ~~one~~ locality not as serious then

5. opportunity ~~to use one community in state for exploration along one line.~~ for committee

will choose an area most heavily affected by war, & be of most usefulness.

~~not an example which implies perfection~~

This will be a ~~women's~~ organizational program, not a organized labor union one. Will take union situation as we find it.

of 10 states most
affected by
hypothetical military
and industrial
demobilization
will take

Indiana

Ohio

Pa.

Mass

Conn.

omitted from consideration

Calif.

N.Y.

N.J.

Ill.

Mich (UAW)

nothing about mass murder
the state
1941-
Jan. 29

groups now
containing
on migrants
Hence not a
out will get to
now to clarify
(Dept of Labor)

For 5 states chosen
A. Employment

1. All-over figures
for State, for
certain localities,
as to
employment 1944
demobilized 1944

2. woman employment
1940 for State, for same
1944 localities

3. industry distribution
1940 for State, for same
1944 localities women

4. occupation distribution
1940 for State, for same
1944 localities women

5. other special data
BLS author - W.M.C.

6. any special N.B.
survey for State
or same localities

B. Info on Labor Commission

Someone ~~that~~ will go
to nat'l organizations
here, and say
of the following
5 states, which
would you suggest
~~most~~ is the most
possible, in terms
of ~~strong~~ support
from your State
organization (and also
in the localities. ~~where~~
in the States, because
statistical are
available for them).

Bureau then
of its own judgment
choose one State

Then ask nat'l
org here in Wash to
come to ~~from~~ office
& discuss ^{our decision program for the} State. Each

organ to write
to its State official
let U.B. know
when reply rec'd
& response.

~~Another method~~

Then U.B. agent
go to State & interview
^{various} ~~no new~~ State organ
officials. ~~They~~ ^{to}
come together at ~~State~~
the initiative of U.B.
last calling the State
conference will be
~~announced~~ publicized.

~~At~~ ^{will} Conference ^{to}
~~president~~ ^{first day}
~~will~~ ^{accepted}
data - on several
localities within that
State, & discuss
which locality offers
~~best~~ opportunity for best
rounded program.

Conference, ^{to be} called
in State, having
representatives chosen
similar to national
plan.

Jan 18 - 19

MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIANA
WOMEN'S INTEREST ORGANIZATIONS

Y.W.C.A. Indianapolis, Indiana
Wednesday - February 28, 1945



The above meeting was attended by representatives from thirteen women's interest organizations and some additional visitors. The organizations represented were as follows:

Indiana Federation of Business and Professional Women
Indiana Branch of American Association of University Women
American Federation of Labor
Congress of Industrial Organizations
State Executive Board and
Indiana Council of Women's Auxiliaries
Young Women's Christian Association
Indiana Home Economics Association
National Council of Catholic Women
National Council of Jewish Women
Indiana Federation of Women's Clubs
{ United Council of Church Women (Indianapolis Council)
Home Mission Council
National Women's Trade Union League
Women's Christian Temperance Union

In addition - there were representatives from the Indianapolis Council of Church Women and the Women's Auxiliary to Post-Office Clerks.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Helen Sater of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. Mrs. Sater gave a brief background picture of the history of the Women's Bureau and its functions so as to relate its interest in this meeting. The Women's Bureau, which was established as a temporary Bureau during World War I, in the War Department, supervised working conditions in war plants and in private plants doing government work. The Bureau automatically went out of existence when the war was ended, but almost immediately a bill was passed by Congress establishing a permanent Women's Bureau in the Department of Labor whose functions were "to formulate standards and policies which promote the welfare of wage-earning women, improve their working conditions, increase their efficiency and advance their opportunities for profitable employment. The bureau was headed for many years by Miss Mary Anderson and the present Director is Miss Frieda Miller, a former Commissioner of Labor for New York State and recently special assistant to Ambassador Winant in England.

Mrs. Sater then reviewed the three meetings held in Washington within the last few months by the heads of National Women's Interest Organizations to study the problems relating to the employment and status of women in the war and post-war period. They considered such questions as:
(1) What will happen to women now employed in the post-war period?;
(2) what will be the role of women in the reconstruction period?; what will be their share in the peace program?. The conference in

Washington agreed that analysis, study and planning will be necessary to guarantee a fair deal to women and a sound basis to our future economy and social order. Quoting Miss Margaret Hickey, National President of B. & P.W., Mrs. Sater said: "No society can boast of democratic ideals that utilizes its women in time of emergency and neglects them in time of peace."

Mrs. Sater gave a few statistics on the increase of employment of women since 1940 showing that the total jumped from 11,000,000 employed women not counting the 2,500,000 women looking for work in the spring of 1940 to almost 17,000,000 in March 1944. The all-time peak came in July 1944 with 19,110,000 women employed and at present, there are approximately 18,000,000 or more than one-third of the total labor force of the United States.

This group of women, meeting in Washington at the invitation of the Women's Bureau, took the view that sounder policies for women workers mean sounder policies for men workers, and that the purchasing power of women, with assured steady earnings, and work is a value to the community.

It was pointed out by Miss Miller, who addressed the opening session of the Washington meeting, that the Women's Bureau and the Women's Interest Organizations had a joint responsibility in working toward the solution of problems facing women workers and that there were many points in such a program in which the bureau and these organizations could agree and work cooperatively.

The National group decided that the best way to carry on would be to take this program into the individual states or at least into the states where women workers will face the most dislocation in the reconversion and post-war periods. After considering ten states, Indiana was selected as one of the states where it would be worthwhile trying to set up state action. Mrs. Sater pointed out that there were fourteen major manufacturing centers in Indiana that had been greatly expanded with war industries and which would feel most heavily the impact of demobilization. She explained that the purposed of the Women's Bureau in a state-situation was simply to call the representatives of the state groups together but the responsibility for carrying on and attacking the problems after they had once been considered in conference must be done by the state groups themselves, and not by the Bureau. *She also explained the information service etc. that could be given State groups & local by the W. B.* Those present were then given a kit of material giving background material on the situation in Indiana which they were asked to look over during the luncheon period. The morning session adjourned at 11:30 and the meeting was reconvened at one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION

At the opening of the afternoon session, Mrs. Sater asked that some one else take the chair but her request was turned down and she was urged to retain it. Before calling on one representative of each group present, to tell something of her organization's work and whether it fitted in to such a joint program and expression as to whether or not her group would be interested in a conference to study this subject further, the "Reconversion Blueprint" compiled by the National Conference was gone over briefly. The comments of the several representatives were as follows

INDIANA FEDERATION OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN: Miss Ruth Hoover, State President, Miss Hoover stated that her organization has always been interested in promoting the interests of women, particularly through legislative channels. She said that so far it had been successful in keeping discriminatory laws off the statute books. She stated that her organization supports the Equal Rights Amendment, and is taking as a major project of its state legislative committee, the study of equal pay for equal work legislation, planning to do some thorough research along this line among the industries of the state. She said that she felt sure her organization would be greatly interested in a conference of women's organizations in Indiana to study the problem of post-war employment for women and would be glad to cooperate.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN: Mrs. Holmsted, President. Mrs. Holmsted stated that her organization considers the problems of all women workers very important. A.A.U.W. has done a lot of studying along this line but Mrs. Holmsted feels that there is more awareness among the younger women concerning the possible difficulties women may encounter in finding a place for themselves in the labor market in the post-war era. She believes that her association would be very much interested in taking up the study in local communities and perhaps would take an active part in gathering more information.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR: Mrs. Esther Allen. Mrs. Allen said that she believes most everyone is familiar with the fact that the A.F. of L. is the oldest labor organization in the country and is, at present, engaged in collecting huge sums of money to be sent to war-stricken countries for the reorganization of the working people. Labor movements, she said, were done away with immediately by Hitler and Mussolini with the result that wages in those countries are now down to from 30 to 50 cents a day. In giving this money, the A. F. of L. is trying to assist those people to organize and create a better standard of living. The A. F. of L. is very much interested in labor legislation and keeps lobbyists busy during the State Legislative Session for the good of organized labor. They do the same thing in Washington.

THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS: This organization was not represented because it was the last few days of the legislative session and the officers and members were busy at the Capitol. Mrs. Sater reported an interview with Mr. S. Goodwin, the President of the league, however. She said that the league places emphasis on good government and has been doing its best to salvage the Merit System which has been threatened in the present legislative session. Mrs. Goodwin said the state league had gone on record as opposing the Equal Rights Amendment but had done little else concerning the problems of women workers. The league, she said, was also interested in the study of Dumbarton Oaks.

At this point, Mrs. Sater pointed out that no peace plan, however good, would have a fair chance if the nations of the world did not give attention to such internal matters as a high level of employment and a high standard of living.

CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS: Mrs. Alice Cox. Mrs. Cox stated that C.I.O. was advocating sixty-million jobs for the post-war which will mean jobs for everyone. In order to make this possible, C.I.O. plans to advocate a six-hour day and a six-day-week

five-day week after the war. They do not believe that women will all want to go back to the home. They also believe that there will be a post-war boom after the reconversion period. They are interested in seeing adequate child care centers developed. They would like to see a law passed in Indiana granting equal pay for equal work.

Some discussion followed concerning the Equal Pay for Equal Work Law introduced into this year's legislature which was defeated.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION: Miss Lucy Schulte, Industrial Secretary, Indianapolis Y.W.C.A. She stated that they have a public affairs committee the study program of which is aimed at action through local Associations. On the study of economic conditions and the status of women in the past year the "Y" said Miss Schulte was one of the few groups which could speak on a National level for the white collar workers. Trade unions and professional groups have spoken for their groups but the white collar workers have not been organized. During the past year, the Y.W.C.A. has been particularly interested in counseling in Indianapolis. The colored branch has a job clinic and helps many young colored girls to find employment. The "Y" had planned to give counseling services in the community through qualified people but after getting a committee together, to discuss this project, it was decided that nothing should be done now which would be detrimental to the war effort. Recent study has had to do with the changes that may come in the post-war era.

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION: Mrs. Florence Busse Smith. Mrs. Smith stated that they are interested in any problem that affects the home directly or indirectly. They have a committee that watches all problems and legislative measures that might prove helpful or detrimental to home interests. The Association recognizes that it is necessary for many women to work to safeguard the economy of the home. Many women have to maintain the home and contribute toward its support and more and more women will have to assume this dual role. The Association is willing to support any program that will be helpful to women.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC WOMEN: Mrs. James McShane. Mrs. McShane said that the Council is very much interested in everything that concerns women, especially in the home and from the moral angle. She said that she considered that it is due to the Church that women have received the status they have attained and it is up to us to safeguard it. The Council stands ready to do anything it can to uphold that principle.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN: Mrs. David Cook. The Council has a permanent educational medium whereby its members are informed as to how women are being affected. It has a legislative Committee, an international Relations Committee, etc. in New York and Washington. Information sent from those offices on legislative highlights and international problems get the attention of local councils. Mrs. Cook said that their study group in Washington had informed the Indianapolis Council that the present Equal Rights Amendment before Congress is not as good as it would appear on the surface and that they have been urged to so inform their Congressmen.

Mrs. Sater, at this point, suggested that we not enter into any discussion of the Equal Rights Amendment as it did not belong in this meeting. This was agreed by all present.

The representative of the Council of Jewish Women then added that they are willing to cooperate and want to become informed on all points pertaining to the employment of women.

THE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS: Mrs. W. H. Lykins, Indiana State Pres. Mrs. Lykins said that theirs is not a specialized organization being made up of many clubs - each carrying out its own particular projects. It does serve as a clearing house for the various projects of other organizations as well as its own activities. It has a Department of Education, one of Legislation, International Relations and War Service, etc. The two committees most concerned with the work this group is considering would be Women in Industry and Women in Agriculture. The Department of Education is interested in legislation pertaining to women and children also. The Federation is interested in rehabilitation and post-war problems, especially as they concern women. Mrs. Lykins pointed out the fact that there seems to be some effort to create antagonism between men and women and also to create the idea that women will try to keep returning service men out of jobs. She said she felt we should do something to eliminate prejudices and that a group such as was assembled here today can reach women in all parts of the state. She said she felt the Federation of Women's Clubs would be well-equipped to take part in this program because of their interest and because they represent a membership of about 35,000 women.

UNITED COUNCIL OF CHURCH WOMEN: (Indianapolis Branch), Mrs. John A. Towns. Mrs. Towns said that they cooperate with women of all faiths wherever possible on common issues, trying to bring women's thinking into harmony. The Indianapolis Council, she said, is especially interested in Wheeler Rescue Mission which takes care of white men, Flanner House, a negro social center, which has one of the oldest employment agencies in the city, and the Goodwill Industries, which works for the rehabilitation of handicapped men and women. They have committees on religion, ~~relath~~ and health, and are particularly concerned with the health of the service man and his readjustment to civilian life. She said the Council had endorsed all legislation pertaining to the welfare of people. One thing they have endorsed is the F.E.P.C. both nationally and in Indiana.

UNITED COUNCIL OF HOME MISSIONS: Mrs. J. H. Smiley. Mrs. Smiley stated that they had varied fields of activity - that the Council was particularly interested in migrant workers - the relocation of Japanese - the rehabilitation of service men and post-war reconstruction in cooperation with foreign missions as well as home missions in bringing about peace-time adjustments. She said the latter included the consideration of problems facing women workers.

WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE: Mrs. Hazel Heller, National member. Mrs. Heller said the National League with headquarters in Washington has as its primary purpose, the betterment of conditions for women in industry and not necessarily just those belonging to A.F. of L. Its functions include strong lobbying in Washington and in State Legislatures. The League is alert to current problems effecting women workers and is willing to contact the Governor of a State or the President of the United States if necessary. During the post-war period, the League feels there is danger of business trying to capitalize on the cheap labor of women. She said there were several good laws in Indiana, at present, protecting women, in industry, which should be continued and new ones augured. She said there was much good information

available from the National Trade Union League and called attention to the bulletin "Life and Labor".

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION: Mrs. Paul Halladay, President, (Ind.). Mrs. Halladay said the name of the organization suggested its purpose. She said the W.C.T.U. is mainly an educational organization engaged in educating people about alcohol and its effects on the mind and body. She said they were linked up with the State and National Safety Councils waging war on drunken drivers. She said they were interested in juvenile delinquency and legislative problems.

Dr. Mary Crawford, A.A.U.W., at this point called attention to the fact that nothing had been said so far in the meeting about the governmental controls that would be necessary after the war to attain some of the things we had been talking about. Dr. Crawford said she felt that much discussion and understanding of these matters was essential to any program or plan for the future welfare of working women.

The representatives of all of the groups present having spoken - Mrs. Sater then got down to "brass tacks", and asked this group if they would be interested in working together on these problems. After some discussion in which doubt was expressed as to the possibility of such a permanent set-up functioning, due to (1) lack of transportation facilities in the state; (2) lack of hotel accommodations necessary to attending meetings; (3) the expenses entailed in attending meetings; (4) the inability of workers concerned professional as well as industrial, to take time from jobs to attend meetings, especially if held at some distance; (5) difficulties attached to securing money to finance mailing, etc.; (6) no agency to act as the Women's Bureau does for the National groups to set up and convene meetings and defray incidental expenses of such; Mrs. Ahlgren, Federation of Women's Clubs, moved "that we have a Continuing Committee of five members to set up a permanent conference group on war and post-war adjustments of women workers". After discussion on this motion, which all the representatives expressed interest in, but felt should not be a too formal organization with officers and frequent meetings, the motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

It was decided that a conference should be planned to be held in Indianapolis within the next few weeks where the many problems of women workers, which were only touched on, at this preliminary meeting, could be discussed more fully. The groups present were asked to let the ~~continuat~~ Continuing Committee have the names of women who should be invited with particular thought to persons who might come from the 14 highly industrialized communities in the state. The committee would then go over these names - choosing with reference to geographical distribution and organizational representation, 50 names from out of the city who should be invited in compliance with the O.D.T. ruling on meetings. It was suggested by Miss Schulte of the Y.W.C.A. that Miss Frida Miller, Director of the Women's Bureau, be invited to attend and speak to this conference. Mrs. Sater was asked to appoint the committee which she did as follows: Mrs. W.H. Lykins, Federation of Women's Clubs, Miss Ruth Hoover, Business and Professional Women's Club, Miss Lucy Schulte, Y.W.C.A., Mrs. Alice Cox, C.I.O., and Mrs. Hazel Heller, A.F. of L.

Meeting adjourned.

The Continuing Committee met briefly and decided to meet again on Tuesday evening, March 8th, at the Y.W.C.A. to make plans for the conference.

March 23 agreed as most desirable date

REPRESENTATIVES ATTENDING
MEETING OF WOMEN'S INTERESTS ORGANIZATIONS

Y. W.C.A., Indianapolis, Indiana
Wednesday, February 28, 1945

1. Mrs. Wm. T. Ball, 804 Shawnee Ave., Lafayette, Indiana,
President, Lafayette Diocesan Council, N.C.C.W.
2. Mrs. Anna M. Barry,
Indiana Arch Diocese, Indianapolis, Indiana - N.C.C.W.
3. Mrs. Elmer Johnson, 418 E. 15th St., Indianapolis, Indiana, Apt. 20
Recording Secy., Arch Diocesan Council, N.C.C.W.
4. Miss Ruth M. Hoover, 910 Fairfield Ave., Indianapolis, Indiana,
President, Indiana Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.
5. Mrs. R. W. Holmstedt, 912 E. First St., Bloomington, Indiana,
President, Indiana Division - American Association of University Women.
6. Mrs. Florence Busse Smith, Porter, Indiana,
State Supervisor, Adult Education, American Home Economics Association
7. Mrs. Esther Allen, 1635 Central Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana,
Beauty Culturists Union, A. F. of L.
8. Miss Hortense Hurst, 215 State House, Indianapolis, Indiana,
Staff - State Department of Education, American Home Economics Association.
9. Miss Verna E. Ball, 916 South Capitol Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana,
Vice-President, C.W.A., National President, W.A.U.T.S.E.A. Association
10. Miss Genevieve Brown, 2008 N. Alabama St., Indianapolis, Indiana,
Legislative Librarian, Business and Professional Women's Club.
11. Mrs. Paul Halladay, North Manchester, Indiana,
President, Indiana W.C.T.U.,
12. Mrs. R.R. Mitchell, 118 North Riley Ave., Indianapolis, Indiana,
Treasurer of the Indiana W.C.T.U.
13. Dr. Mary M. Crawford, Bloomington, Indiana,
Professor of Political Science, Indiana University, American Association
of University Women.
14. Miss Marie Talbot, 1309 Cleveland Ave., Hobart, Indiana,
State Executive Board, C.I.O.
15. Mrs. Alice Cox, 190 Ringwood Way, Anderson, Indiana,
Indiana Council of Women's Auxiliaries, C.I.O.
16. Mrs. Wm. Snethen, 1819 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Indiana,
Chairman, State Public Affairs Committee, Y.W.C.A.
17. Miss Lucy Schulte, 329 N. Penna. St., Indianapolis, Indiana,
Central Y.W.C.A. Industrial Secretary.

18. Mrs. Walter E. Wolf, 5275 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Indiana,
President, Mid-Eastern Conference, National Council of Jewish Women.
19. Mrs. W. H. Lykins, 620 Liberty St., Covington, Indiana,
President, Indiana Federation of Women's Clubs.
20. Mrs. ~~W~~ Oscar A. Ahlgren, 1735 Stanton Avenue, Whiting, Indiana,
Recording Secretary, Indiana General Federation of Women's Clubs.
21. Mrs. John A. Towns, 846 West 26th St., Indianapolis, Indiana,
Vice-President, Indianapolis Council of Church Women.
22. Mrs. J. H. Smiley, 4201 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Indiana,
Vice-President, Central Area, United Council of Church Women.
23. Mrs. Hazel Heller, 628 Peoples Bank Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana,
A. F. of L., and National Women's Trade Union League.
24. Mrs. Malcomb A. Neuschaefer, 860 N. Rural St., Indianapolis, Indiana,
Women's Auxiliary to Post Office Clerks.
25. Mrs. David Cook, 28 E. 40th St., Indianapolis, Indiana,
National Council of Jewish Women.
26. Mrs. James McShane, 6406 Moraine St., Hammond, Indiana,
N.C.C.W.

This list does not include some 8 or 10 women
from 3 or 4 of the organizations who just
listened in.

Third Conference on War and Postwar Adjustments of Women Workers
Feb. 19, 1945, Washington, D. C.
to recommend a State program for Indiana

The State group being established at the February 25th meeting in Indianapolis will be a continuing group, that will be counted on for knowledge of what is happening to women workers in the communities where the impact of war production has been particularly heavy, to know what the progress is as to policies on lay-offs and on training, to know what postwar planning is being done and how women can make their full contribution.

Already there is joint action by the women in Indiana in support of certain programs. How does this fit in with the Blueprint outline? How can joint support be extended and strengthened?

Already State organizations in their own programs have studied some of these matters that are points in the Blueprint too for women workers. Where do these projects of State groups line up with the Blueprint as a whole?

What can be recommended to fill in the gaps, in the light of the above facts, that will further opportunities for women, with reasonable expectation that the State group can be successful in carrying out?

* * * * *

We must build up knowledge, and on that secure the backing of as many local groups as possible, to aid the advance of women.

How far can the State group go in stimulating active community groups?

* * * * *

Recommendations to State group as basis for program discussion

1. Present job picture for women (general outline - specific data if possible)
Doctor, teacher, dentist, other professional
Factory, store, office, service (laundry, restaurant, hotel)
Household employment
2. Where are more workers now needed?
Localities
Types of employment
3. What discrimination against women is evident - factual or rumored, present or future?
Individual employers
Industries, professions
Types of jobs
Men workers
4. What vocational classes in the public school system were, and are, open to women?
In 1943, in 1944, in 1945; future plans.
5. What community facilities are already in operation that aid household problems of working women?
Day-care centers for children
Other
6. How adequate is present program of Employment Service in terms of needs of women workers?
State policies
Local Employment Service practice
7. Legislative program.

RFN

THIRD CONFERENCE ON WAR AND POSTWAR ADJUSTMENTS OF WOMEN WORKERS
Feb. 19, 1945

American Association of University Women

Dr. McHale ✓

American Federation of Labor

Miss Thorne ✓

American Home Economics Association

Miss Hostetter ✓

~~Congress of Industrial Organizations~~

~~Miss Haddock~~

OIO Auxiliaries

Mrs. Fowler ✓

General Federation of Women's Clubs

Mrs. Woods ✓

~~Institute of Women's Professional Relations~~

~~Mrs. Woodhouse~~

National Business and Professional Women's Clubs

Miss Bresette ✓

National Catholic Welfare Council

Miss Magee ✓

National Consumers' League

Mrs. Margolin ✓

National Council of Jewish Women

Mrs. Brown ✓

~~Natl Council of Negro Women~~
~~National League of Women Voters~~

National Women's Trade Union League

Miss Christman ✓

Women's Christian Temperance Union

Miss Smart

not

Miss Bresette, representing the National Catholic Welfare Council, also represents the National Council of Catholic Women.

Miss Thorne, representing the American Federation of Labor, also represents the American Federation of Labor Auxiliaries.

Due to absence from the city, Mrs. Galkins of the National Y. W. C. A. is unable to be present, as is Mrs. Bethune of the National Council of Negro Women.

Names of Indiana representatives for YWCA and National Council of Negro Women, will be sent in (by Wednesday).

used at Feb. 11th meeting

RECONVERSION BLUEPRINT FOR WOMEN

STATE PROGRAM TO DEVELOP SOUND POLICIES AND EFFECTIVE MACHINERY

1. Analysis of women's job shifts. ~~See information attached as to~~
 - a. Peacetime and present status of women workers in manufacturing establishments (Such data not available for 1944 in other types of employment such as professional, trade, service, or domestic)
 - b. Localities where workers are now needed.
 - c. Postwar job prospects.
 2. Policies for layoffs, to prevent discrimination against women. Problems are:
 - a. Dangers of discrimination against women, especially married women
 - (1) Traditional attitude.
 - (2) Cultural pattern.
 - (3) Factory policies- management and union agreement in regard to women.
 - b. Lack of employment priorities and equal seniority with men.
 - (1) Separate seniority lists for men and women.
 - (2) Interpretation of general seniority clause resulting in unfair layoffs for women.
 - (3) Seniority privileges only for the duration.
 - c. Unemployment insurance difficulties.
 - (1) Women war workers who desire and need continued employment will be forced to draw heavily on such compensation
 - (2) Law itself disqualifies women for benefits if unemployment results from pregnancy and childbirth, (Indiana and Ohio) or from home duties such as care of sick member of the family. Other interpretations of the "domestic obligations" provision in a law disqualifies women.
 - (3) Women disqualified also under interpretations of the phrase "for voluntarily leaving the job without good cause."
 3. Employment Service facilities equipped to handle needs of all. Problems include--
 - a. Opportunities for women with new skills.
 - b. Return to prewar jobs where working conditions still at substandard level.
 - c. Special groups such as older women, Negro women.
 4. Opening to women the benefits of adequate counseling, training, retraining.
 - a. Employment Service now has, in each State, 3 local offices that have been selected for a counseling program to be set up, to assist the worker who must make a new choice of occupation or change locale of employment. (It is hoped that, before full demobilization, other offices will be provided to give this service.)

The employment office at present now offers service to (1) the worker who will need another job in another or similar industry, (2) the worker whose job no longer exists and must think about another occupation.
 - b. Vocational training program under State supervisor for vocational education, open in all its branches to women.
 5. Adequate minimum conditions in "old-line" woman-employing industries
 - a. Plant facilities (seats, dressing rooms, rest rooms). Good housekeeping.
 - b. Lunch period, equal pay, hours of work.
 - c. Responsibility of labor unions.
 - d. Minimum wage.
 6. Women in labor unions to participate more fully in union affairs, as officers, and on labor-management grievance, and collective bargaining committees.
 7. Funds for workers when demobilized, administered fairly as between men and women.
 8. Advising of public works programs to meet needs of women workers.
 9. Competent, informed women on public postwar planning bodies.
- compiled by committee appointed by White House Conference on how in postwar policy-making.

Miss Martha Hegler
1200 Merchandise Mart
222 West North Bank Drive
Chicago 54, Illinois

Dear Miss Hegler,

I want to tell you of our program in regard to two conferences in the near future, and I hasten to assure you we shall not be imposing assignments on you in connection with them that will mean a lot of work in your otherwise crowded schedule.

The first one of importance for you is the State program being worked out along the Reconversion Blueprint outline. At a February 5th meeting in my office, the representatives of these organizations decided that Indiana was the most favored State for program action in this field, from the standpoint of their own organization strength (Ohio ran a close second). The national organizations have written to their Indiana people asking them if they are prepared to carry on. With replies to these letters as a basis, program points for an Indiana conference are being taken up at a second meeting on February 19th in my office. Then on February 27th or 28th there will be a State conference in Indianapolis, a small working conference attended by two women from each organization, who will act on the recommendations submitted by this national group and take action on the program to be developed by them.

It is this February 27th or 28th meeting in Indianapolis that I would like you to attend, so you will be acquainted with the project. Although the December conference was known as a Women's Bureau conference, we hope that the program from now on will be developed and carried out by cooperative effort of women representing the various national organizations having an interest in women workers. The Indiana conference therefore will be thought of as the result of action taken by the national organizations to establish in an industrial State united attention to war and postwar problems of women workers, and policies preventing discrimination against them.

Mrs. Sater is being asked to give full time to working out these plans. She will be present at the meeting next Monday when we will discuss with the national organization representatives the sort of program their State people think is practicable. Mrs. Sater will go to Indiana several days later, and will act as convenor of the February 27th (28th) State conference. Exact dates are not decided on, and I shall write you as soon as possible about that.

We have gone over your letters and memoranda to note what information there is about the situation for women workers in Indiana, with special regard for all that you have marked confidential so that none of this will be taken off for use in the material we are getting together. Miss Bagwell is here and she is helpful with what she knows of Indiana. Of course we will send you a copy of this informational material when it is compiled. Miss Pidgeon has prepared some of it.

rest of letter concerned Union conf.
and last 9 emphasized "no publicity" R-N

*mailing list of Indiana people
turned over Indiana
sent 3/15/45*

February 14, 1945

*sent
by CM*

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WOMEN IN WAR WORK

By Laura O. Miller

News
Indianapolis, Ind.
Feb. 6, 1945

PRESIDENTS AT WAR: This time it's Mrs. John K. Goodwin, president of the Indiana League of Women Voters, who manages half a dozen projects with the ease of a juggler, who inspires loyalty as inevitably and effortlessly as she breathes, who looks you right in the eye and says her say, a "say" that's usually worth listening to . . .

When we asked Mrs. Goodwin in what particulars her office differs from its equivalent in peacetime and how crucial she considers it, she leaned across her desk with uncamouflaged intensity and this is what she said: "THIS is how important I consider it. When the war broke out, I would like to have dropped this work and gone back to medical school and then into general practice. But I thought what I was doing here had a broader scope of importance, on a more expanding scale. Even with a shortage of doctors."

She has humor and humility and untiring energy. She is the mother of three children—two daughters in Shortridge High School and a son who will shortly go from V-12 training at DePauw University to midshipman school. She is immensely well informed and unbiased. She has roses in her cheeks that are the real McCoy, and flyaway hair. She smiles more often than not and she is vitally, hugely enthusiastic about almost everything in the world—except injustice and misinformation.

Being the president of an organization so far-reaching and absorbing as the league would take up the time of most women—but not Mrs. Goodwin's! Beginning in 1939 she served two one-year terms as president of the Indianapolis League. Right after Pearl Harbor she went to work at the Union Station canteen, giving four hours each Sunday, and continued there until about a year and a half ago, when she went on the substitute list, where she still is working more arduously in summer than winter.

Three times weekly she answers to another, more austere title than Mrs. . . . she is Dr. Goodwin. Replacing Dr. Dan Talbot, who is now serving in the South Pacific, she is clinician at the Maternal Health League Wednesday and Saturday mornings and Monday evenings.

Caroline Goodwin was graduated from Indiana Medical School and was in her first year of internship when she married. Then came her children, other interests, other needs. She somehow

never got around to the practice of medicine, but—and we say it because it would never occur to her—she's been saving lives in different fields ever since, sans medical paraphernalia.

But that isn't all. "My other pet project," she says, is the accumulating of war data; everything printed pertaining to the war from maps to obscure pamphlets to best-sellers, to battle reports, to history, to statistics. This, currently, is taking the place of her passion for early Indiana history which she collected voraciously for years.

For twenty-four years, Caroline Goodwin believes, the league and the thousands on thousands of women voters in this country have been working toward the goal they are reaching today—a status of being sufficiently well-informed to know whereof they speak in the governmental scene, to be able to speak their piece with a background of solid information and authority.

The League of Women Voters was the first major organization to back lend-lease—"which has saved more lives than any other agency because it got our production going"—it coined that stirring phrase, "the battle of production."

"People," she muses, "would much rather work with their hands than their brains. It's easier. But it's the brain-work that's so important in the forming of a livable future world. It's what we've all got to do. . . ." And she believes that bringing the terrifying problems of government and legislation to a soluble, local level with which the average citizen may cope is the best sort of preparedness.

When we asked her how she gets it all done in a world with such such a meager calendar, she crossed her arms, shrugged and grinned from ear to ear. "I have a most co-operative family," she answered.

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Jessie M. Bauschha of the Delco-Ramsey plant in Anderson, Indiana has received more suggestion awards than any other female employe at the Anderson plant — having had 5 acceptances out of 9 suggestions. Her latest idea to revamp a drill fixture used on the distributor lever assembly brought her total winnings to \$254.15.

G M Folks

February 1945 p. 23

Used at Feb 5th meeting

INDIANA

Indiana is important area in production of electrical products, metal products, food and food products, steel, rubber products, hosiery, automobiles, glass products.

War goods now being manufactured include artillery ammunition, bombs, tanks, aircraft engines and parts, instruments, electric motors and various electrical products, etc.

Employment is higher today than in 1940 but not as high as in the fall of 1943.

In 1940 women constituted well over a fourth of all nonagricultural employees, but in manufacturing, only 18 percent of total employees, a much smaller proportion than what it was for the country as a whole.

In October 1943 the proportion of women in manufacturing establishments had risen to almost 34 percent. If one-fourth of the women working in plants in 1943 may be considered the number likely to retire, Indiana must find jobs for about 117,000 women factory workers, nearly 59,000 more than at 1940 levels.

Today, in the major manufacturing centers in Indiana the proportion women form of all workers is approximately as follows:

| | Percent | | Percent | | Percent |
|----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|-------------|---------|
| * Indianapolis | 34 | Lafayette | 25 | *Richmond | 37 |
| * Fort Wayne | 37 | Terre Haute | 25 | *Kokomo | 32 |
| * Gary | 18 | * Muncie | 28 | *Marion | 38 |
| * South Bend | 30 | * Anderson | 33 | *Logansport | 48 |
| Evansville | 28 | * Michigan City | 39 | | |

(* Critical labor market at present)

For 5 communities, statements are available showing where more workers are needed now, and employment prospects after the war are estimated as follows:

Indianapolis: Postwar job prospects should be good, although temporary unemployment during reconversion in aircraft and ordnance. Industry in the area, however, is normally both large and well diversified and many concerns plan expansion in civilian production. After defeat of Japan, some unemployment likely, but prospects should be greater than in 1940.

Fort Wayne: Postwar employment levels expected to remain fairly high. Ordnance firms will revert to manufacture of pumps and washing machines; and electrical war goods will convert to radios, refrigerators and electrical appliances.

Gary-Hammond-South Chicago: Postwar opportunities after Germany's defeat should be very good since most of the present items produced were manufactured prior to the war. After defeat of Japan, some unemployment will occur.

South Bend: Very high postwar employment levels anticipated following defeat of Germany. Declines in aircraft and munitions to be offset by expansion in machinery, trade, services, construction. After Japan's defeat, aircraft will be sharply reduced (at present it represents one-third of total manufacturing employment).

Evansville: Very little demand for women in any field. Opportunity for postwar employment not favorable. Largest industries are war plants which were non-existent before the war or converted civilian industries where present employment levels are far above those of peacetime operation.

OHIO

Ohio is one of the major industrial States in the manufacture of electrical supplies and allied products, small metal parts, pottery and ceramics, some textiles, and rubber products, as well as iron and steel and their products.

War goods now being manufactured include ordnance and supply items, instruments, airplane parts, ammunition, guns, explosives, electrical machinery, jeeps and trucks, chemicals, bearings, engines, combat tires, tank tracks, life belts, etc.

While there are more people employed in Ohio today than in 1940, there are not as many as at the end of 1943, which has been the peak period to date.

In 1940, women constituted over a fourth of all nonagricultural workers (26 percent), but in manufacturing alone women comprised only 16 percent, which was a considerably smaller proportion than for the United States as a whole.

Today, in the major manufacturing centers in Ohio the proportion women form of all workers is approximately as follows:

| | Percent | | Percent | | Percent | | Percent |
|-------------|---------|--------------|---------|--------------|---------|------------|---------|
| * Cleveland | 32 | * Dayton | 37 | * Lorain | 25 | * Marion | 23 |
| Cincinnati | 25 | * Youngstown | 26 | * Mansfield | 31 | Sandusky | 36 |
| * Columbus | 38 | * Canton | 27 | Staubenville | 16 | Piqua | 40 |
| * Toledo | 31 | Hamilton | 25 | * Zanesville | 37 | * Fremont | 27 |
| * Akron | 32 | * Lima | 29 | Newark | 30 | * Fostoria | 32 |

(* Critical labor market at present)

For 8 communities, statements are available showing where more workers are needed now, and employment prospects after the war are estimated as follows:

Cleveland: Postwar opportunities better than average but will be somewhat dependent on each individual's ability and desirable qualifications inasmuch as the postwar conversions apparently will not absorb the employment decline of war plants after Germany's defeat. Extensive construction and home building program anticipated then.

Cincinnati: Postwar opportunities in major war industries seem rather good with the exception of aircraft-engine industry (new to the area). Since war expansion largely a matter of conversion rather than new construction, change back will be made without serious problems. A 41-million dollar county bond issue now available for construction of public works of various kinds.

Columbus: Promising postwar opportunities, manufacturing employment expected to be well above 1939 levels; will be good in chemicals and allied products, food and its products, iron and steel, glass products, textiles, and vehicles.

Toledo: Postwar prospects good, except aircraft and one ordnance warehouse, as all plants in the area were operating before the war. Short conversion period.

Akron: Postwar opportunities should be considerably better than average - only really new industry is aircraft, remaining industries simply converted to war products. Aircraft employment will decline but women workers who are housewives are expected to return home. Rubber industry will continue to operate near capacity.

Dayton: Manufacturers have made detailed plans for conversion period - great demand for refrigeration equipment, motors, and auto accessories. Decline in employment unavoidable following defeat of Germany, mitigated by expected out-migration. However, employment situation will be better than in 1940, but will become worse following Japan's defeat.

Youngstown: Employment prospects following Germany's defeat are good, but after defeat of Japan not too encouraging. Great expansion of converted plants and the number of plants devoted to war production indicate future unemployment for many.

Canton: Major peacetime industries will probably continue at approximately same levels. Ordnance and aircraft (new to the area) will decline.

P E N N S Y L V A N I A

Pennsylvania is outstanding in shipbuilding, in steel mills, foundries, in the manufacture of textiles, clothing, leather goods, metal products, electrical machinery and equipment, chemicals, food products.

War goods now being manufactured include ammunition, guns, explosives, machine tools, aluminum forgings, motors, generators, aircraft and parts, parachute cloth, trucks, gas mask tubes, marine and industrial engines, etc.

While there are more people employed in Pennsylvania today than in 1940, there are not as many as at the end of 1943, which has been the peak period to date.

In 1940, women constituted over a fourth of all nonagricultural workers (or 27 percent), but in manufacturing alone, women were less than a fourth of all manufacturing employees (slightly less than for the United States as a whole).

Today, in the major manufacturing centers in Pennsylvania the proportion women comprise of all workers is approximately as follows:

| | Percent | | Percent | | Percent |
|---------------------|---------|--------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| * Philadelphia | 30 | * Allentown | 24 | Johnstown | 5 |
| * Pittsburgh | 22 | * Harrisburg | 27 | Williamsport | 33 |
| * Reading-Pottstown | 32 | Altoona | 28 | * Newcastle | 23 |
| Scranton | 26 | * Lancaster | 39 | * Chambersburg | 31 |
| * Erie | 31 | York | 27 | | |

(* critical labor needs at present)

For 7 communities, statements are available showing where more workers are needed now, and employment prospects after the war:

Philadelphia: Because of the diversified nature of the industries in the area, conversion of industry to peacetime pursuits will offer many opportunities. . (but) thousands of women are expected to leave the labor market.

Pittsburgh: Conversion following defeat of Japan will be accompanied by almost complete cessation of shipbuilding and ordnance manufacture; less production of iron and steel and bituminous coal. Little unemployment is expected following defeat of Germany. A favorable factor is that the area's population has not increased during the war.

Allentown: Postwar prospects after defeat of Japan are not encouraging for men (curtailment of iron and steel and decline of aircraft industry); but very favorable for women, increased employment in textiles and apparel. Little change in employment after Germany's end.

Erie: Present war production did not present radical conversions, hence peace will not result in any considerable lull. The largest establishment has postwar plans that will absorb their current personnel.

Harrisburg: Continued demand now in iron and steel, railroad transportation, even after defeat of Germany, but in government establishments (where greatest expansion has been) there will be decline.

Reading: Most plants will revert to civilian products which do not differ greatly from war production. However in postwar period there will be decline in aircraft engine industry.

Scranton: Adequate job opportunities for women in textiles and garment industries. (Postwar opportunities for men poor because decline in anthracite coal mining.)

Second Conference on Postwar Adjustments of Women Workers Feb. 5, 1945

| | |
|--|---------------------------|
| ✓ American Association of University Women | Dr. McHale |
| American Federation of Labor | Miss Thorne |
| ✓ American Home Economics Association | Miss Hostetter |
| American Women's Voluntary Services | Miss Phipps |
| ✓ Congress of Industrial Organizations | Mrs. Ellickson |
| ✓ CIO Auxiliaries | Mrs. Fowler |
| ✓ General Federation of Women's Clubs | Mrs. Dickinson |
| Institute of Woman's Professional Relations | Mrs. Woodhouse |
| ✓ Nat'l Business & Professional Women's Clubs | Miss Cove |
| National Catholic Welfare Council | Miss Bresette |
| ✓ National Consumers' League | Mrs. Wyckoff |
| ✓ National Council of Jewish Women | Mrs. Margolin |
| National Council of Negro Women | Mrs. Bethune |
| ✓ National League of Women Voters | Miss Strauss |
| ✓ National Women's Trade Union League | Miss Christman |
| ✓ Women's Christian Temperance Union | Miss Smart |

16 + FSM

Miss Bresette, representing the National Catholic Welfare Council, also represents the National Council of Catholic Women.

Miss Thorne, representing the American Federation of Labor, also represents the American Federation of Labor Auxiliaries.

Due to absence from the city, Mrs. Calkins of the National Y.W.C.A.s is unable to be present, as is Miss Burroughs of the National Association of Colored Women, and also Mrs. Hedgeman of the United Council of Church Women.

The National Vocational Guidance Association, the National Farmers Union, and the Home Mission Council of North America, are not represented at this meeting.

Those crossed out didn't come

SECOND CONFERENCE ON POSTWAR ADJUSTMENTS OF WOMEN WORKERS

February 5, 1945

Purpose: To consider selection of a State where "reconversion Blueprint for Women" can be developed, and to outline plan for further procedures

- I. Selection of State - Indiana, Ohio, or Pennsylvania *(choice narrowed to case 3)*
- II. Suggested plan of procedure within the State
 1. Call an initial conference of the State representatives from each national organization that was represented at the December 1944 conference, and, possibly, in addition any special individuals having a definite contribution to make.

This will be a working conference for cooperative planning, and therefore will be carefully chosen and have limited representation.

Discussion at this conference might include:

- a. Communities where the employment situation for women seems to call for attention, in terms of the Blueprint, where, for example -
 - (1) Employment cutbacks have already occurred
 - (2) Defense Plant Corporation has issued list of industrial plants and plant sites to be disposed of.
 - (3) War Production Board has given "spot authorizations" to resume civilian production. (Those granted to date are still in effect, and, in fact, they can be given even now in critical areas known as Group I and II, but Area Production Urgency Committee must give unanimous approval in latter cases).
 - (4) War Manpower Commission estimates most heavy impact of industrial and military demobilization.
- b. Plan of work with State legislature (if in session) and with the Governor on official postwar policy-making.

III. Function of Women's Bureau

1. Consultant and adviser. Will send group of experts to the State conference.
2. Preparation of statistical and other data available from Government agencies in Washington, for State selected (and localities later chosen).

- IV. Action at the State initial conference - a real working program will be formed that will not be just adopting the Blueprint. What is important in all this is for this group of State women to be so set up that they will have continuance knowledge of women's employment and their various problems throughout the State. This group, too, will always be available and will be widely known as a committee that does know what the situation is, whose advice will be sought, whether the problem concerns women in the professions, in trade, in business, in factories, or in service. This is a valuable concept to keep in mind.

RECONVERSION BLUEPRINT FOR WOMEN

At the second conference on War and Postwar Problems of Women Workers, held in Washington, D. C., February 5, 1945, the women present expressed their strong belief that the organizations represented at the meeting, in the field of women's interests, have an important constructive, interpretative job to do, so that they may help mitigate the tensions and the problems that are bound to come with the end of the war.

It was decided that the best way to make progress on this common interest was to try to translate the Reconversion Blueprint into an action program in a selected State, to some extent at least. Indiana was chosen, and it was agreed that letters should go out immediately, from the National officers to the State officers, informing them of this discussion and asking them whether they are prepared to carry on.

The State group, it was thought, would eventually be prepared to assume the role in that area of providing sound realistic information for the various communities on the war and postwar problems of women workers, and it would also be prepared to encourage the community to provide proper facilities to make this program constructive and effective.

Many of these problems affecting women directly as workers, and as wives and mothers of workers, have a direct relation with community problems (education, vocational training, child care). It is believed that through a joint study of present and anticipated situations this group can contribute effectively to a better assumption of citizenship responsibilities.

Some of the matters in the program will concern other groups in the community as well, but since the membership of these particular organizations has an especial direct concern in the field of women's interests they are prepared to try to come to an understanding among themselves, and to develop a program on which there is agreement, to take action as opportunity and occasion arise.

It was also decided that there would be a meeting in Indiana either on February 27th or 28th, which would be attended by 2 representatives of each organization, and that Mrs. Helen B. Sater of the Women's Bureau would help with organizing the meeting and would present information pertinent to the discussion.

In the meantime there is to be a second meeting of the national representatives of the organizations in question, on February 19th, in Washington, D. C., to discuss recommendations for the State program and for a way of getting the work started, the State group then to decide what points it wishes to adopt and how it will develop them.

It was decided that there would be no publicity about these meetings, or as to choice of the State.

INDIANA

Reserved 2-5-1945
at meeting, Indianapolis

Governor Gates (R)

Legislature (R)

Commissioner of Labor, Thomas R. Hutson

Bureau of Women and Children, Director, Rose Schaffner

Estimated Impact of Demobilization

| Demobilized persons | (in thousands) |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| Manufacturing | 249.9 |
| Total (incl. armed forces) | 478.7 |

| | 1944 Employment (in thousands) | Gross Disemployment (in thousands) | |
|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | Munitions and government | Total (including armed forces) |
| *Gary-Hammond-South Chicago (Ill.-Ind.) | 258.5 | 42.8 | 48.4 |
| Indianapolis | 200.0 | 36.5 | 40.3 |
| *South Bend | 142.5 | 24.3 | 36.5 |
| *Fort Wayne | 125.0 | 10.3 | 12.0 |
| Anderson | 48.6 | 10.4 | 11.0 |
| *Michigan City- La Porte | 42.8 | 10.2 | 10.7 |

* In Group I, War Manpower Commission, November 1, 1944.

WLS Data

| November 1944- Reporting Establishments ^{1/} | Number of establishments | Number employed | Percent of all employed | Women | |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | Total separa- tion | Lay- offs |
| Gary-Hammond-South Chicago: | 82 | 21,881 | 18.3 | 7.8 | .36 |
| Indianapolis | 92 | 32,767 | 34.0 | 10.1 | .36 |
| South Bend Area | 58 | 17,976 | 29.5 | 8.1 | 1.06 |
| Fort Wayne | 53 | 18,133 | 37.3 | 8.5 | .33 |
| Anderson | 16 | 7,842 | 32.6 | 12.0 | 4.35 |
| Michigan City-LaPorte | 19 | 7,648 | 39.1 | 9.9 | 1.2 |

^{1/} Over 75 percent of the employment in all manufacturing industries and over 90 percent of the total employment in the munitions industries are reported.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WOMEN'S BUREAU
Washington

WOMEN WAR WORKERS IN INDIANA

In October 1944 the non-agricultural employees of Indiana were estimated at 1,051,000 persons, as compared to 946,385 in such employment in 1940. This increase of more than 10 percent does not represent the war peak; in September 1943, for example, non-agricultural employment was estimated at 1,095,000 persons. Since then the numbers have declined.

In 1940 women constituted 30 percent of all non-agricultural employees in the State, 18 percent of those in manufacturing. The 1944 proportions for major centers of industry are indicated on the page following.

Indiana, with its central geographic location, has been one of the important seats of the arsenal of democracy for war production. City after city in this State has been loading and assembling ammunition, or making artillery ammunition; bombs, mines, and torpedoes; tanks; and other necessities of the armies. These are among the particular products expected to feel most heavily the impact of demobilization.

In addition, many cities in the State are manufacturing aircraft engines and parts, planes, plane parts, and gliders. Some of the largest labor forces engaged on some of these products in the State already have been on the decline. In still other cases aircraft instruments, radios or radio tubes, and other electrical products are made.

In 14 major manufacturing centers in the State, most of them greatly expanded with war industries, women constituted the following proportions of all workers and of all manufacturing workers in 1940, and of workers in firms reporting to the U.S. Employment Service toward the end of 1944.

| | Proportion women were of workers in - | | | Among major women employing war products |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------|---|---|
| | 1940 | | Late 1944 | |
| | All workers | Manufac- turing | Firms re- ported by employment service | |
| Indianapolis <u>2/</u> | 31 | 22 | 34 | Airplane parts, ammunition, tanks |
| Fort Wayne <u>1/</u> | 30 | 26 | 37 | Electric motors, ammunition |
| Gary-Hammond-E. Chicago <u>1/</u> | 18 | 7 | 18 | Planes and parts, tanks |
| South Bend <u>1/</u> | 29 | 21 | 30 | Aircraft parts |
| Evansville <u>1/</u> | 30 | 21 | 28 | Aircraft, ammunition |
| Lafayette <u>1/</u> | 30 | 12 | 25 | Aircraft parts |
| Terre Haute <u>1/</u> | 31 | 21 | 25 | Car parts |
| Muncie <u>1/</u> | 26 | 17 | 28 | Motor parts, ammunition |
| Anderson <u>2/</u> | 21 ³¹ | 28 | 33 | Electric goods |
| Michigan City-LaPorte <u>1/</u> | 27 | 28 ²³ | 29 ³⁹ | Ammunition loading |
| Richmond <u>2/</u> | 27 | 20 | 37 | Aircraft parts |
| Kokomo <u>2/</u> | 25 | 17 | 32 | Radio parts |
| Marion <u>1/</u> | 27 | 18 ²³ | 38 | Radio and ammunition |
| Logansport <u>1/</u> | 31 | 39 | 48 | Electric goods |

1/ 2/ 3/ Classification of War Manpower Commission according to extent to which
need for workers is critical

GARY-HAMMOND-SOUTH CHICAGO AREA

(Includes Whiting, Valparaiso, Ind., and Calumet, Illinois)

Major Industries: Iron and Steel (armor plate, steel tubing, fabricated steel, armor castings); petroleum and coal products (gasoline, motor oil, greases, wax, fuel oils); chemicals and allied products (alcohol, sulfuric acid, muriatic acid); ordnance and accessories (airplane parts, tank parts, shells, magnets); foundries (castings, forgings, tank springs); transportation, communication and public utilities (transportation of wheeled vehicles and war materials, lake vessel towing, petroleum pipeline, bus transportation). Iron and steel, foundries, petroleum, and chemicals were the major civilian industries now converted to war production.

Employment Prospects: Very good for both men and women in almost all industries, and particularly in the iron and steel, foundries, and petroleum industries. Postwar opportunities should be very good, especially for men, since most of the present items produced were manufactured prior to the war.

Jobs Immediately Available: Skilled, semiskilled and unskilled male workers are needed primarily for the iron and steel foundries; and petroleum establishments. Jobs are available for women in most factories.

Major Firms: Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. (three plants); American Bridge; Inland Steel Co.; Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co.; Tubular Alloy Steel Corp.; American Steel Foundry; Pullman Standard Car Co. (three plants); Standard Oil Co.; General American Transportation Corp. (two plants); Republic Steel; International Harvester; Continental Foundry and Machine Co.

WB visited 1943 (summer) for Steel
1944 for Trade Union study

INDIANAPOLIS AREA
(Includes Shelbyville)

Major Industries: Electrical machinery (radio equipment); iron and steel products; food and kindred products (meat packing); non-electrical machinery; ordnance and accessories; rubber products (tires and inner tubes); transportation equipment (aircraft engines and propellers); chemicals and allied products (drugs and medicines); automobiles and auto equipment (motor vehicle parts); transportation (railroads and street railways); wholesale and retail trade; U. S. Government establishments (hospitals, supply depot); State government. Principal prewar civilian manufacturing were: food and kindred products; automobiles and auto equipment; electrical machinery; chemicals and allied products; rubber products; textile mill products; iron and steel products.

Employment Prospects: Very good for men in most major war industries. For women job opportunities are less numerous now, but there are still hundreds of openings in essential industries. Greatest demand is for skilled and semiskilled male workers capable of doing fairly heavy work, and a serious shortage of men with machine shop skills also still exists.

Postwar employment prospects are expected to be good. Since ordnance and aircraft industries at present employ over 40 percent of all workers in manufacturing establishments, some temporary unemployment after the war seems probable. Industry in the area, however, is normally both large and well diversified, and with a number of concerns planning enlarged facilities when the war ends, employment prospects should be considerably better than they were before wartime expansion began.

Jobs Immediately Available: Heaviest demand continues to be for unskilled male workers in the industries listed immediately above. In the skilled and semiskilled occupations, openings are most numerous for tool and die makers, machinists, engine lathe operators, internal grinder operators, boring mill operators, assemblers, drill press operators. Hundreds of jobs for male and female trainees are also available. There is a serious shortage of women clerical workers - bookkeepers, business machine operators, clerks, typists, stenographers.

Major Firms: Chevrolet Commercial Body Div. G. M. C.; International Harvester Co.; Lukens-Harold Corp.; Link Belt Co.; U. S. Rubber Co.; Stewart-Warner Corp.; Allison Div. G.M.C.; Kingan and Co.; Bridgeport Brass Ordnance; Eli Lilly & Co.; P. R. Mallory Co.; R.C.A.Mfg. Co.; Curtiss-Wright Corp.

WB visited 1943 (February) for Aircraft engine & Propeller,
Instruments (sighting), Communication Equipment,
Parachute, Community Notes
1944 for Trade Union study

SOUTH BEND AREA

(Includes Mishawaka, Elkhart, Goshen, Warsaw,
Happanee, Plymouth)

Major Industries: Aircraft and parts (engines, carburetors, instruments); rubber products (self-sealing tanks, boots, raincoats); automobiles and auto equipment (trucks); machinery (farm equipment, bearings, electrical); apparel; woodworking; chemicals and allied products (patent medicines and field rations). The area's pre-war industries now converted to war production, were; automobiles and auto parts; rubber products; band instruments; machinery.

Employment Prospects: Although the two largest employers in the area have fully staffed plants at present, there are still ample job opportunities in the area, particularly in the rubber products, apparel, and foundry industries and as replacements in other industries.

Postwar employment prospects are fairly good. The major plants are producing war materials which are similar to their prewar products so that reconversion should be possible with a minimum of delay. There are few new major industries; although several of the area's largest plants are considerably expanded these employers are optimistic as to the prospects of operating their plants at capacity during the postwar period.

Jobs Immediately Available: Skilled, semiskilled and unskilled male and female workers are needed for urgent war production and essential activities. General laborers, foundry and forge shop laborers, railroad workers, machinists, machine operators (skilled and semiskilled), tool and die makers are especially in demand. Women are in demand in the rubber and apparel industries and for other light production work.

Major Firms: Studebaker Corp., Automotive and Aviation Divisions; Bendix Products Div.; Ball Band Plant of the U. S. Rubber Co.; Oliver Farm Equipment Co.; Dodge Mfg. Corp.; Miles Laboratories, Inc.; C. G. Conn, Ltd.; Chicago Telephone Supply Co.; Penn Electric Switch Co.; International Petrola Corp.; Adams-Westlake Co.

UB visited 1943 (January) for Aircraft Engine & Parts,
artillery ammunition, Rubber products, Machines & Parts,
Community Notes
1944 for Trade Union Study

FORT WAYNE AREA
(Includes Huntington)

Major War Industries: Machinery, electrical and other; automobile and auto parts; transportation equipment other than auto; ordnance and accessories; food and kindred products; apparel; government establishments (air base and ordnance depot); iron and steel and their products. The area's prewar civilian manufacturing industries now converted to war production, were: machinery, electrical and other (including pumps); automobile and auto parts; food and kindred products; apparel; and iron and steel products.

Employment Prospects: Good in war industries as further expansion is expected. Approximately half of the jobs now open can be filled by women. Civilian industries would also expand if the manpower were available. Employment opportunities after the war should be good as electrical and transportation equipment will convert to peacetime production. Several firms now producing ordnance will convert to the manufacture of gasoline and dispensing pumps and washing machines.

Jobs Immediately Available: The greatest demand is for unskilled workers to be trained for light factory work, foundry jobs, and as sewing machine operators. Skilled and semiskilled workers would readily be hired by practically all major firms. Workers are needed in both war and non-war establishments.

Major Firms: General Electric Co.; (both Fort Wayne and Decatur) Magnavox Co.; Inca Mfg. Co.; International Harvester Co.; Farnsworth Television & Radio Corp. (both Fort Wayne and Bluffton); Zellner Machine Works; Studebaker Corp.

UB visited 1943 (January) for Aircraft Engine Parts

**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WOMEN'S BUREAU
Washington**

**Indiana: List of Industrial Plants and Plant Sites to be
Disposed of by Defense Plant Corporation**

Evansville Ordnance Plant, Evansville, Ind., Chrysler Corp. Subm. Elec. Mfg. Principal product: Small arms ammunition; Acres 560; Buildings: 1,365,304 sq. ft.

Fall Creek Ordnance Plant, Indianapolis, Ind., E.C. Atkins Co. Principal product: Armor plate; Acres: 20; Buildings: 160,700 sq. ft.

Fall Creek Ordnance Warehouse, Indianapolis, Ind. Principal product: Storage of equipment; Acres: 6; Buildings: 89,300 sq. ft.

Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Co., Hammond, Ind., Principal product: Shell gun carriages--tanks ned.; Acres: 57.

Studebaker Test Track, South Bend, Ind., Studebaker Corporation. Principal product: Testing mechanized equipment; Acres: 890; Buildings: 33,120 sq. ft.

Vigo Ordnance Plant, Terre Haute, Ind. Acres: 6,342; Buildings: 921,933 sq. ft.

Vigo Ordnance Warehouse, Terre Haute, Ind. Principal product: Storage of equipment; Acres: 820; Buildings: 114,500 sq. ft.

Warner Gear Division, Muncie, Ind., Borg Warner Co. Principal product: Machine tools; Acres: 9; Buildings: 109,200 sq. ft.

Source: Advance Listing of Industrial Plants and Plant Sites to be disposed of by Defense Plant Corporation. October 14, 1944. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1944.

Excerpts from letters of Martha Ziegler

CONFIDENTIAL

"No doubt you have already heard the news concerning the Indiana Division of Labor, since I understand that the Conference on labor legislation is being held in Washington this week. Florence Henderson of the Children's Bureau spent a day in Indianapolis last week and talked with Mr. Hutson; according to Miss Henderson's information everyone in the Division of Labor from Mr. Hutson to the office clerks has been asked to resign. Miss Henderson also talked with the State President of the Federation of Labor and an official of the C.I.O. Industrial Council, and perhaps saw some other labor representatives. She feels that the labor people are not particularly downcast over the pending changes in the Indiana Division of Labor and that they feel some rather fundamental improvements in labor legislation and administration are desirable. There is a rumor that perhaps an industrial commission may be established in Indiana.

"One of the labor men told Miss Henderson that there now seems to be some question about the acts which were passed to suspend certain provisions of the laws for the duration of the war. Because of the wording of parts of these laws, evidently some people fear that the relaxations may have been made permanent rather than temporary. However, not all persons agreed to this point of view and no one seems certain as to the exact situation. However, evidently some question has been raised as to the postwar status of the Indiana laws."

(Dec. 12, 1944)

- - - - -

"Several persons have talked to me confidentially about the Indiana War Manpower Commission and its inadequacies. I have even been told that the Chicago regional office has very little control over the Indiana organization, though, of course, this may not be true."

(Dec. 29, 1944)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
 WOMEN'S BUREAU
 Washington

EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING IN INDIANA
 (In Thousands)

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Average number</u> |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| 1940 | 380 |
| 1941 | 466 |
| 1942 | 520 |
| 1943 | 592 |

After the fall of 1943, employment declined. Figures for 6 months ending in October, 1943 and 1944, are as follows:

Employment (In Thousands) of Indiana Workers in -

| <u>Month</u> | <u>Manufacturing industries</u> | | <u>All non-agricultural industries</u> | |
|--------------|---------------------------------|-------------|--|-------------|
| | <u>1943</u> | <u>1944</u> | <u>1943</u> | <u>1944</u> |
| May | 581 | 583 | 1,065 | 1,049 |
| June | 593 | 585 | 1,080 | 1,054 |
| July | 593 | 580 | 1,073 | 1,044 |
| August | 599 | 588 | 1,071 | 1,053 |
| September | 620 | 585 | 1,095 | 1,056 |
| October | 610 | 579 | 1,085 | 1,051 |

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Women's Bureau
U.S. Department of Labor
Washington

Dec. 15, 1944.

STATE LABOR LAWS FOR WOMEN

This outline shows in summary form the current labor laws applicable to women 18 years of age and over, together with the occupational coverage.

INDIANA

Hours of Work

Daily - No law.

Weekly - No law.

Day of Rest - No law.

Meal and Rest Periods.

Not less than 1 hour allowed for noon-day meal.

Coverage - (All employees). Manufacturing or mercantile establishment, mine, quarry, laundry, renovating works, bakery, or printing office.

Variations - In special cases and for good cause shown, the chief labor inspector may permit a shorter time.

Night Work.

Prohibited for the period of 10 p. m. to 6 a. m.

Coverage - (Females 18 and over). Manufacturing establishments.

Variations - Night work prohibited for period 12 midnight to 6 a. m. for manufacturing establishments operating 2 shifts of not more than 8 hours each and not more than 5 days a week.
See Wartime Provisions.

Plant Facilities

Seating.

Manufacturing or mercantile establishments, mines, quarries, laundries, renovating works, bakeries, or printing offices must provide for each female employee a suitable seat placed conveniently where employee works. Use of seat must be allowed when employee is not necessarily engaged in active duties of employment.

Seating (cont'd)

A general statute provides that every person or corporation employing women in any business must provide suitable seats for them and permit the women to use the seats when not on active duties of employment.

Lunch Rooms - No law.Dressing and Rest Rooms.

When required by the chief inspector, a dressing room must be provided for female employees in any of the establishments listed under Seating.

Toilet Rooms.

Suitable and proper water closets, properly screened and ventilated, must be provided in the ratio of 1 seat for every 25 persons, and 1 seat for each fraction thereof above 10 in establishments listed under Seating.

If females are employed, water closets for their use must be separate and apart from those used by men, and have separate approaches.

Other RegulationsWeight Lifting and Other Conditions of Work - No law.Prohibited Occupations.

No female of any age shall be permitted to enter a coal mine for the purpose of employment therein.

No boy or girl under the age of 21 years shall be permitted to work in any public pool or billiard room.

Industrial Home Work.

The law regulates the manufacture of coats, vests, trousers, knee-pants, overalls, cloaks, furs, fur trimmings, fur garments, shirts, purses, feathers, artificial flowers, or cigars, for sale, in any room or rooms, apartment or apartments, in any tenement or dwelling house, by the immediate members of the family living therein.

Employers must have permit from the safety inspector, granted only after official inspection and approval of the premises. Electric lighting and sufficient ventilation required.

Maternity Leave - No law.

Dec. 15, 1944.

Wartime Provisions

For the duration of present war (also retroactive to Dec. 7, 1941), or of a war contract, whichever may be longer, an industry filing written notice with the labor commissioner may employ women 18 years of age and over at night.

Minimum Wage

No law.

Equal Pay

No law.

Material on
5 states
presented
at meeting
of Feb. 5.

Indiana, Ohio, Pa.
selected by
vote (show of
hands). See
over

| | C | L | L | P |
|----------------------|-----|---|---|---|
| AAUW | not | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| *L.W.V. | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| Gen. Fedn. | | | | |
| B.P.W. | no | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| *NWTUL | | | 1 | |
| NCCW | | | 2 | 1 |
| NCWC | 1 | | 3 | 2 |
| N Consumers L | | | | |
| Colored Women | | | 1 | 2 |
| CIO-AFL-Am. Bk. Soc. | | | 1 | 2 |
| N.C.J.W. | | | 1 | 2 |

*L.W.V. has no control over State
League programs - are very uncoordinated

** 'dla. second

182
ready for all 5

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WOMEN'S BUREAU
Washington

75-11

See also
CONNECTICUT
INDIANA
OHIO
MASSACHUSETTS
PENNSYLVANIA

DATA FURNISHED FOR A FEW SELECTED STATES

I - Available for Any State

1. Women War Workers in [the State]

Brief discussion of the State's industries showing:

Total non-agricultural employment - 1940, 1944

For major cities, percent women

In 1940 - all workers
manufacturing

In 1944 - chief manufacturing plants

2. Employees in Manufacturing in [the State]

Year's averages 1940 - 1943

Estimates by month for last six months 1943 and 1944

All manufacturing

All non-agricultural industries

3. List of plants and sites to be disposed of by Defense Plant Corporation

4. Any available evidence of specific cut-backs

II - Estimates That Can Be Made Though Very Time Consuming

"Industrial Readjustment of Women Workers in [the State]" Estimates as to expected "demobilization" of women. (Basis, employment in specific war industries.) Value of estimates varies with State, depending on type and completeness of material available. Both public and confidential or restricted materials are used for an estimate, but the estimate itself can be used.

Size of postwar manufacturing labor force also is being estimated.

III - Generally Not Available

Breakdowns for industries other than manufacturing total (and all non-agricultural industry total).

CONFIDENTIAL

ESTIMATED IMPACT OF DEMOBILIZATION IN 10 STATES MOST AFFECTED

| War Man-power District | Demobilized Persons (in thousands) | | 1944 Employment (in thousands) | Gross Disemployment (in thousands) | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Manufacturing | Total (including armed forces) | | Munitions and Government | Total (including armed forces) |
| I Mass. | 228.8 | 492.8 | Boston 734.4 | 84.6 | 97.0 |
| | | | Springfield 174.6 | 20.6 | 23.3 |
| | | | *New Bedford 62.7 | 5.9 | 6.0 |
| Conn. | 187.8 | 311.0 | Bridgeport 118.3 | 23.9 | 25.3 |
| | | | *Waterbury 75.3 | 14.9 | 15.0 |
| | | | *New Britain-Bristol 64.4 | 10.9 | 11.7 |
| | | | Hartford 154.8 | 9.0 | 11.1 |
| | | | *Meriden 38.1 | 5.7 | 6.2 |
| II. New York | 533.0 | 1,413.0 | Met. Area 3,560.0 | 155.0 | 211.0 |
| | | | *Buffalo-Niagara 488.5 | 106.0 | 112.2 |
| | | | Albany-Sch.-Troy 261.0 | 27.6 | 31.3 |
| | | | Rochester 214.5 | 22.5 | 25.3 |
| | | | Syracuse 131.1 | 17.6 | 19.4 |
| III. Pa. | 376.1 | 1,044.9 | *Philadelphia 1,325.0 | 147.4 | 167.4 |
| | | | Pittsburgh 619.4 | 70.7 | 81.2 |
| | | | Allentown 176.5 | 16.1 | 18.8 |
| | | | Erie 73.7 | 11.7 | 12.8 |
| | | | Harrisburg 134.0 | 8.6 | 10.3 |
| New Jersey | 330.9 | 621.3 | *Newark 828.6 | 100.5 | 112.1 |
| | | | Paterson 338.5 | 28.8 | 34.3 |
| | | | Trenton 126.9 | 17.5 | 19.3 |
| | | | *Plainfield-Somerville 52.0 | 7.6 | 8.6 |

2/ In Group I, War Manpower Commission, November 1, 1944.

ESTIMATED IMPACT OF DEMOBILIZATION IN 10 STATES MOST AFFECTED - continued

| War Man- power District | Demobilized persons (in thousands) | | | 1944 Employment (in thousands) | Gross Disemployment (in thousands) | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| | Manufac- turing | Total (includ- ing armed forces) | | | Munitions and government | Total (includ- ing armed forces) |
| V. Mich. | 430.4 | 800.0 | *Detroit | 1200.0 | 302.0 | 317.0 |
| | | | Flint | 95.7 | 31.4 | 32.8 |
| | | | *Muskegon | 57.6 | 16.6 | 17.4 |
| | | | *Pontiac | 67.0 | 15.0 | 16.0 |
| | | | Grand Rapids | 98.3 | 8.5 | 10.4 |
| Ohio | 479.8 | 937.4 | *Cleveland | 610.0 | 56.6 | 66.6 |
| | | | Dayton | 245.0 | 57.0 | 60.2 |
| | | | Youngstown | 180.5 | 31.2 | 34.0 |
| | | | *Akron | 219.5 | 30.0 | 33.0 |
| | | | Toledo | 174.3 | 28.0 | 30.6 |
| | | | *Lima | 62.3 | 5.7 | 6.5 |
| | | | Cincinnati | 364.0 | 15.9 | 21.3 |
| | | | Columbus | 210.0 | 13.0 | 15.8 |
| | | | *Canton-Massillon- Alliance | 143.0 | 24.5 | 26.5 |
| VI. Ill. | 339.2 | 858.4 | *Chicago | 1,763.0 | 171.0 | 195.3 |
| | | | Springfield-Decatur | 129.2 | 13.9 | 15.8 |
| | | | *Quad Cities | 100.5 | 8.1 | 9.4 |
| | | | *Chicago Heights- Harvey | 47.5 | 6.9 | 7.6 |
| | | | *Rockford | 60.7 | 6.1 | 6.9 |
| | | | *Aurora-Elgin | 62.4 | 6.0 | 6.9 |
| Ind. | 249.9 | 478.7 | *Gary-Ham-S. Chic. (Ill.-Ind.) | 258.5 | 42.8 | 46.4 |
| | | | Indianapolis | 280.0 | 36.5 | 40.3 |
| | | | *South Bend | 142.5 | 24.3 | 26.5 |
| | | | *Ft. Wayne | 125.0 | 10.3 | 12.0 |
| | | | Anderson | 48.6 | 10.4 | 11.0 |
| | | | *Michigan City - La Porte | 42.8 | 10.2 | 10.7 |
| XII. Calif. | 591.6 | 1,084.4 | *Los Angeles | 1,468.8 | 111.7 | 132.0 |
| | | | San Francisco | 876.0 | 77.0 | 87.4 |
| | | | *San Diego | 171.4 | 6.6 | 8.6 |
| | | | Stockton | 63.4 | 6.6 | 7.5 |
| | | | San Jose | 71.1 | 6.0 | 7.2 |

*/ In Group I, War Manpower Commission, November 1, 1944.

November 1944.

| 1/ | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| November 1944 - Reporting establishments | | | | | |
| | Number of establish- ments | Number employ- ed | Percent of all employed | Total separa- tion | Lay- offs |
| Indiana | | | | | |
| Gary-Hammond-South Chicago | 82 | 21,881 | 18.3 | 7.8 | .6 |
| Indianapolis | 92 | 32,767 | 34.0 | 10.1 | .6 |
| South Bend Area | 58 | 17,976 | 29.5 | 8.1 | 1.6 |
| Fort Wayne | 53 | 18,133 | 37.3 | 8.5 | .3 |
| Anderson | 16 | 7,842 | 32.6 | 12.0 | 4.5 |
| Michigan City-LaPorte | 19 | 7,648 | 39.1 | 9.9 | 1.2 |
| Ohio | | | | | |
| Cleveland | 149 | 69,609 | 31.8 | 10.2 | 3.4 |
| Dayton-Springfield | 40 | 39,598 | 37.3 | 7.2 | .7 |
| Youngstown-Warren-Sharon Pa. | 50 | 24,608 | 26.2 | 10.3 | 3.6 |
| Akron-Ravenna | 29 | 34,692 | 31.6 | 6.6 | .3 |
| Toledo-Michigan | 40 | 20,395 | 31.4 | 7.6 | 1.7 |
| Lima | 9 | 5,160 | 29.2 | 11.9 | .6 |
| Cincinnati-Kentucky | 102 | 37,937 | 35.3 | 10.1 | 1.4 |
| Columbus | 33 | 21,475 | 38.2 | 7.5 | .1 |
| Canton-Massillon-Alliance | 42 | 16,090 | 27.3 | 7.8 | .9 |
| Pennsylvania | | | | | |
| Philadelphia-New Jersey | 281 | 137,691 | 29.5 | 6.9 | 1.0 |
| Pittsburgh | 174 | 60,486 | 21.8 | 6.3 | 1.1 |
| Allentown-New Jersey | 71 | 16,020 | 24.0 | 5.0 | .4 |
| Erie | 44 | 10,095 | 30.7 | 5.5 | .7 |
| Harrisburg | 31 | 12,729 | 27.0 | 6.4 | .2 |
| Massachusetts | | | | | |
| Boston-Quincy-Hingham | 181 | 66,648 | 30.6 | 6.4 | .4 |
| Springfield-Holyoke-Northampton | 85 | 29,773 | 38.2 | 5.7 | .7 |
| New Bedford | 27 | 14,442 | 51.0 | 3.8 | .1 |
| Connecticut | | | | | |
| Bridgeport | 61 | 27,039 | 37.4 | 6.9 | .9 |
| Waterbury | 37 | 17,761 | 39.6 | 5.3 | .2 |
| New Britain-Bristol | 32 | 14,955 | 37.8 | 4.8 | .2 |
| Hartford | 55 | 21,974 | 34.1 | 5.8 | 1.6 |
| Meriden | 20 | 8,270 | 38.9 | 5.4 | .7 |

1/ Over 75 percent of the employment in all manufacturing industries and over 90 percent of the total employment in the munitions industries are reported.

INDUSTRIAL DEMOBILIZATION OF WOMEN WORKERS IN MASSACHUSETTS

In the fall of 1944, an estimated 101,000 women were employed in 12 "munitions industries" in Massachusetts over and above the number so employed in 1940. This wartime increase may be considered at the present time as the number to be demobilized in the readjustment of the economy to peacetime levels. The size of the readjustment problem is indicated by the fact that the increase in munitions work is 21 percent as large as total 1940 employment of women in all occupations.

In March 1944, women numbered 270,300, or 38 percent, of the working force in all firms reporting to the U.S. Employment Service for Massachusetts. These are firms selected on the basis of their manpower problems, essentiality of activity, size of firm, or importance to the community. In manufacturing firms alone, 35 percent of the workers were women in July, 1943. This represents a 7-point increase in the proportion of women workers compared to July 1942, when women were reported to be 28 percent of the total. Between 1942 and 1944 the greatest relative rise in the employment of women occurred in electrical machinery and ordnance industries, where the proportions rose by about 16 points. (See tables 1 and 2)

A study of employment since 1939 in major Massachusetts industries shows that only in electrical machinery and rubber was employment still increasing at the end of 1943. In all the major industries the peak had been reached earlier and a downward trend had set in. (See table 3)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Miss Frieda Miller, Director

FROM : Martha Ziegler *m. z.*

SUBJECT:

Attention Mrs. Sater

DATE: March 29, 1945

Yesterday I received the most recent issue of the Serial Letter which is put out by the Office of Community War Services in this region. Two pages of the letter are devoted to a summary of a survey made last October by the subcommittee on the Care of Children of Working Mothers, State Committee on The Care of Children in War-Time of Indiana. The study was made for the purpose of getting some indication of the need for child care centers after the war. Questionnaires were sent to 67 centers and 60 of them replied.

I presume that the women representing the various Indiana organizations at the conference last week are well aware of this survey and have copies of it. However, I thought perhaps it should be called to Mrs. Sater's attention since she probably will be having some additional correspondence with the Indiana women. Presumably child care is one of the subjects they will be considering.

If you are interested I shall ask Miss Burke to type copies of the summary of the report contained in the Community War Services material so that a few copies can be sent to Washington.

Valuable

*have no reason that she familiar with leave it
and people said. I pay judgment after
come. He has worked with them.*

*H.S.
doesn't
want was
but wait.*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mrs. Nyswander

DATE: March 27, 1945

FROM : Frieda S. Miller

SUBJECT:

This is a follow-up to my note of yesterday. The more I think of the Indiana meeting the more I am concerned about follow-up material which will give a concrete basis for the local groups to work on.

I have not worked out in my own mind what is the best we can do. I am wondering whether this might be the occasion for developing a continuing committee out of the December meeting. I don't think we can possibly take on another big meeting and yet I do believe some consideration of this might lead to useful planning (e.g., re B. & P. W. equal pay program, re A.A.U.W. placement plans, re union women's community plans.)

I suggest we give this some exploratory consideration while Mrs. Sater is here.

(Copy to Mrs. Sater)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mrs. Nyswander
FROM : Frieda S. Miller
SUBJECT: Indiana meeting.

DATE: March 26, 1945

Herewith some Indiana clips.

The interest was gratifying, total attendance at the meeting running to almost 100. The Y.W.'s count of out-of-town attendance stood at 49. They certainly did come from all the different parts of the State and were definite in their desire to set up a permanent conference. Details of all this you, Mrs. Sater and I can discuss by mid-week when I expect she will be here.

We have undertaken two things by way of follow-up, which will have to be primarily Mrs. Sater's responsibility:

- (1) A letter to the national organizations whose State bodies participated, telling them the story
- (2) The processing of the minutes, especially of decisions of the meeting, to be sent to all those who attended. The Indiana group has no way of doing this and if we didn't there would be unwarranted delay. This seems to me very earnestly to be avoided, since follow-up by way of local meetings will depend on their getting their reports while their interest is active.

Miss Ziegler was there and is very definitely interested in the desire of the Northern Indiana group in a meeting for the area around the tip of Lake Michigan.

The very brief terms of organization that they adopted give the State group authority to deal with local meetings and I think this is well but it seems to me it means that we should write Miss Blaisdell, the Y.W.C.A. person who has been acting as chairman, and tell her that Miss Ziegler will be available to sit in at their meetings so as to be able to discuss with them what she can do about the local follow-ups.

P.S. Mrs. Heffelfinger was there from Minnesota, and was thrilled to death. I am sure we will have to do something about Minnesota but in that case, with her active interest, we can leave more to the local group.

WOMEN STUDY RECONVERSION

THE INDIANAPOLIS STAR, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1945.

State Complimented for
Recognizing Problems.

By LOUISE FLETCHER
Times Woman's Editor

The women of Indiana were congratulated this afternoon on their recognition and interest in post-war reconversion problems.

The speaker was Miss Frieda S. Miller, director of the women's bureau of the U. S. labor department. She spoke at a conference held at Y. W. C. A. by representatives of more than 15 state women's organizations.

The program which the state women's organizations is seeking to develop is an outgrowth of plans made by several national women's organizations in co-operation with the women's bureau of the federal labor department.

Commands Foresight

"Our feeling," Miss Miller said, "is that in a state having had the important war work and war adjustments that Indiana has, it is most encouraging and wise on the part of Indiana women to be considering these post-war aspects."

"As we move from a war to a reconversion economy, such interest will have a bearing on the general welfare and interests of the community."

"Your women," Miss Miller added, "have a deep concern about full employment so that there may be a chance for them to use their skills to be self-respecting wage earners with opportunity to take care of their dependents."

"Women's organizations like those getting together here are familiar with the field in a general way and may accomplish much more by working together than otherwise."

Committee Working

At a preliminary meeting held here late last month, a continuing committee of five members was appointed to set up a permanent co-operating group. This was one of the matters under discussion this afternoon.

Members of the continuing committee are Miss Elizabeth Blaisdell, Y. W. C. A.; Mrs. Alice Cox, Indiana C. I. O.; Miss Ruth Hoover, Indiana Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs; Mrs. Hazel Heller, Indiana State Federation of Labor (A. F. of L.), and Mrs. W. H. Lykins, Covington, Indiana Federation of Clubs president.

man's ANGLE

State Groups Meet To Form Postwar Study Commission

Organization was begun yesterday for a commission composed of representatives of state-wide business, professional and labor women's organizations to study the problems of postwar adjustment for women workers.

More than 20 state organizations sent representatives to a meeting held yesterday afternoon in the Y.W.C.A., called by a continuing committee set up in February at a preliminary meeting. Miss Elizabeth A. Blaisdell of the Y.W.C.A. presided at the meeting, and Miss Frieda S. Miller, director of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, spoke on plans of the bureau for joint action on women's employment problems.

Miss Miller gave a resume of the changes caused by the war in employment for women in Indiana. She declared that women have a special interest in full employment because they often are first laid off in periods of depression, and pointed to service activities as a particularly good field for employment of women. Health and nutrition work, she asserted, are growing and will grow after the war, and will offer employment opportunities.

Six points were agreed on for preliminary action by the state organizations which make up the newly organized commission. Points to be studied are: making the community aware of the problem, survey of all training opportunities, with their openings and limitations, study of the United States Employment Service in the field of employment for women, study of the unemployment compensation Division in Indiana, study of seniority rights in employment, and child care.

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legislative program submitted to the Indiana general assembly in January.

State fairs are not to be held until the war is finished, but when the schedule is resumed it will be found that a large percentage of the displays have a decidedly feminine interest. The fair management has realized this and increased the facilities for exhibits entered by farm women and girls. One of the newest structures on the fair-ground is a women's building.

Indiana Needs Civil Service

Every four years, a wave of pessimism and insecurity sweeps through Indiana's state governmental offices. Many an able state employe, who has proved himself a valuable public servant, feels the urge to consider the persistent offers of neighboring states — states which offer their government workers the dignity of civil service.

Illinois state employes have been operating under a civil service commission ever since 1905. Ohio's civil service commission has been in operation since 1913. Michigan has been in the civil service lists since 1937.

Just outside the immediate borders, still others operate under civil service — Wisconsin, since 1905; Minnesota, since 1939; and, beyond that, New York, since 1893; Colorado, since 1907, to name only part of the group of enlightened states.

Since 1936, Indiana has been attempting to set up a merit system, but it is not all-inclusive, and, sad to relate, it has been under almost constant attack from backward-looking political groups ever since its inception. The fight has been made to emasculate the merit system in every legislature since 1939. That it has survived thus far is due only to the militancy of the proponents of good government.

Indiana is going to have to wake up to the fact that its merit system is not enough, nor does it go far enough. Indiana needs civil service, which would mean competent, trained employes in every job, with some real sense of security. Civil service does not intrude into the policy-making functions of government. The elected public officials continue to make policy. They are assured of a better performance by men and women who are not political hacks, and who are operating with a sense of dignity — public servants in the real sense of the word.

The general assembly's new joint legislative council, composed of members of both house and senate, can do a great service for Indiana by making an immediate and intensive study of civil service.

Just Like Old Man River

Taxes are relatively easy to inaugurate — they are terribly difficult to eliminate. Governmental units are perpetually hungry for tax monies and they never willingly give up a cent. New York state is perfect proof in its emergency gasoline tax of 2 cents.

This 2-cent gasoline tax was proposed in 1931 as an emergency measure and the state's automobile owners were requested not to oppose the legislation because it was being projected for one year only and the funds were urgently needed for home relief. The tax was approved and levied in 1932.

In 1933, the federal government stepped in to give grants for home relief and this continued through 1940. But the 2-cent emergency gasoline tax stayed on. In 1941, with home relief dropping, the federal government withdrew from the scene. The gasoline tax stayed on. In 1944, the home relief problem in New York state dropped sharply to \$19,625,928 and while the state continues to tax in all other directions, the gasoline tax remains, as ever, a neat little windfall to the state government of about \$35,000,000 a year. The promise that it would be a one-year measure only was made by the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration.

Hoosiers in Command

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A recent war department announcement dealing with commanders of American Army units in all parts of the world disclosed that Major General John Millikin commands the 3d corps and Major General Frank W. Milburn the 21st corps in the European theater. Both are Hoosiers with a Camp Atterbury background.

General Millikin was born in Danville, attended Danville Central Normal for a year and subsequently was graduated from the United States Military Academy. After a long and active military career he was assigned to organize the 83d infantry division at Atterbury in May, 1942. In August of that year he was transferred to the command of the 33d division. He has been commanding the 3d corps since October, 1943.

When General Millikin left Atterbury he was succeeded by General Milburn, a native of Jasper, and also a graduate of West Point. It was General Milburn who trained the 83d division and took it overseas. General Milburn married Miss Amanda Bamberger, of Huntingburg, who lives in Indianapolis.

The state is proud of the record of these officers, who are among the most distinguished of a considerable group of Hoosier war leaders.

State Fair and Women

The recent appointment of Mrs. Caroline Holloway, of Colfax, to be a member of the Indiana state fair board, was recognition by Governor Ralph F. Gates of the fact that women have long been responsible for much of the Indiana state fair's success. Mrs. Holloway is the first woman to serve in this capacity.

A graduate of Purdue University, the new board member assists her husband, Lawrence Holloway, in operating a 600-acre farm near Colfax. Her experience embraces activities in various agricultural organizations and she assisted in preparing the farm

EASTER SCENERY.

CAPIT

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INDIANAPOLIS STAR
3-24-45



**STATE GROUPS MEET TO FORM POST-
WAR STUDY COMMISSION.**

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Miss Miller gave a resume of the changes caused by the war in employment for women in Indiana. She declared that women have a special interest in full employment because they often are first laid off in periods of depression, and pointed to service activities as a particularly good field for employment of women. Health and nutrition work, she asserted, are growing and will grow after the war, and will offer employment opportunities.

Six points were agreed on for preliminary action by the state organizations which make up the newly - organized commission. Points to be studied are: making the community aware of the problem, survey of all training opportunities, with their openings and limitations, study of the United States Employment Service in the Field of employment for women, study of the unemployment Compensation Division in Indiana, study of seniority rights in employment, and child care.

MINUTES OF THE INDIANA CONFERENCE ON WAR AND POSTWAR PROBLEMS OF WOMEN WORKERS

Held at the Y. W. C. A., 329 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis,
Friday, March 23, 1945, 1 to 5 p. m.

At the meeting of Indiana women representing organizations interested in women's economic status, to consider war and postwar problems of women workers, there were more than one hundred in attendance.

The 20 organizations represented were as follows, 14 of them having State-wide membership:

| | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| American Association of University Women | National Consumers' League |
| Business and Professional Women | National Council of Catholic Women |
| Indiana Congress of Industrial Organizations | National Council of Jewish Women |
| Indiana Federation of Clubs | National Women's Trade Union League |
| Indiana Federation of Labor | Progress Club |
| Indiana Home Economics Association | United Council of Church Women |
| League of Women Voters | Women's Personnel |
| Marion Women's Dept. Club | Young Professional Women's Clubs |
| Mental Culture | Young Women's Christian Association |
| National Association of Colored Women | Zonta International |

There were 23 communities represented by those attending:

| | | |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| Anderson | Indianapolis | Marion |
| Bloomington | Jeffersonville | Muncie |
| Covington | Knox | Richmond |
| Evansville | Kokomo | South Bend |
| Fort Wayne | Lafayette | Terre Haute |
| Gary | Laporte | West Lafayette |
| Hammond | Lawrenceburg | Whiting |
| Hobart | Logansport | |

The meeting was called to order by Miss Elizabeth Blaisdell, a member of the Continuing Committee and General Secretary of the Metropolitan Area, Y. W. C. A., Indianapolis.

Miss Blaisdell reviewed briefly the reason for the meeting and the objectives (as outlined in the program distributed to all who attended as they entered the conference room).

In closing, Miss Blaisdell said: "As we go into this meeting we are thinking of Indiana and the communities which we represent, hoping to find ways as we work along to meet the problems of women workers; to find ways to recognize those problems in our communities and our State, and to find ways of doing something about them."

Miss Blaisdell then presented Miss Frieda Miller of Washington, D. C., who is Director of the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.

Miss Miller gave a most interesting talk, stressing the fact that in Indiana are found 14 major manufacturing centers, vastly expanded during the war period, where many things are made, including: ships; ammunition of many types; tanks; aircraft engines and parts; airplanes; gliders; aircraft instruments; radios; electrical products, etc. She said that the peak of employment was reached here in the fall of 1943, and it has kept at a very high level since that time, with women very much in the picture. At peak war employment, 34 percent of the wage earners in manufacturing were women, which was almost twice as high as in 1940. The largest concentration of women is to be found in the machinery group; many more are in munitions factories.

Miss Miller pointed out that the situation will be quite different when we cease to be an "arsenal" and we face the certainty of changes, especially in those areas where this work centers. The six greatest such centers in Indiana are - Evansville, Gary-Hammond-South Chicago, Fort Wayne, South Bend, Indianapolis, and the Louisville area which includes Jeffersonville, New Albany, and surrounding towns.

The Defense Plant Corporation has already announced plants and sites to be disposed of when war manufacturing ends. The Corporation says it is making this announcement now so it may speed conversion to postwar operations and keep employment as continuous as possible.

Miss Miller then asked: "Why should we talk particularly about women's problems in this connection?" Her answer was, certainly not because women's problems can be dealt with separately, but because it looks to us as if there is a general assumption that women will disappear from their jobs at the end of the war and that it will be a good thing. Before we decide our course of action we must face a few facts.

The employment situation of women before the war here in Indiana, based on the 1940 census (similar to that for the country as a whole at that time) was that one out of five women residents were earning money, or 21.2 percent. The largest number were in clerical and sales work; next, in factories and laundries; in domestic service; in services other than domestic; professional and semi-professional groups.

Almost half of the professional people in the State were women; almost half of all clerical and sales workers were women, and more than one-tenth of all proprietors and managers were women. Over one-third of the women employed were married; almost one-half were single; and the rest widowed or divorced.

Another factor we must consider in determining our attitude towards women's work is the cost of their not working. It has cost the communities much in taxes when single women and women with dependents could not find jobs.

If there are enough jobs to go around in the post-war era, then there will not be the fear that women might take men's jobs, which sometimes underlies the opposition to women working. But I believe, Miss Miller said, that there is no necessity for our facing such fact. We never again will allow circumstances to overwhelm us as we did in the thirties. It is possible to so shape our future that there will be enough jobs for all who want or need them. The Women's Bureau will be able to furnish much information on the various fields in the medical services open to women, salary ranges, institutions giving training, etc.

Miss Miller mentioned the Reconversion Blueprint which was adopted by the national organization heads who met in Washington in December 1944, (copies of which were furnished all attending this conference). What part of this blueprint Indiana can use and wishes to support will have to be decided by those present.

In closing, Miss Miller said:

1. The opportunity for women workers to use their skills and to learn new skills is one thing we can all agree upon. That means training.
2. If we are to have full employment, we must have adequate service to bring jobs and the people wanting jobs together.
3. We must look forward to decent working conditions.
4. We must look forward to return for the work done, that is, remuneration where the rate is set in conformity with the demands of the job rather than on the sex of the worker.
5. Community services, adequate housing, child care, adequate transportation services.

To realize these things, we must stand for women having a part in the planning activities of our communities. I think women will be able to find ways to work together toward such a program. "We must have the will and the vision, and the knowledge, to keep on working for it."

- - -

Miss Blaisdell announced that the group present was a good cross-section of the women in the State, a sampling of Indiana's thinking. Our concern this afternoon is what is going to happen to all of us, as women, in the postwar period and to women in our communities.

PROBLEMS OF WOMEN WORKERS

The group was then asked to present any and all problems which they considered worthy of our consideration, which resulted in the following:

1. Migration of people.
2. Child care. Danger of present facilities being considered only temporary, to be discontinued when the war ends. (Municipal Employees, AFL)
3. Nutritional lunch programs for school children. (AAUW)
4. Women's return to the home. (Indianapolis B&PW)
5. Women are the heads of families in many cases and must continue working. (CIO)
6. Youth - will they return to school or continue working? (Gary YWCA)
 - a. Must learn new work habits. (Indianapolis YWCA)
 - b. Adapt themselves to lower wages. (Ft. Wayne AAUW)
 - c. Learn discipline. (South Bend AAUW)
7. Discrimination against women and discrimination against Negro women employees. (Gary YWCA -
8. Will men change job interests and women replace them in many instances? (from Technical High School)
9. Older men and women who are working for the duration and will quit when the emergency is over.
10. Who will take care of these older men and women?
11. After the war it is predicted there will be 12 girls to every 1 marriageable young man - more jobs for women will be needed. (Gary Federation)
12. Substandard wages for men may make it necessary for more women to work.
13. Equal pay for equal work.
14. The relaxation of standards.
15. Price control - will it cease? (Muncie YWCA)
16. Hours of work. (CIO)
17. Will older women be displaced by younger ones?
18. Domestic employees should not return to substandard wages.
19. Wage situation with respect to jobs that are essentially women's work. (State AAUW)
20. Guaranteed earnings. (AAUW)
21. Service women - will they get their jobs back? Or will they choose new fields? (Muncie CIO)
22. Some source of social security for older women. (Jeffersonville USO-YWCA)

Miss Miller then briefly summarized these problems for us:

1. People who have come into communities will either move or stay. Will there be community responsibility for new people and will they be counted in postwar plans? Is it good social policy to help people to get back into a community where they had roots?

2. The younger group - what kind of place is there for them after the war? They certainly will not have such good wages, for they have gone into work when work habits were lax. Schools are thinking about preparing training in new kinds of skill.
3. Postwar economy calls for good work conditions, limited hours, rest hours, eating places, etc.
4. Then there is the whole question of discrimination against women. Postwar work will be difficult to find, and many adults also must be retrained if they are to find satisfactory workplaces.
5. Women in postwar industry are going to be shut off from the chance to continue using their new skills developed for strictly war jobs, and they must look forward to going back to jobs or wages in previously substandard occupations. Women have been at fault, in part, for they have had limited skills at the start and often underbid men for their jobs. Now those jobs must be brought up to decent standards.
6. There can be new services in the community: child care, nutritional program in the schools. And especially for women who work, there can be minimum hours, good working conditions, social security (which should include domestics) in old age.

POLICIES TO BE CONSIDERED

(Legislative and Non-Legislative)

Miss Blaisdell asked the group to consider, first, the non-legislative policies on which women's organizations could be working. The following were advanced by those present:

1. We should get information in our own communities on all of the subjects previously listed. The question was brought up of whether all of the organizations should try to do the same survey or if the State should be divided into regions, with the organizations working out a plan in each region.
2. The re-education of the people to the position of women. Women's organizations should work together on this through committees. (B & PW)
3. What about our employment offices in relation to women? What do we know about our State employment services? We do not want an employment service that segregates women but we do want adequate counseling and employment service for women. (CIC)
4. Federal education service - classes to train people in skilled and semi-skilled jobs. Can this service be extended to function in the postwar era?

5. What will happen in communities where there are large groups of migrants who may decide to remain in those communities? Should it be the policy of this group to decide whether there should be adequate employment service provided for those communities?
6. Apprenticeship training.

The following matters for legislative policies were suggested:

1. Laws relating to women on the problems of hours, wages, etc., with the inclusion of workers formerly excluded.
2. Social Security laws, Welfare laws, Merit System, Weights which women are permitted to carry.
3. Maternity laws.
4. Child labor laws.
5. School service to very young children.
6. Legal settlement laws.

Miss Miller then summarized the points briefly as pertains to non-legislative policies, and Miss Blaisdell mentioned the legislative policies which had been suggested.

Miss Blaisdell presented Mrs. Heffelfinger, representing the Governor of Minnesota, who had heard of this Conference and was so much interested that he thought it well to send a representative.

Miss Martha Ziegler, Women's Bureau representative in our region with headquarters in Chicago, was also introduced.

Following a short recess, Miss Blaisdell pointed out that all of us are vitally interested in what is going to happen to women in the postwar world and when we talk about women workers we are talking about the industrial, the business, and professional women.

DEVELOPMENT OF PROGRAM ON THE STATE LEVEL

There was a lot of interesting discussion on the subject, and it was finally agreed that only a few major items should be included on the program at present; also, that we would not run into the difficulty of trying to set up a program of study on laws affecting women, etc., on which our organizations would not be in agreement. The following items were finally accepted by all present as comprising the program of this Conference group in the immediate future:

1. Public relations aspect (building a body of information).
2. Survey of all training opportunities, openings, and limitations.
3. Study of the U. S. Employment Service.
4. Study of unemployment compensation.
5. Seniority rights.
6. Child care.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF CONTINUING COMMITTEE

Mrs. Lykins of the Continuing Committee read certain recommendations which had been drafted by the Committee. After some discussion and amending, these recommendations were accepted as follows:

I. MEMBERSHIP

There shall be three official representatives or alternates from each organization. These persons should be representatives of the northern, the central, and the southern part of the State whenever possible.

Exceptions:

- (a) Where there is only one group in the state representative of a national organization there shall be but one representative.
- (b) In order that management be represented, there shall be three representatives from personnel directors.

II. CONTINUING COMMITTEE

1. Recommend that the Continuing Committee be increased from five to seven.
2. There should be balanced representation from women workers; namely, business, professional, and labor.
3. Recommend that members of the Continuing Committee serve one-year terms, with re-election permitted.
4. Recommend that the Continuing Committee's responsibilities be:
 - a. Clearing house of information.
 - b. Convener of future meetings
 - c. Agenda or Executive Committee.

III. FINANCE

Recommend that for the first year each organization contribute \$5.00 to defray expenses of mailing, conference, etc. At the end of the first year, this may need to be reconsidered. Remittances should be sent to: Miss Elizabeth Blaisdell, Y. W. C. A., 329 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, before June 1st.

Miss Blaisdell announced that the Continuing Committee will meet as soon as possible and consider the possibility of arranging regional meetings in different sections of the State.

The meeting adjourned.

Mr. R. S. Miller

CONFERENCE
ON
WAR AND POST-WAR ADJUSTMENTS OF WOMEN WORKERS

Indianapolis, Indiana

March 23, 1945

MAJOR OBJECTIVES

1. To develop specific policies to be advocated in the public interest in regard to women workers for the war and post-war periods.
2. To plan methods by which the various State and local organizations can cooperate with each other for the effective furthering of these policies.
3. To develop a further definition of what problems are to be met, and as each problem is foreseen, to consider what methods can be most effectively employed to meet it.

AGENDA FOR CONFERENCE

I. OPENING STATEMENT

Miss Frieda S. Miller, Director, Women's Bureau,
U. S. Department of Labor.

II. Problems to be Met.

III. Policies to be Considered.

- A. Non-legislative policies.
- B. Legislative policies.

IV. Development of Program on Policies.

- A. At the State level.
- B. At the local level.

U. S. Department of Labor
WOMEN'S BUREAU
Washington

WAR AND POSTWAR ADJUSTMENTS OF WOMEN WORKERS

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2. To plan methods by which the various local organizations can cooperate with each other for the effective furthering of these policies.
3. To develop a further definition of what problems are to be met, and as each problem is foreseen, to consider what methods can be most effectively employed to meet it.

SOME OF THE PROBLEMS LIKELY TO BE MET

Dislocation of millions of women workers due to demobilization of war industries and the armed forces.

Dangers of discrimination against women.

Women's lack of employment priorities and equal seniority with men.

Difficulties of women in securing unemployment insurance.

Lack of opportunities for women's new skills.

Equipment of employment service for placement of all workers, including women.

Wage standards in a contracting employment market.

Wartime relaxation in labor standards.

Women's reluctance to return to pre-war substandard occupations.

Difficulties of special groups - married, older, younger, handicapped.

POLICIES TO BE CONSIDERED

A. Non-legislative policies

1. Consideration of women workers in all postwar planning.
2. Adequate employment service facilities for placement and counseling for all workers, including women.
3. Policies and procedures for consideration where lay-offs are necessary.
4. Policies for particular industries or occupations (as services and consumer goods industries).
5. Policies for particular groups of women (married, older, younger, handicapped, etc.)
6. Wage standards - administrative policies in minimum wage; equal pay.
7. Policies in administration of unemployment compensation.
8. Development of opportunities for use of women's new skills.
9. Maintenance of present training opportunities and development of essential retraining for women.

B. Policies in support of legislation

1. Restoration of State and Federal labor law standards.
2. Extension of labor legislation to uncovered occupations.
3. Extension of social security measures to exempted groups.
4. A public works program to include women.

PLANNING FOR METHODS OF CARRYING FORWARD POLICIES AGREED TO

1. Stimulus to study and understand needs and facilities for women workers in the particular community.
e. g. - Basic industries and their needs for women workers; industrial changes likely to occur and their effects on women workers; women seeking jobs and facilities of employment agencies for counseling and placing; labor law standards in the State, extent to which relaxed in war, effect on community, re-establishment of standards such as shorter hours, new standards as extend social security and labor legislation, etc.

2. Plans for women members who are well informed as to the interests and needs of women workers in the community to be included in all local planning groups. They should function there for the inclusion in the planning of the needs of women workers. For example, in discussions of policies as to lay-offs, facilities for placement, inclusion of women if public works are planned, etc.
3. Plans for committees representing employers, the local employment service, and women workers to explore the local situation and the needs of women workers, and specifically such matters as their employment opportunities and placement, administration of unemployment compensation, and so forth. (This should require preliminary knowledge of needs.)
4. Conferences and committees of women in labor unions and in other organizations to discuss policies for women workers, such as those of lay-off priorities, placement and counseling facilities, wage standards, unemployment compensation.
5. Cooperation of local communities with all local agencies, governmental and private for the solution of problems found to exist. For example, in work toward adequate employment service facilities for placement and counseling; administration of unemployment compensation that gives due care to needs of jobless women; consideration of adequacy of training facilities to facilitate readjustment of women.
6. Plans for committees of employer and worker groups to consider problems and plan methods for developing standards for women's work in occupations which are essential to the community, and yet which women hesitate to enter because of substandard conditions that existed before the war, as for example - service industries, certain consumer industries, clerical employments, lower paid professional work, as branches of teaching, nursing.
7. Similar committees to consider specific lay-off policies where necessary. Policies that have been suggested include:
 - a. The first step, to shorten hours.
 - b. Reduce by releasing those who want to go home.
 - c. Call for further voluntary offers to go home.
 - d. In further lay-offs see that the seniority principle is adequately preserved, without discrimination against women, including married women.
8. Similar activities to deal particularly with problems of special groups of women workers as older women, sometimes not easily readjusted; very young women with minimum schooling; married women, many of whom have dependents, etc.
9. Activities such as outlined in 6 for household employees.

U. S. Department of Labor
WOMEN'S BUREAU
Washington

CERTAIN SUGGESTED COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE POINTS LISTED IN
THE RECONVERSION BLUEPRINT FOR WOMEN

A. Studying Women's Postwar Prospects and Working for Solution of Their Employment Policies.

1. Collect information locally, through personal contact, following local news notices and so forth, as to job changes expected.
2. Find out what procedures are being followed in local plants where lay-offs are necessary, and whether women are given fair showing.
3. Note the extent to which local employment services have adequate facilities to handle the needs of all comers; see what the specific local needs are; work toward reestablishing advisory committees to the local employment services.
4. Note the extent to which local counseling, training, and retraining facilities are open to women, see what the needs are, and support funds to develop needed facilities.
5. Become familiar with conditions in the local woman-employing industries (particularly service industries) and work for their improvement where needed.
6. Cooperate with local unions in raising standards through collective bargaining.
7. Support appropriations for returning demobilized women workers to their former homes or to new areas of employment opportunity.
8. and 9. See that women are included in local postwar planning bodies.

B. Building Progressive Labor Standards Through Legislation.

1. Work for restoration of labor law standards where suspended during the war.
2. Work for improvement of legal labor standards.
3. Work for removal from unemployment insurance of inequities in law and administrative rules that tend to deny benefits to women.
4. Work for effective administration of labor laws.
5. Develop policies, fitted to local needs, designed to raise standards in major woman-employing fields, and to develop good employment policies for various types, skills, and status of women.

U. S. Department of Labor
WOMEN'S BUREAU
Washington

SUGGESTED AS BASIS OF PROGRAM DISCUSSION FOR AN INITIAL COMMITTEE
IN A STATE OR LOCALITY

1. Present job picture of women
2. Where are more workers now needed?
3. What discrimination against women is evident -
factual or rumored, present or future?
4. What vocational classes in the public school
system were and are open to women?
5. What community facilities are already in operation
that aid household problems of working women?
6. How adequate is the present program of Employment
Service in terms of needs of women workers?
7. Legislative program.

Pages missing in original

5. Community services, adequate housing, child care, ^{adequate} ~~decent~~ transportation services.

To realize these things, we must stand for women ^{having a} part in the planning activities of our communities. I think women will be able to find ways to work together toward such a program. "We must have the will and the vision, ^{and the knowledge,} to keep on working for it."

^{space} MISS BLAISDELL ^{next}

She announced that the group present was a good cross-section of the women in the State, a sampling of Indiana's thinking. Our concern this afternoon is what is going to happen to all of us, as women, in the post-war period and to women in our communities.

^{center head, caps} PROBLEMS OF WOMEN WORKERS

The group was then asked to present any and all problems which they considered worthy of our consideration, which resulted in the following:

1. Migration of people.
2. Child care. Danger of present facilities being considered only temporary, to be discontinued when the war ends. (Municipal Employees AFL)
3. Nutritional lunch programs for school children. (AAUW)
4. Women's return to the home. (Indpls. B&PW)
5. Women are the heads of families in many cases and must continue working. (CIO)
6. Youth - will they return to school or continue working? (Gary YWCA)
 - a. Must learn new work habits. (Indpls. YWCA)
 - b. Adapt themselves to lower wages. (Ft. Wayne AAUW)
 - c. Learn discipline. (South Bend AAUW)
7. Discrimination against women and discrimination against Negro women employees. (Gary YWCA - ^)
8. Will men change job interests and women replace them in many instances? (from Technical High School)
9. Older men and women who are working for the duration and will quit when the emergency is over.
10. Who will take care of these older men and women?
11. After the war it is predicted there will be 12 girls to every 1 marriageable young man - more jobs for women will be needed. (Gary Federation)
12. Sub-standard wages for men may make it necessary for more women to work.
13. Equal pay for equal work?
14. The relaxation of standards.
15. Price control - will it cease? (Muncie YWCA)
16. Hours of work. (CIO)
17. Will older women be displaced by younger ones?
18. Domestic employees should not return to sub-standard wages.
19. Wage situation with respect to jobs that are essentially women's work. (State AAUW)
20. Guaranteed earnings. (AAUW)
21. Service women - will they get their jobs back? Or will they choose new fields? (Muncie CIO)
22. Some source of social security for older women. (Jeffersonville USO-YWCA)

Miss Miller then briefly summarized these problems for us:

1. People who have come into communities will either move or stay. Will there be community responsibility for new people and will they be counted in post-war plans? Is it good social policy to help people to get back into a community where they had roots?
2. The younger group - what kind of place is there for them after the war? They certainly will not have such good wages^{earnings}, for they have gone into work when work habits were lax. Schools are thinking about preparing training in new kinds of skill.
3. Post-war economy calls for good work conditions, limited hours, rest hours, eating places, etc.
4. Then there is the whole question of discrimination against women. Post-war work will be difficult and many adults also must be retrained if they are to find satisfactory work places.
5. Women in the post-war ~~industrial set-ups~~ ^{developed for strictly war jobs} are going to be shut off from their new ~~kind of skills or work~~ ^{skills & the}, and they must look forward to going back to ~~sub-standard~~ jobs or wages. Women have been at fault, in part, for they have had a limited start ^{after war} had no chance to know ^{new for their jobs} what they were in. ^{it previously substandard occupations}
6. There ~~will~~ ^{can} be new services in the community: child care, nutritional program in the schools. And especially for women who work, ^{there can be} ~~protection~~, minimum hours, working conditions, social security (which should include domestics) in old age. ^{standards}

POLICIES TO BE CONSIDERED

(Legislative and Non-Legislative)

Miss Blaisdell ^{asked} ~~announced that~~ the group should ^{to} consider, first, the non-legislative policies on which women's organizations could be working. The following were advanced by those present:

1. We should get information in our own communities on all of the subjects previously listed. The question was brought up of whether all of the organizations should try to do the same survey or if the State should be divided into regions, with the organizations working out a plan in each region.
2. The re-education of the people to the position of women. Women's organizations should work together on this through committees. (B & PW)
3. What about our employment offices in relation to women? What do we know about our State employment services? We do not want an employment service that segregates women but we do want adequate counseling and employment service for women. (CIO)

4. Federal Education Service - classes to train people in skilled and semi-skilled jobs. Can this service be extended to function in the post-war era?
5. What will happen in communities where there are large groups of migrants who may decide to remain in those communities? Should it be the policy of this group to decide whether there should be adequate employment service provided for those communities?
6. Apprenticeship training.

The following ^{matters for} legislative policies were suggested:
LEGISLATIVE POLICIES.

1. Laws relating to women on the problems of hours, wages, etc., with the inclusion of workers formerly excluded.
2. Social Security laws, Welfare laws, Merit System, Weights which women are permitted to carry.
3. Maternity laws.
4. Child labor laws.
5. School service to very young children.
6. Legal settlement laws.

Miss Miller then summarized the ~~4~~ points briefly as pertains to non-legislative policies, and Miss Blaisdell mentioned the legislative policies which had been suggested.

Miss Blaisdell presented *Mrs. Heffelfinger*, representing the Governor of Minnesota, who had heard of this Conference and was so much interested that he thought it well to send a representative.

Miss Martha Ziegler, Women's Bureau representative in our region with headquarters in Chicago, was also ~~present~~ *introduced*.

Following a short recess, Miss Blaisdell pointed out that all of us are vitally interested in what is going to happen to women in the post-war world and when we talk about women workers we are talking about the industrial, the business, and professional women.

DEVELOPMENT OF PROGRAM ON THE STATE LEVEL

There was a lot of interesting discussion on the subject, and it was finally agreed that only a few major items should be included on the program at present; also, that we would not run into the difficulty of trying to set up a program of study on laws affecting women, etc., on which our organizations would not be in agreement. The following items were finally accepted by all present as comprising the program of this Conference group in the immediate future:

1. Public Relations Aspect (*building a body of information*).
2. Survey of all training opportunities, openings, and limitations.
3. Study of the U. S. E. ^{employment} Service.
4. Study of Unemployment Compensation.
5. Seniority rights.
6. Child Care.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF CONTINUING COMMITTEE

Mrs. Lykins of the Continuing Committee read certain recommendations which had been drafted by the Committee. After some discussion and amending, these recommendations were accepted as follows:

I. MEMBERSHIP

There shall be three official representatives or alternates from each organization. These persons should be representatives of the northern, ^{the} central, and ^{the} southern part of the State whenever possible.

Exceptions:

- (a) Where there is only one group in the state representative of a national organization there shall be but one representative.
- (b) In order that management be represented, there shall be three representatives from personnel directors.

II. CONTINUING COMMITTEE

1. Recommend that the Continuing Committee be increased from five to seven.
2. There should be balanced representation from women workers; namely, business, professional, and labor.
3. Recommend that members of the Continuing Committee serve one-year terms, with re-election permitted.
4. Recommend that the Continuing Committee's responsibilities be:
 - a. Clearing house of information
 - b. Convener of future meetings
 - c. Agenda or Executive Committee

III. FINANCE

Recommend that for the first year each organization contribute \$5.00 to defray expenses of mailing, conference, etc. At the end of the first year, this may need to be reconsidered. Remittances should be sent to: Miss Elizabeth Blaisdell, Y. W. C. A., 329 North Pennsylvania Street, before June 1st.

Miss Blaisdell announced that the Continuing Committee will meet as soon as possible and consider the possibility of arranging regional meetings in different sections of the State.

The meeting adjourned.

March 23 1945 Jdpls

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Lyman

DATE: 4/3

FROM : ~~OS~~SUBJECT: ~~State Engineer~~

1- minutes attached - by postcard rock.

From the desk of

ELIZABETH ANN BLAISDELL

329 North Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

Mrs. Helen B. Sater

The enclosed list includes only names of
those who registered. There may have
been others present who did not register.

E. A. Blaisdell

By her.

4-2-45

Dear Mrs. Riggins,

I am sending you the minutes of the
Indiana Conference on War and Postwar Problems
of Women.

I note that you registered at the meeting
as a representative of the National Association
for the Advancement of Colored People. Your
name, however, was suggested by Miss Hattie
Burroughs of the National Association of Colored
Women. Since that was the organization - not
the N.A.A.C.P. - that was represented at the
December 1944 conference in Washington D.C. to
discuss problems affecting women workers, I hope
you will let Miss Burroughs know of your attend-
ance and participation at our meeting here. Her
address, in case you do not have it, is
1114 O Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Yours sincerely,

Dear Mrs. Talbot:

I am sending you the minutes of the Indiana Conference on War and Postwar Problems of Women.

I am including several extra copies, as I believe you will probably be sending a note about the Conference to your national headquarters, and may want to enclose the minutes with your letter.

I understand Mrs. Ellickson, assistant director of research, at the Washington office, attended the December 1944 conference that was held in Washington on war and postwar problems of women workers.

Yours sincerely,

Dear Mrs. Johnson,

I am sending you the minutes of the Indiana Conference on War and Postwar Problems of Women.

I am including several extra copies, as I believe you will probably be sending a note about the Conference to your national headquarters, and may want to enclose the minutes with your letter.

I understand both Miss Craven and Miss Bresette attended the December 1944 conference that was held in Washington on war and postwar problems of women workers, and Miss Bresette came to subsequent meetings, representing Miss Craven too.

Yours sincerely,

Dear Mrs. Cook:

I am sending you the minutes of the Indiana Conference on War and Postwar Problems of Women.

I am including several extra copies, as I believe you will probably be sending a note about the Conference to your national headquarters, and may want to enclose the minutes with your letter.

I understand Mrs. Margolin, your representative in Washington, D. C., attended the December 1944 conference that was held in Washington on war and postwar problems of women workers.

Yours sincerely,

Dear Mrs. Heller:

I am sending you the minutes of the Indiana Conference on War and Postwar Problems of Women.

I am including several extra copies, as I believe you will probably be sending a note about the Conference to your national headquarters, and may want to enclose the minutes with your letter.

I understand Miss Christman attended the December 1944 conference that was held in Washington on war and postwar problems of women workers, as the Washington representative of the National Women's Trade Union League, and that Miss Thorne represented the A. F. of L. Will you see that the minutes are sent to each of them?

Yours sincerely,

Dear Mrs. Smiley,

I am sending you the minutes of the
Indiana Conference on War and Postwar Problems
of Women, and I am enclosing several extra
copies, so you can include the minutes with
the note you may be writing to your national
headquarters about our meeting.

Yours sincerely,

same note to

Mrs. Goodwin
Holmstedt

Lykins

Lytle

Miss Zwick

Miss Hoover

Miss Christy

Opening remarks of
Miss Frieda Miller
Director, U.S. Women's Bureau
at Conference on
WAR AND POSTWAR ADJUSTMENTS OF WOMEN WORKERS
Indianapolis
March 23, 1945

| | |
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I think it very important that American women undertake increasingly to inform themselves and to participate actively in the Governmental machinery of their own country, as voters and as active workers in their communities. Everyone is urging the participation of women in support of Dumbarton Oaks and an excellent educational campaign is well under way. It seems to me that the strength and growing effectiveness of our democratic form of government depends on the responsible participation of a wide body of its adult citizenship, and that women have a great and basic responsibility here.

I think that women need more adequately to inform themselves about the needs of other women in their communities, and to translate that information into wise action.

On the one hand, they need to realize that a good future for their sex can develop only in a society in which full employment, international stability, and peace are realized through their participation with others in the establishment of these objectives.

On the other hand they must help their community to realize that it can have a full life only if it provides just and reasonable conditions for its women members who have met the call upon them that a war economy has made, and whose continuing needs and potential contribution to a full community life can come only through such recognition.

Introduction

We are meeting here today because of one common interest - the bond of pride in women's contribution to the economy of our community, State, and Nation. We are further united in our desire, through joint effort, to make women's participation as workers (professional, business, factory, service) better understood so that there will be lasting recognition and acceptance by the public of women's place in the economic life of our State.

A question is being asked all around the country, that makes many of us feel uneasy. The question follows close on the pleasure we experience in hearing women's war effort praised so highly. I find it everywhere. In the Women's Bureau we began considering its implications ^{over a year} almost two years ago. The question is, what is going to happen to employed women when cutbacks in production occur? When war is over in Europe? When the defeat of Japan comes?

The underlying worry today is well put by a high government official when he says "If we don't have a healthy postwar economy in the United States, Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks will fail in their purpose." (And he could add now, Chapultepec, and San Francisco)

What is meant by a "healthy postwar economy"?

We must bring into balance distribution with our productive capacity. If this is done there will be markets within the United States for as much as we can produce. This would result in employment for everyone.

While exporting goods is not absolutely necessary for the welfare of this nation, it is vital to the welfare of other nations. Therefore a sound international policy depends on the United States aiding in the stabilization of international markets, through receiving imports from other countries, and carrying on some export trade.

We want to make a fight for this goal.

2

No problem of general unemployment immediately after the end of the war in Europe.

Continuing war expenditures and pent-up consumer demand may prevent serious Nation-wide unemployment, but problems of transition period will be difficult.

The situation will depend on how both employed and unemployed spend reduced income and war savings.

Reconversion delays and bottlenecks arising out of continuing priority for war production will make it almost impossible in any case to achieve full use of released manpower.

Employment cannot be created by Act of Congress or by Government action alone. But Government policy can be directed to bringing about conditions favorable to the maintenance of a high level of employment. Success will ultimately depend on the understanding and support of the community as a whole, and especially on the efforts of employers and workers in industry.

Side by side with the gradual release of the great labor force used on present occupations for which there is no peacetime parallel (shell loading) there will be a vast transformation in the demand for civilian goods of all kinds. It will be a period of shortages.

If this switch of demand could be immediately matched by a corresponding switch of supply, there would be no need to fear what will happen. It will be vain, however, to imagine that patches of unemployment can be eliminated altogether. Unemployment will be severe in areas where curtailment is concentrated, and where conversion possibilities are unfavorable. But they should not be so widespread or persistent as is sometimes feared.

Without a rising standard of industrial efficiency we cannot achieve a high level of employment combined with a rising standard of living. During the war American industry has amply demonstrated its power to improve the technique of its production and this improvement must continue if we are to solve the problems of the postwar years.

It is with industry that the responsibility and initiative must rest for making the most of their opportunities to recover their markets and to find fresh outlets for their products. The prosperity of a particular industry depends partly on circumstances peculiar to that industry and partly on the general economic condition of the country.

Wartime changes in production and location of new plant facilities constitute significant postwar facts for every State. The more industrialized States before the war have benefited generally from concentration of war orders and new facilities.

3

Government help and controls

At different stages of the shift back to peace, the nature of the problems will vary.

Government help for industry was outlined briefly last week by Mr. Krug of the War Production Board who gave a press interview, saying in substance:

While not encouraging any further talk about industrial reconversion, Government officials have worked on this hard, and the plans now being drafted will be much better than those of last summer, affording greater flexibility for dealing with the problems. However, the procedures already established will be along the lines announced last fall.

Reconversion of industry to a civilian goods basis will be a much more simple procedure than most people realize. "All we have to do is to take off the stops that presently retard the flow of materials and components from peacetime production." Industry is set up to do the rest of the job.

There would be two parts to preparation for peacetime production - the first, in which essential civilian goods now in short supply will be taken care of and maintained through the Japanese war; and second, in which industries with substantial reconversion problems can be assisted in getting materials and machine tools.

("spot authorizations" are granted to plants to resume production of civilian goods, on application to the Area Production Urgency Committee; those granted since last fall have been permitted to go on; the new applications have to receive unanimous approval by the Committee) - RPN

Government help for workers

The United States Employment Service at present now offers service to -

- (1) the worker who will need another job in another or similar industry
- (2) the worker whose job no longer exists and must think about another occupation

and it now has in each State 3 local offices that have been selected for a counseling program to be set up to assist the worker who must make a new choice of occupation or change locale of employment.

A nation-wide public employment office system will have to carry the lead in providing job information for veterans and war workers, in preventing the development of stranded areas, and in contributing to the enormous training and retraining program required for transferring veterans and war workers to useful peacetime occupations.

Many war workers will need employment counseling. Young people will need to be encouraged to resume their education or to take specific vocational training directed toward peacetime employment. Women and older workers who remain in the labor market will be faced with increased competition and resulting employment problems. Workers whose skills are no longer useful because of changes in production or in location of industries will need information on employment and training opportunities.

Government help and controls - cont'd

Government controls will be necessary to meet the underlying pressures in our economic life, whether they are inflationary or deflationary. Pressure may exist for rising prices; then again we may have contraction in business activity and in prices.

Mr. Davis, new director of Economic Stabilization, said last week that the level of wages and prices must be kept reasonably stable. VE Day will powerfully affect the swirling currents of a 200-billion dollar war economy. We are approaching a critical day, and he cautioned against releasing controls which might have to be used to stem the changes in economic currents. Up to now our national policy of economic stabilization has worked very well. We should "not relax controls until we have felt the force of the impending change and had a chance to check our policies in the light of its observed and measured effect upon the economic currents."

(The National War Labor Board decided early this month that a furniture manufacturing company here in Indiana could continue paying its present wage rates although the company has reconverted to furniture production after having produced wooden airplane parts at wages higher than those the company previously paid while making furniture. The jobs had not been substantially changed because of the reconversion. It is running full time. (No union here.))

Most government officials, I believe, consider that rationing will continue for some time, to permit reasonable distribution of available goods, and fair distribution of food supplies.

copied from 11/4 Times

*War Labor Board
Press Release*

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General situation of women workers

Millions of persons in this country are going to judge the degree of "health" of our economy in terms of whether or not they have jobs. The future pattern of employment cannot be cut into pieces where we either send the women now working all back home to stay there, or where we send them out to fight the men tooth and nail for jobs. Women workers state they will not wish to stand in the way of returning service men getting job opportunities. Our civilian economy, however, always has been based on women settled in a great many kinds of jobs, hundreds of thousands of them. We need their work. We will need many more of them at work than ever before.

During the war period, there have been many gains for women -

Employment opportunities increased for many women.

To a considerable extent there was a lessening of discrimination against women as workers in many kinds of jobs (professional and trade, as well as industry), a lessening of discrimination against married women workers, some breakdown of it against older women, and to a lesser extent a breakdown of discrimination against Negro women in jobs.

Opening up to women of practically all training facilities.

Opportunities for women to use higher skills.

Increased membership in trade unions, activity in union affairs.

Higher wages (notably in war industries, although women in services in certain war areas have received higher pay too).

Progress in regard to "equal pay"

✓ 7

Significant facts appear in the shifts between major occupational groups when women's employment in the United States in 1944 is compared with their employment in 1940.

(Because we do not have such detailed information for Indiana, I think we can use this general outline as applicable in some respects to Indiana)

Half of the women at work in 1944 remained in the same major-occupational-group in which they were employed before the war.

The professional group showed the greatest stability. There were fewer losses in this main group than in any other. Without doubt this will be the group most stable through the transition period and into the postwar era. Women here were well equipped to take advantage of new openings in their professional fields.

The greatest losses occurred in 2 major-occupational-groups - one known as the service group (laundries, hotels, restaurants), and the other the sales group. Women in ^{these} 2 main occupational groups where little training has been given, or required, moved out - and we assume they moved up. What is of interest here is that they changed their job in wartime and have acquired new skills to a greater or less degree. These are the women that need the help of organized effort, of legislation, of understanding and support of groups like this.

Best Senatic
women
stayed in
90%. So did
from 1940 (less
m. 1940-1944)

see part
of bulletin

~~1940~~ 1944
~~20~~ 30
~~30~~ 30
mfg.

How will the desires of these women for jobs stack up with their prospects?

In the professions, there will always be opportunities in social work, in

nutrition, recreational and child care fields. The teachers in

elementary schools will be largely women, and probably in high schools.

In the medical services, the outlook is particularly good - occupational

and physical therapists, nurses, medical laboratory technicians. The

~~attention should be~~
~~concern of the Women's Bureau is specially directed to women holding~~

the gains made in the technical and scientific fields.

Many jobs were opened up to them during the war:
Draftsmen, cartographers, radio operators, junior
meteorologists, engineering aides, chemical laboratory
assistants, etc.

~~Also we have a concern~~
^{pre-should be}
Also we have a concern for the women advancing to supervisory work
during the war period, in all fields, that those with experience and
the right qualifications may become established in higher administrative
positions.

In trade and business, there may be increased opportunities, not only in

selling but as buyers, merchandise managers, fashion advertising,

layout artists; in banks. Women in offices will be legion. *but from now on*

In the manufacturing industries, certain industries will continue to use

women because they have always employed women (food products, textiles,

clothing, shoes, electrical equipment), and other industries may use more

women since they have been given specialized training for certain operation

or in certain fields.

In the service fields, we shall probably find the bulk of women wage earners.

Before the war, ~~2~~ out of every 3 women workers were in this kind of work.

Saleswomen in stores, waitresses, laundry workers, hotel chambermaids, etc.;

Domestic service will probably become better standardized in regard to

training and working conditions.

Problems in specific communities

In the general background I have just given you, I want to include a description of problems in certain specific communities where the Women's Bureau has made surveys of women workers, interviewing them as to their postwar intentions.

None of the illustrations are Indiana cities, because we have not been in your State on this survey.

I believe the statements, however, might well be true of any one of some of your own communities.

If the increase in women's employment since 1940 were evenly distributed over the United States, there would be no exceptional problems concerning women workers to be met in the transition from a war economy to a peacetime economy. The proportion of women who expect to retire from the labor market at war's end is such that the number remaining will approximate the number who would have been in the labor market had there been no war and the rate of increase of earlier decades had been repeated.

However, increases in women's employment of from 60 to over 100 percent have occurred in specific communities, the communities in which contracts for ammunition, airplanes, ships and parts therefor, have been concentrated.

For example, in each of the major cities of the Pacific Coast, women's employment has increased over 80 percent since 1940, in the Detroit-Willow Run Area 90 percent, in Muskegon County 62 percent, in Mobile, Alabama, 85 percent, in the Dayton-Springfield Area 87½ percent. *Other cities could be added that had similar histories.*

Geographical and industrial shifts have taken place, with all their economic and social implications.

The most difficult transitional period problems are found in cities in which there was little factory employment for women in 1940 with tremendous increases since Pearl Harbor.

Here is the situation in one city that is a good example. Women increased in manufacturing from 48,000 to 215,000 in this period, with only a slight increase in non-manufacturing employment. War industries drew women from other lines of manufacturing, from trade, from the services; unemployed women got many of the war jobs; over a third of the women war employees had formerly been at home, and over a tenth had been in school. Three out of every 4 women employed in 1944 expect to continue work after the war.

Seven eighths of these are dependent upon themselves for support; 18 percent support others besides. Less than a fourth have husbands in the same house.

On the other hand problems are found in cities where manufacturing has always afforded employment for a large proportion of the women workers.

Dayton
An example of this is a large city where factories have always afforded employment for about 30 percent of women workers there. Many of these remained in the same factory after it was converted to war production. Increased need for women workers (an all-over increase of 85 percent) was met by seeking girls from other communities. About 2 in every 5 women workers in the spring of 1944 came from another locality. The larger number were individual women who room or board in the area, though some came with families migrating there. While private employment within the area can well take care of all home-town women who expect to continue work, whether the 17,000 migrant women planning to stay will have employment depends primarily on Government policies concerning the retention of women at the Army Air Force Fields located there.

These women, of course, are supporting themselves; in addition, 18 percent contribute to the support of others.

Small war-time production centers will also have employment problems.

Keweenaw Wis.
In a small industrial city, there was a doubling of women's factory employment after Pearl Harbor. More than a fourth of all women employed in the summer of 1944 expect to stop work when the war job ends. However, if employment of women continues there only at 1940 levels, about 700 women will be without jobs.

As women workers in this small town live at home and 95 percent contribute money to the maintenance of the households, the employment of this group, though small, becomes important to the families concerned.

Following a recent lay-off of women workers from the largest war-product factory, some were absorbed in other factories, while others had to accept employment in other towns in neighboring states. It would seem as though migration of women from this town will be necessary unless some of the expansion of its war industries is carried over to peace-time production and gives employment to more women than had previously been employed.

Elkton Md.
A different situation exists in another small town, that has a serious problem ahead. In 1940 this town had a population of 3500. In 1944, its fireworks plant alone employed over 7500 women. They came from rural and small-town areas in surrounding States, from communities that afforded no employment to girls. These young women - five sixths under 30 - were earning money for the first time and liked it. Half were sending money back home. Almost four fifths expect to continue working indefinitely; but they all know there will be work for only a few in this town. Most of the girls know what type of work they want to do, but where to obtain it is a question they cannot answer.

Pages missing in original

For the northern part of the State, we have reports on the following areas:

Gary-Hammond-South Chicago

Industry needs up to May 1945: Jobs in iron and steel, ordnance, apparel, petroleum, nonferrous metals. Jobs are available for women in most factories.

Postwar opportunities following the defeat of Germany should be very good since most of the present items produced were manufactured prior to the war, and very little reconversion is required. There will be unemployment after Japan's defeat unless the 1940 level is increased.

South Bend

Industry needs up to May 1945: Jobs in rubber, farm equipment, machinery except electrical, apparel, automobile. *Cutback in aircraft and other munitions are expected to be offset by expansion in machinery, trade and service, and construction industries.

Postwar opportunities after Japan's defeat will be sharply reduced, due to aircraft cutback which represents almost one third of all manufacturing.

Fort Wayne

Industry needs up to May 1945: Jobs in electrical machinery; ordnance and accessories; automobile and auto parts; railroad shops; government; foundries.

Postwar opportunities good. Major war industries predict further expansion. Firms producing ordnance will convert to pumps and washing machines; electrical equipment factories will convert to radios, refrigerators and other peacetime electrical appliances. Trade and service jobs in practically every classification will be open.

For the southern part of the State, we have reports on Evansville, and on the Louisville(ky.) area which includes Jeffersonville, and New Albany, Ind.

Evansville

Industry needs up to ^{May} 1945: Jobs in aircraft, food, ordnance, apparel.

Postwar opportunities not favorable. Very little demand at present for women in any field. The largest industries are war plants which were non-existent before the war, or converted civilian industries where present employment levels are far above those of peacetime operation.

Total employment about 150 percent of the 1940 level.

Shipbuilding expects to reduce employment by 2,300.

Louisville Ky. including Jeffersonville and New Albany, Ind.

Industry needs up to ^{May} 1945: Jobs in ordnance, nonferrous metals, chemicals, iron and steel, nonelectrical machinery, construction.

Postwar opportunities good, since more war industries in the area except to expand; women in light factory jobs.

For the middle part of the State we have a report on Indianapolis (including Shelbyville).

Indianapolis

Industry needs up to May 1945: Jobs in electrical machinery; food; iron and steel; ordnance; nonelectrical machinery; transportation; rubber products.

Postwar opportunities should be good, although during reconversion there will be heavy reductions in aircraft and ordnance. Industry in this area is normally both large and well diversified, and with a number of concerns planning expansion in civilian production, employment after Japan's defeat should be less than the wartime peak but greater than 1940.

Indianapolis has had a survey taken by the Committee for Economic Development as to postwar employment plans of industries, including information as to postwar intentions of industrial employees.

Retailers, wholesalers and service will be surveyed later; industries taken first, as basic buying power in Indianapolis comes largely from these payrolls.

The findings:

- 27,000 women, or 68 percent of the women replying, intend to remain in industrial employment. (But 77 percent said they will remain ^{or} seeking employment in all pursuits, not just industrial alone)
- 18 percent expect to leave industrial employment
 - 20 percent of these return to being housewife, 21 percent want to return to office work, 7 percent to domestic service, 5 percent to professional positions, 2½ percent to retail trade, 1½ percent to school (43 percent to "miscellaneous" activities)
- 48 percent of the women replying were single, 52 percent married. Of the latter, 53 percent had husbands employed, 47 percent had husbands in military service.

The theoretical surplus of potential industrial workers over industrial jobs available was 27,000. (strangely enough, this is the exact number of women wanting to remain in industrial employment)

Women in Indiana

Professional and business women in Indiana

I was impressed with a list Mrs. Sater sent me of young women attending a meeting here recently, showing how wide the professions and business positions are represented and I know in talking with you I shall find more to add to the list.

librarians, teachers, nurses, social workers,
draftsmen, technicians,
health education workers,
display artists, fashion consultant,
artists,
personnel workers,
executive secretaries,
church workers,
newspaper women.

A radio program on what women are doing (occupational) in wartime was put on in Terre Haute by Helen Ederle (Indiana St. Teach. Coll.)

Erma Christy in Muncie is working with the U. S. Office of Education on a practical-nurse educational program. She is director of guidance in the public schools there. (She is program chairman of Altrusa.)

Ruth Drummond, at Ball Memorial Hospital, Muncie, is registrar of the Board of Registry of Medical Technologists.

(WB has pamphlet coming out on medical laboratory technicians)

Last-war news note:

A woman employed in the laboratories at Diamond Chain in the last war is now a patent researcher for Crane Company in Chicago.

*add
others
from
Mrs Sater*

19

Women in Indiana

Professional and business women, cont'd

Training at the college level for women for war production has been given at Indiana University, Purdue, Butler, and Rose Polytechnic (Terre Haute)

This is known as the Engineering-Science-Management War Training program. (Purdue has always given women an opportunity in engineering)

There hasn't been much of this special training in Indiana for women recently; apparently women enrolled in it early in the war period, and there have been no courses set up especially for women (as in universities in other States).

Women constituted 11 percent of all new and re-enrollments in Indiana in this program, for the period July 1944 to February 1945 (For the U. S., this percentage was 14)

The Indiana women constitute only 3 percent of all women so enrolled in the country as a whole.

The courses the women in Indiana are taking are for the most part in production supervision (62 percent are in such classes). In the various engineering courses under ESMWT, about a fourth of the women are enrolled

(such things as general engineering, industrial engineering, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, metallurgical engineering, chemical engineering (plastics) and aeronautical engineering.)

The other subjects include basic sciences (such as mathematics, for engineering), chemistry (fundamentals and analytic), physics (electricity and magnetism).

Purdue in 1943 established special training for women selected by RCA to learn to be engineering drafting aides. The majority of the girls came from college and never had worked before, although a few girls from RCA factories were selected for this training too.

Women in Indiana**Professional and business women, cont'd****Teachers in Indiana**

No figures available for men and women separately.

Number of teachers entering the armed forces is 1,700.

Number of teachers entering industry is 700.

The picture for teachers in Indiana is somewhat better than for the country as a whole, as turnover during 1944-45 of classroom teachers, principals and supervisors amounted to 11 percent for Indiana as against 15 percent for the country.

Since December 1941 there has been a decline in the total number of teachers - there were 694 fewer in 1944-45 than in 1941-42. The number of vacancies in 1944-45 were 250.

The U. S. Office of Education has classified States according to salaries paid teachers, into two groups - the number paid less than \$600 a year (no teachers in Indiana are paid this little), and the number paid less than \$1200. There were 456 of the latter, in Indiana, but this number constituted only 2 percent of the 22,800 teachers in the State.

(For the U. S. this percent is 23)

< Closing remarks

Before closing I want to ask your help in educating public opinion away from the mistake of consigning our woman population to categories like -

- Women in the Home, Women in Industry, Women on the Farm, Women in Business, Women in the Professions, Women in the Community, Women in Politics, Women in the Church, Club Women

Really, we are all of these things. The ordinary woman is made up of a little bit of all these creatures, for the life span of a woman usually includes activities under all these topics.

A large proportion of the women who marry will be unmarried or widowed for part of the years in which they are employable. In those years when they ^{were} are employable and unmarried, they probably didn't sit around at home; they got a job, if only for a short time. There is a closer relationship today between housewives who are wholly occupied with the home, and women who are earning money at paid employment, than in the past. There is more understanding than we are aware of, all along the line, and I hope none of us will consider that "women in industry" don't speak the same language as "women in the home," or vice versa. While not all women are doing the same thing at the same time, because of our varied responsibilities at different periods of our lives, we do have an intelligent interest in any program proposed for women's advancement economically speaking. That is why I believe there is great promise in such a cooperative effort as this, the venture that you as representatives of various organizations are now embarking on.

Action already under way, Mrs. Sater tells me, is evidence of the sound, intelligent attention the women of Indiana see is necessary. Some of

you in studying "equal pay" planned to do some thorough research among the industries of the State. Others among you are interested in a study of local communities and would take active part in gathering information about them. Some of you are giving special attention to the merit system. Another group is ready to offer counseling services in employment as soon as the needs for this are apparent. Fundamental to all our work is the comment made by some of you to the effect that we all need education on eliminating prejudices, on recognizing the dual role many more women will have to assume in the coming years, and in "speaking up" wherever we are, to still the antagonisms being roused on all sides between men and women, to ^{deny} deny that women "want to take jobs from service men."

Every one of you is supporting some particular program of the organization to which you belong, and each of us has differing interests -- and that is where the strength and influence of this coordinating and clearing house will be felt, that you may set up; and felt all over the State, and in to the smallest community.

The examples are many of the discriminations toward women in paid employment -

The antagonistic attitude of this "man's world" is shown in the blunt remark put to a woman visitor going through repair shops in a railroad yard - her guide being a woman also. They stopped to watch a woman handcleaning the wheels of a locomotive, and the foreman turned and said "Why don't these women go home where they belong?" (The woman guide calmly pushed the visitor on through the noisy place, remarking "Oh, don't mind him. He's just one of those "put out" because now the little woman knows what the little man has been doing all these years.")

And then there is the bill introduced in the Ohio legislature that prohibits employment of husband and wife in State offices and in State institutions where paid with State funds. If violations are found, or any attempt at evasion, both husband and wife would be discharged. (This is such an extreme proposal there is no chance of the bill passing, I am told, but the trend of thinking on the part of a few people in Ohio is evident.)

Also in Ohio, one large metal products plant announced publicly that as layoffs become necessary it intends to lay off, first, married women whose husbands are working, regardless of seniority.

Many married women teachers must work without contract. An instance is Rockford Illinois; and while they will be permitted to acquire permanent tenure, the school board expressed the hope they will forego that legal right.

There are separate lists for men and women teachers in some cities.
(not known what Indiana cities do in this regard - not known at NEA.)

MINUTES OF THE
INDIANA CONFERENCE ON
WAR AND POSTWAR PROBLEMS OF WOMEN WORKERS

Held at the Y. W. C. A., 329 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis,
Indiana on Friday, March 23rd, 1945 1 - 5 P.M.

The meeting was called to order by Miss Elizabeth Blaisdell, a member of the Continuing Committee, and General Secretary of the Metropolitan Area, Y. W. C. A., Indianapolis.

Miss Blaisdell reviewed briefly the reason for the meeting and the objectives (as outlined in the program distributed to all who attended as they entered the conference room).

In closing, Miss Blaisdell said: "As we go into this meeting we are thinking of Indiana and the communities which we represent, hoping to find ways as we work along to meet the problems of women workers; to find ways to recognize those problems in our communities and our State, and to find ways of doing something about them."

Miss Blaisdell then presented Miss Frieda Miller of Washington, D. C., who is Director of the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.

Miss Miller gave a most interesting talk, stressing the fact that in Indiana are found 14 major manufacturing centers, vastly expanded during the war period, where many things are made, including: ships; ammunition of many types; tanks; aircraft engines and parts; airplanes; gliders; aircraft instruments; radios; electrical products, etc. She said that the peak of employment was reached here in the fall of 1943, and it has kept at a very high level since that time, with women very much in the picture. 34% of the employed ^{average workers in manufacturing} people were women at the peak level, which ^{was} is almost twice as many women as were to be found in the manufacturing industries in 1940. The largest concentration of women is to be found in the machinery group; many more are in munitions factories.

Miss Miller pointed out that the situation will be quite different when we cease to be an "arsenal" and we face the certainty of changes, especially in those areas where this work centers. The six greatest such centers in Indiana are -- Evansville, Gary, Hammond, ^{South Chicago} Fort Wayne, ^{South Bend} Chicago, Indianapolis, and the Louisville area which includes Jeffersonville, New Albany and surrounding towns.

The Defense Plant Corporation has already announced plants and sites to be disposed of when war manufacturing ends. The Corporation says it is making this announcement now so it may speed conversion to post-war operations and keep employment as continuous as possible.

Miss Miller then asked: "Why should we talk particularly about women's problems in this connection?" Her answer was, certainly not because women's problems can be dealt with separately, but because it looks to us as if there is a general assumption that women will disappear from their jobs at the end of the war and that it will be a good thing. Before we decide our course of action we must face a few facts.

BN ³ The employment situation of women before the war here in Indiana, based on the 1940 census ~~which is similar to that of every other State~~ (similar to that of the country as a whole) was that one out of five women residents were earning money, or 21.2%. The largest number were in clerical and sales work; next, in factories and laundries; ~~5th~~, in domestic service; ~~4th~~, in services other than domestic; ~~5th~~, professional and semi-professional groups.

indeed like above Almost half of the professional people in the State were women; almost half of all clerical and sales workers were women, and more than one-tenth of all proprietors and managers were women. Over one-third of the women employed were married; ^{almost} one-half were single; and the rest widowed or divorced.

Another factor we must consider in determining our attitude towards women's work is the cost of their not working. It has cost the communities much in taxes when single women and women with dependents could not find jobs.

BN If there are enough jobs to go around in the post-war era, then there will not be the fear that women might take men's jobs, which sometimes underlies the opposition to women working. But I believe, Miss Miller said, that there is no necessity for our facing such a fact. We never again will allow circumstances to overwhelm us as we did in the thirties. It is possible to so shape our future that there will be enough jobs for all who want or need them. The Women's Bureau will ^{be able to} furnish much information on the various ^{fields in the medical} branches of service open to women, salary ranges, institutions giving training, etc.

BN Miss Miller mentioned the Reconversion Blue print ^(in December 1944 adopted) which was compiled by the national organization heads who met in Washington, (copies of which were furnished all attending this conference). What part of this blue print Indiana can use and wishes to support will have to be decided by those present.

In closing, Miss Miller said:

1. The opportunity ^{for women workers} to use their skills and to learn new skills is one thing we can all agree upon. That means training.
2. If we are to have full employment, we must have adequate service to bring jobs and the people wanting jobs together.
3. We must look forward to decent working conditions.
4. ^{we must look forward to} A decent return for the work done, ^{that is,} remuneration where the rate is set in conformity with the demands of the job rather than on the sex of the worker.

Red check indicates the one Mrs. Sater thought was key person.

108 names

INDIANA CONFERENCE on WAR AND POSTWAR PROBLEMS OF WOMEN

Indianapolis, Indiana

March 23, 1945

Central Y.W.C.A.

Registered delegates

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC WOMEN

Hammond:

Mrs. James McShane, 6406 Moraine

Indianapolis:

Miss Anna M. Barry, 3302 Washington Blvd (Zone 5)

* Mrs. Elmer Johnson, 418 East 15th Street, Apt. 20 (Zone 2)

Mrs. Leo R. Shay, 625 North Parker (Zone 1)

Jeffersonville:

Mrs. A. C. Wiedner, 1200 Walnut President, Indianapolis Diocesan Council

Lafayette:

Mrs. Wm. T. Ball, 804 Shawnee Avenue, President Lafayette Diocesan Council

Terre Haute:

Mrs. E. W. McCullough, 2111 South Center

not at conference Mrs. Wm M. Black, President Fort Wayne Diocesan Council
1002 E. Victor, South Bend

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN

Indianapolis:

* Mrs. David Cook, 28 East 40th Street (5)

Mrs. Walter E. Wolfe, 5275 North Meridian Street - President of mid eastern Regional conference

Terre Haute:

Mrs. Carlyle Levinson, 43 South 20th Street

* Mrs. Carl Wolfe, 929 South 5th Street

South

COUNCIL OF CHURCH WOMEN

Evansville:

Mrs. Ottis Wilson, 828 Adams Avenue

Indianapolis:

Mrs. Walter Gingery, 210 South Ritter

* Mrs. J. H. Smiley, 4201 East Michigan Street

South Bend:

Miss Dorothy Johnson, Y.W.C.A. 121 North Lafayette

* Represented two organizations.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Evansville:

Mrs. M. S. Ehrich, 1500 South Kentucky Ave (13)
Miss Jean Montague, General Secretary, 118 Vine Street

Fort Wayne:

*Miss Pauline Van Gorder, 924 West Oakdale Drive

Gary:

Miss Alma Gilcher, General Secretary, 30 East 6th Street

Indianapolis:

* Miss Elizabeth Ann Blaisdell, General Secretary, 329 North Penn. (Y.W.C.A.)
Miss Jean S. Bogan, Central Br. Exec., Y.W.C.A.
Miss Dorothy Bodin, Central U.S.O., Y.W.C.A.
Mrs. Kenneth H. Campbell, 3941 Broadway
Miss Mabel Kempf, Health Education Sec'y.
Miss Lucy Schulte, Business & Industrial Sec'y
*Mrs. Wm. P. Snethen, 1819 North Pennsylvania
Mrs. Helen Wiegman, Business & Industrial Sec'y
Mrs. Boyd I. Miller, 515 West 44th

Jeffersonville:

Miss Helen L. McCandless, P.O. Box 511 (U.S.O. Division)

Kokomo:

Mrs. D. C. Springer, General Secretary, 406 East Sycamore

Lafayette:

Miss Maude Leiter, 1303 North 12th Street

Marion:

Miss Leta M. James, 615 South Adams

Muncie:

Mrs. Joseph Conley, 315 West 5th Street

South Bend:

Miss Evelyn M. Noxsel, General Secretary, 121 North Lafayette

Richmond:

Mrs. Stanley Hamilton, General Secretary, 102 North 9th
Mrs. Robert Spurgin, Jr., 1815 South E Street

Terre Haute:

*Mrs. Carl Wolfe, 929 South 5th Street

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Indianapolis:

*Mrs. Wm. P. Snethen, 1819 North Pennsylvania (2)

*~~Dr. Goodwin~~

Mrs. John K. Goodwin

* Represented two different organizations.

President
56 Illinois
Indpls (4)

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

Bloomington:

X — Mrs. R. W. Holmstedt, 912 East First Street (State President)
Dr. Mary Crawford, Pol. Science Dept. Indiana University

Fort Wayne:

*Miss Pauline Van Gorder, 924 West Oakdale Drive (6)
Miss Olive G. Wear, 3121 Hoagland

Gary:

Mrs. W. W. Mathews, 220 West 44th Avenue

Terre Haute:

Miss Lora A. Lewis, 2161 Crawford Street (Pres.)

Indianapolis:

Miss Oranda C. Bangsberg, 125 North Pasadena

West Lafayette:

Mrs. M. M. McClure, 705 Meridian Street (Pres.)

Muncie:

Miss Esther Bartlett

INDIANA FEDERATION OF CLUBS

Boonville:

Miss Ida R. Wilson, 316 West Walnut Street

Covington:

X — Mrs. W. H. Lykins, 620 Liberty *President*

Gary:

Mrs. Geo. L. Russell, 432 South Hancock Street

Indianapolis:

Mrs. W. C. Bartholomew, 3753 Meridian Street, Apt. 203

Whiting:

Mrs. Oscar A. Ahlgren, 1735 Stanton Avenue

Muncie:

Mrs. L. N. Winebrenner

Winchester:

Mrs. Geor. W. Jaqua

ZONTA INTERNATIONAL

Indianapolis:

X — Mrs. H. G. Lytle, 415 West Westfield Blvd (8)
Miss Eva Y. Wiles, 528 Central Avenue

MENTAL CULTURE

Logansport:

Mrs. Jessie Grämlspacher, 304 Burlington Avenue

NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE

Indianapolis:

X ~~Mrs. Hazel Heller, Peoples Bank Bldg. (United Garment Workers)~~
Mrs. Prudence Douglass, Legislative Bureau, State House

NATIONAL CONSUMERS LEAGUE

Indianapolis:

X ~~Miss Dorothy L. Zwick, 4906 Broadway (5)~~

WOMEN'S PERSONNEL

Indianapolis:

No National
Miss Eleanor Ferris, 5158 Central (5) (P.R. Mallory)
Miss Kathryn Hickrod, 725 N Pennsylvania (4)
Miss Mary Alice Hicks, 355 South Audubon Road (RCA)
Miss Martha Robinson, 3720 North Pennsylvania, Apt. 22 (5) (Sears) *Reebuck*
Miss Betty Stils (Paper Package Co)

YOUNG PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB

Indianapolis:

No National
Miss Edith Moore, 3110 Guilford (5)
Mrs. Charles Deakman, 430 East 38th Street (5)
Miss Jean Spencer, 703 East 51st, (5)

MARION WOMEN'S DEPT. CLUB

Marion:

Mrs. O. C. Worsby, 4616 South Harmon Street

BUSINESS & PROFESSIONAL WOMEN

Fort Wayne:

Miss Lila L. Fisher, 1724 Howell Street

Gary:

Miss Grace L. Foster, 360 Taft Street

Hammond:

Mrs. Pearl S. Whinery, Southmoor Hotel

BUSINESS & PROFESSIONAL WOMEN (continued)

Indianapolis:

* Miss Sally Butler, 841 Illinois Building

Miss Ruth M. Hoover, 910 Fairfield Avenue (5) *President*

Miss Ruth Lewman, 5940 Carrollton

Miss Prudence Douglass, Legislative Bureau, State House

Kokomo:

Miss Mary S. Troy, 212 North Webster

Lafayette:

Miss Myra Ruth Freed, 721 Brown Street

Logansport:

Miss Marie Cline, 820 East Market

Miss Horstman (Florence), 330 West Broadway

Marion:

Mrs. Effie A. Hall, 810 South Branson

Muncie:

Miss Dorothy L. Krieger, 805 Bethel Avenue

Terre Haute:

Miss Margaretta Payne, 2122 Spruce (local Pres.)

Anderson:

Mrs. C. A. Cherrington

INDIANA HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION

Muncie:

* Miss Erma B. Christy

Colored Women
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Gary:

* Mrs. Jessie B. Riggins, 2445 Pierce Street *(special note)*

ARSENAL TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL

Indianapolis:

Miss Ida M. Anderson

INDIANA CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Fort Wayne:

Miss Elizabeth Moore, 123-A West Wayne (2)

South Bend:

Mrs. Otie Jenny
726 S. Michigan

Hobart:

Mrs. Marie Walbot, 1309 Cleveland Street

East Chicago:

Mrs. Nelle Riddler, 4718 Magoun Ave

Mrs. Alice Cox - State Pres
CEO Auxiliary Council

INDIANA FEDERATION OF LABOR (A.F.L.)

Gary:

Miss Ann Maloney, Lake Hotel

Indianapolis:

Mrs. Fern Gillock, 46 Jenny Lane

Miss Belle Sense, 1635 Central (2) Teachers

Miss Naomi Dunson, RR #2 Box 573-D Local 839 American Fed. of State Co.
Miss Mary Hollis, 825 North Delaware " " " " " "
c/o Eugenia Hollis Municipal Employees

Mrs. Bert Pursell, 1426 East Ohio Natl. Fed. P.O. Clerks Local 130
Mrs. Malcolm A. Neusshafer, 860 North Rural " " " " "

Lafayette:

Miss Mary C. Sellers, 110 Cincinnati Street Stenographers
Miss Florence Strasburger, 540 South 9th Street "

Miss Vernice Baunach, 17 North 11th Street #23120
Miss Elizabeth Halsema, 2147 Hall Street "

La Porte:

Miss Martha L. Forrester, 1005 Jefferson Avenue

Laureneeburg:

Miss Mabel J. Lutherbeck, P.O. Box 228 Distillery Workers #6

Knox:

Mrs. Alice Gift #23129

Muncie:

Miss Katherine Myers, 420 1/2 Pauline Central Labor Council

Richmond:

Mrs. Ruth Brown

Mr. Stanley J. Elliot
Mr. Carl Muller

PROGRESS CLUB

South Bend:

Mrs. George L. Miller,

Key points of March 23d Conference Miller
in Indpls

State Conference group

A permanent State Conference on War and Postwar Problems of Women Workers was formed, in which each of the organizations is to have 3 official representatives, these three to be representative of the northern, the central, and the southern part of the State. Exception to this agreement are: (1) Where there is only one group in the State representative of a national organization, in which case there is to be but one representative; and (2), in order that management be represented, there are to be 3 women from the personnel field.

The Continuing (or executive) Committee of the Conference was set up consisting of 7 members. It is to act as follows:

As a clearing house for information
To convene meetings of the Conference
To serve as an agenda committee for these meetings

The State Conference will meet if possible not less than twice a year.

There will be presentation of information concerning the situation and problems of employed women and discussion thereof. Information will come from their national organizations or from other agencies, including government bureaus such as the Women's Bureau.

It is expected that the Conference may take action on matters where public expression of opinion is needed to safeguard women's interests in regard to their economic status.

Each organization represented is already engaged in certain program work that touches on the "Reconversion Blueprint." There will be no attempt to compete with these programs. The strength of this venture lies in the fact that a cooperating organization may now call on the other cooperating organizations for support of a pertinent program item.

For the present the 6 points which the Conference decided should receive first emphasis are:

Building a body of information
Survey of all training opportunities
Study of Employment Service facilities
Examination of unemployment insurance practices
Consideration of seniority rights of women
Child care facilities.

Role of the Women's Bureau

The Women's Bureau is a service agency.

The regional representative of the Bureau will be available for consultation with the State group, and a contact person in general.

She is in a position to aid in advising the local group on operating and analysis techniques.

She can be available to attend local meetings, and will have general knowledge of local situations, through various sources, as well as specific information in some instances.

Local group

The Conference agreed that a local group should be a working committee which will have for its goal the securing of a body of information necessary to the understanding of the situation for women workers in the community.

The committee will begin by becoming acquainted with facts on one or more of the § points which the Conference decided should receive first emphasis, so that they may bring their influence to bear on solution of local problems related to women workers.

Program emphasis will be determined by the special interests of the organizations the women represent, and by the special problems of a given community.

The purpose of committee action is conceived not as duplicating or competing with existing plans of local member organizations but as providing a means for combined support of acceptable program items.

INDIANA

Indiana, with its central geographic location, has been one of the important seats of the arsenal of democracy for war production. There are 14 major manufacturing centers in the State, most of them greatly expanded with war industries. City after city has been loading and assembling ammunition, or making artillery ammunition; bombs, mines, and torpedoes; tanks, and other necessities for war. These are among the particular products expected to feel most heavily the impact of demobilization. In addition, many cities are also manufacturing aircraft engines and parts, planes, gliders; aircraft instruments, radios or radio tubes, as well as other electrical products.

In October 1944, total nonagricultural employment in Indiana was estimated at 1,051,000 persons. Peak war employment was in the fall of 1943 - 1,095,000. In peacetime, 1940, total nonagricultural employment was 946,385.

Women comprised 30 percent of all nonagricultural employees in 1940, and 18 percent of manufacturing employees.

At peak war employment - fall of 1943 - women comprised 34 percent of manufacturing employees.

Greatest gains in woman employment were made in 1943, 41,000 women entering manufacturing and certain nonmanufacturing industries during the first 10 months in 1943. This was an increase of almost a third, in numbers. In this period, the largest manufacturing industries using women were the machinery group (24,452 women, 32 percent of all employees), although it was in the iron and steel industry where the greatest jump in numbers occurred (from 3,546 to 9,225).

In 12 munitions industries in the fall of 1944 there were 101,300 more women employed than had been employed in 1940. This wartime increase may be considered at the present time as the number to be demobilized in the readjustment of the economy to peacetime.

4

1/ 2/ 3/ - indicate classification as to labor market area in which city is grouped by War Manpower Commission, according to extent to which need for workers is critical.

INDIANA

Changes in Woman Employment - January to October 1943 ^{1/}

| Industry | October 1943 | | | January 1943 | | | Percent of increase in female employment, in January to October 1943 |
|---|------------------|-------------------|---|------------------|-------------------|---|--|
| | Total employment | Female employment | Percent female represents of total employment | Total employment | Female employment | Percent female represents of total employment | |
| Total all computed groups ^{2/} | 630,912 | 230,667 | 36.6 | 189,783 | 31.9 | + 21.5 | |
| Total manufacturing ^{2/} | 461,495 | 156,124 | 33.8 | 119,852 | 27.9 | + 30.3 | |
| Iron and steel | 61,293 | 9,225 | 15.1 | 3,546 | 5.9 | +260.2 | |
| Machinery | 76,322 | 24,452 | 32.0 | 15,325 | 23.4 | + 59.6 | |
| Lumber & allied products | 15,787 | 4,350 | 27.6 | 2,465 | 14.9 | + 76.5 | |
| Clay, stone and glass products | 10,602 | 4,049 | 38.2 | 3,111 | 27.6 | + 30.2 | |
| Textiles and their products | 16,288 | 13,098 | 80.4 | 16,077 | 81.6 | - 18.5 | |
| Leather and its manufactures | 1,148 | 725 | 63.2 | 757 | 56.0 | - 4.2 | |
| Foods and kindred products | 34,090 | 11,018 | 32.3 | 6,974 | 25.2 | + 58.0 | |
| Tobacco manufacturing | 1,009 | 888 | 88.0 | 972 | 87.5 | - 8.6 | |
| Paper and printing | 11,243 | 3,162 | 28.1 | 2,797 | 25.5 | + 13.0 | |
| Chemicals, petroleum refining | 12,670 | 3,157 | 24.9 | 3,630 | 28.2 | - 13.0 | |
| Total non-manufacturing ^{3/} | 169,417 | 74,543 | 44.0 | 69,931 | 42.1 | + 6.6 | |
| All retail trade | 111,743 | 59,995 | 53.7 | 55,231 | 51.4 | + 8.6 | |
| Wholesale trade | 22,680 | 5,548 | 24.5 | 5,819 | 24.7 | - 4.7 | |
| Coal mining | 12,024 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | |
| Quarry, non-metallic mining | 1,532 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | |
| Hotels | 6,993 | 3,474 | 49.7 | 3,011 | 46.8 | + 15.4 | |
| Laundries | 5,482 | 4,064 | 74.1 | 4,845 | 77.4 | - 16.1 | |
| Dyeing and cleaning | 1,980 | 1,072 | 54.1 | 902 | 52.4 | + 18.8 | |
| Railroad repair shops | 6,983 | 392 | 5.6 | 130 | 1.9 | +201.5 | |

^{1/} Source: Indiana Employment Review and U. C. Advisor, November 1943.

^{2/} Totals include rubber manufacture, as well as industries omitted from industry groups shown below.

^{3/} Total of selected groups.

^{4/} Data not available.

I N D I A N A

FORT WAYNE AREA (Includes Huntington)

Employment Situation in Manufacturing Industries and Housing and Living Conditions

November 1944

Women employed in November 1944 in 53 establishments - 18,133 or 39.3 percent of all employees.

In 16 plants manufacturing various metal products, the number of women increased from 3,800 in July 1942 to 9,900 in April 1944 (peak employment, up to this date, of women in these plants).

Major Industries:

Machinery, electrical and other (radios, industrial machinery, electrical appliances, wire); automobile and auto parts (trucks and trailers); transportation equipment other than auto (aircraft engine and parts, barges); ordnance and accessories; food and kindred products; apparel; government (Army Air base, ordnance depot); foundries. Pre-war civilian manufacturing industries were; machinery, electrical and other (including dispensing pumps); automobile and auto parts; food and kindred products; apparel; foundries.

Employment Prospects:

Good throughout the area. Major war industries predict further expansion. Construction workers (skilled and unskilled) will also be needed in early spring. Approximately 35 percent of the present demand can be filled by women. The majority of all industrial jobs call for unskilled workers. Post-war employment levels are expected to remain fairly high. Trade and service establishments will offer many opportunities since they have been unable to hire sufficient workers. Firms now producing ordnance will convert to manufacture of pumps and washing machines when the war is over. Electrical equipment manufacturers will convert to their peacetime production of radios, refrigerators, and other electrical appliances.

Industry Needs Between November 1944 and May 1945:

Employment expansion and Selective Service replacements total approximately 4,500. Industries with the largest number of jobs to be filled are: electrical machinery, 1,000; ordnance and accessories, 500; automobile and auto parts, 200; railroad shops, 200; government, 200; foundries, 100.

Jobs Immediately Available:

The greatest demand is for unskilled workers for light factory work and sewing machine operators. Husky laborers are needed by foundries. Skilled and semiskilled workers will be hired if available. Trade and service jobs in practically every classification are open.

Major Firms 1/:

General Electric Co. (Fort Wayne and Decatur); International Harvester Co.; Studebaker Corp.; Magnavox Co.; Bowser, Inc.; Tokheim Oil Tank and Pump Co.; Zollner Machine Works, Inc.; Farnsworth Television and Radio Corp. (Fort Wayne and Bluffton).

Scheduled Hours and Beginners' Wages:

| | <u>Hours</u> | <u>Cents per Hour</u> | |
|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| | | <u>Men</u> | <u>Women</u> |
| Machinery, electrical | 48 | 55-83 | 42-65 |
| and other: | 48 | 50-77 | 45-65 |
| Automobile and auto parts | 48 | 55-85 | 50-80 |
| Transportation equipment | 48 | 50-85 | 45-70 |
| Ordnance and accessories | 40-48 | 50-85 | 45-85 |
| Food and kindred products | 40-48 | 57-70 | 40-60 |
| Apparel | 48 | 60-70 | 55-60 |
| Foundries | 48 | | |

Housing and Living Conditions:

Dwelling units for families are scarce. Houses being constructed are practically completed and new allotments are now under consideration. Apartment rents average \$50 a month and up. Rooms are available in occupied dwellings. Other community facilities are adequate.

1/ Industrial plant and plant site to be disposed of by Defense Plant Corporation:

General Electric Co. ^{type of equipment} Product, boring, broaching, burring machines, lathes, grinders, drilling machines, furnace drop hammers; Acres, 47; buildings, 717,122 sq. ft.
Studebaker Corporation.; Product, gears for aircraft engines; Acres, 60.43; Buildings 413,605 sq. ft.

INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS AREA (Includes Shelbyville)

Employment Situation in Manufacturing Industries and Housing and Living Conditions

November 1944

Women employed in November 1944 in 92 establishments - 32,767 or 34 percent of all employees.

Major Industries:

Chemicals and allied products (drugs and medicines); nonelectrical machinery; rubber products (inner tubes); iron and steel products (castings, chains); transportation equipment (aircraft engines, parts, propellers); automobiles and auto equipment (truck engines, automobile parts); ordnance and accessories (tank parts, shells, fire control equipment); food and kindred products (meat packing); electrical machinery (radio equipment); transportation (railroads and repair shops, street railways); U. S. Government establishments; State Government; wholesale and retail trade. The principal pre-war industries, now converted to war production, were: automobiles and auto equipment; electrical machinery; chemicals and allied products; rubber products; textile mill products; iron and steel products; food and kindred products.

Employment Prospects:

Excellent for men in most major war industries. For women, prospects are good and have improved during the past two months, especially in the electrical machinery and ordnance industries. Serious labor shortages exist, and the demand for unskilled males has increased since September 1.

Post-war job prospects should be good, although during the reconversion period some temporary unemployment is expected, due to heavy reductions in employment at aircraft and ordnance plants. Industry in the area is normally both large and well diversified, and with a number of concerns planning expansion in civilian production, employment following the defeat of Japan should be less than the wartime peak but greater than 1940.

Industry Needs Between November 1944 and May 1945:

Employment expansion and Selective Service replacements total approximately 12,000. The industries with the largest number of jobs to be filled are: electrical machinery, 1,400; food, 1,300; iron and steel, 900; ordnance, 800; non-electrical machinery, 700; transportation, 500; rubber products, 800.

Jobs Immediately Available:

Demands for unskilled male workers are greatest in the foundries and meat packing plants, but the number of openings for trainee machine operators in various industries remains large. For semiskilled men, there are many opportunities on drill press and screw machine jobs. Requirements for skilled males are at present primarily for engine lathe, grinder, and turret lathe operators. Openings for unskilled women workers (trainee assemblers, testers, inspectors) are most numerous in plants producing electrical machinery and equipment. Demands for stenographers, typists and comptometer operators continue to be very heavy.

Major Firms: 1/

International Harvester Co.; U. S. Rubber Co.; R. C. A. - Victor Division; Kingan and Co.; Eli Lilly and Co.; Link Belt Co.; Allison Division, G.M.C.; Bridgeport Brass Ordnance; Lukas-Harold Corp.; P. R. Mallory Co.; Chevrolet Commercial Body Division, G.M.C.; Curtiss-Wright Corp.

Scheduled Hours and Beginners' Wages:

| | Hours | Cents per Hour | |
|--------------------------------|-------|----------------|--------|
| | | Men | Women |
| Ordnance | 48-54 | 55-72 | 50-70 |
| Food | 48-72 | 52-70 | 45-61½ |
| Rubber products | 48 | 60-67 | 45-57½ |
| Iron and steel | 48-60 | 55-80 | 50-65 |
| Non-ferrous metals | 48 | 65 | 65 |
| Electrical machinery | 48 | 60-78 | 55-70 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 48-60 | 55-75 | 50-60 |
| Automobiles and auto equipment | 48-58 | 60-77 | 50-77 |
| Transportation | 48-56 | 65-73 | 65-66 |

Housing and Living Conditions:

Family housing facilities continue to be inadequate, although one-and two-room dormitory accommodations are available. Rentals for one-bedroom dwelling units range from \$32 to \$45; for two-bedroom units, from \$50 to \$66. In Indianapolis the cost of living increased slightly between June 15 and September 15, but the city's index for food costs remains one of the lowest in the East-North Central group. Day care facilities are being expanded, and medical care, food distribution, and other community facilities are adequate.

1/ Industrial plants and plant sites to be disposed of by Defense Plant Corp.:

- Fall Creek Ordnance Plant, E. C. Atkins Co. Product, armor plate; Acres, 20; Buildings, 160,700 sq. ft.
- Fall Creek Ordnance Warehouse. Principal product, storage of equipment; Acres, 6; Buildings, 89,300 sq. ft.
- Bridgeport Brass Co.; Product, brass and brass cartridge cases; Acres, 93; Buildings, 634,321 sq. ft.
- Curtiss-Wright; Product, metal machining and forming raw materials; Acres, 10.3; Buildings, 476,518 sq. ft.
- General Motors Corp., Allison Division; (1) Product, enginegring and development of aircraft engines; Acres, 1.2; Buildings, 22,706 sq. ft.
- (2) Product, lathes, grinders, milling machines, shearers, presses, planers, etc.
- Plant #3, Acres, 6.69; Buildings 100,860 sq. ft.
- Plant #5, Acres, 216; Buildings, 1,440,000 sq. ft.

INDIANA

GARY-HAMMOND-SOUTH CHICAGO AREA

(Includes Whiting, Valparaiso, Ind., and Calumet, Ill.)

Employment Situation in Manufacturing Industries and Housing and Living Conditions

November 1944

Women employed in November 1944 in 82 establishments - 21,881 or 18.3 percent of all employees

Major Industries:

Iron and steel (armor plate, steel tubing, fabricated steel, armor castings); petroleum and coal (gasoline, motor oil, greases, wax, fuel oils); chemicals and allied products (alcohol, sulphuric acid, muriatic acid); ordnance and accessories (tank parts, shells, magnets); foundries (castings, forgings, tank springs); aircraft; non-ferrous metals. The major pre-war industries, now converted to war production were: iron and steel; foundries; petroleum; chemical.

Employment Prospects:

Very good for unskilled workers particularly in iron and steel, foundries and ordnance. Post-war opportunities following the defeat of Germany should be very good since most of the present items produced were manufactured prior to the war, and very little reconversion is required. Following the defeat of Japan, however, some unemployment will occur unless the 1940 level of civilian production is greatly increased.

Industry Needs Between November 1944 and May 1945:

Employment expansion and Selective Service replacements total approximately 14,000. The industries with the largest number of jobs to be filled are: iron and steel, 7,000; ordnance, 1,200; apparel, 600; petroleum, 300; non-ferrous metals, 200.

Jobs Immediately Available:

Unskilled workers in practically all plants are urgently needed. Iron and steel plants and foundries are in critical need of laborers. Jobs are available for women in most factories.

-2- Gary-Hammond-South Chicago Area

Major Firms: 1/

Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. (three plants); American Bridge; Inland Steel Co.; Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co.; National Tube Co.; Tubular Alloy Division; American Steel Foundry; Pullman Standard Car Mfg. Co.; Standard Oil Co.; General American Transportation Corp.

Scheduled Hours and Beginners' Wages:

| | <u>Hours</u> | <u>Cents per Hour</u> | |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| | | <u>Men</u> | <u>Women</u> |
| Iron and steel | 48-60 | 78-84½ | 78-84½ |
| Foundries | 48 | 78½ | 78½ |
| Chemicals | 48 | 83½-90 | 80-83½ |
| Petroleum | 48 | 85-96 | 85 |
| Non-ferrous metals | 48 | 78 | 78 |
| Ordinance | 48 | 70 | 60 |

Housing and Living Conditions:

With a scarcity of family dwellings, the housing problem is becoming increasingly acute. Rooms are still adequate, renting from \$5 a week up. Most landlords would rather sell than rent. Although there are six nursery schools accommodating about 400 children, there are still about 250 on the waiting list with other applications coming in. Several of the nursery schools are in operation 24 hours a day, and it seems an impossibility to obtain space adequate to house all the available children. Other community facilities are taxed to the utmost. Living costs are higher than for the average city.

1/ Industrial plants and plant sites to be disposed of by Defense Plant Corporation:

Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Co.; Product, shell gun carriages - tanks. Acres, 57,
Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp.; Product, coke and by-products; Acres, 5; Buildings, 10,123 sq. ft.
Republic Steel Corp.; Product, radiant tube car type furnaces, pot type annealing furnaces, roto-blast unit; Buildings, 1,710 sq. ft.
Indiana Steel Products Co.; Product, grinders, lathes, furnaces, millers, etc.; Acres, ½; Buildings, 19,216 sq. ft.

Type of Equipment

INDIANA

SOUTH BEND AREA

(Includes Mishawaka, Elkhart, Goshen, Warsaw, Neppanee, Plymouth)

Employment Situation in Manufacturing Industries and Housing and Living Conditions

November 1944

Women employed in Nov. 1944 in 58 establishments - 17,976 or 29.5 percent of all employees.

In 4 plants manufacturing various metal products, the number of women increased from 100 in July 1942 to 600 in April 1944 (peak employment of women, up to this date, was 800 during the period July to October 1943).

Major Industries:

Ordnance and accessories (munitions castings, incendiary bombs); apparel and finished products; lumber, timber, and basic products; chemical and allied products (pharmaceuticals, rations); miscellaneous rubber industries (self-sealing gas tanks); aircraft and parts (carburetors, airplane engines); non-ferrous metals and products; machinery, electrical and non-electrical (electric switch boxes, marine bearings and stern tubes, farm implements); automobiles and auto equipment (military trucks, weasels); transportation; communication; government (Army depot). The area's pre-war civilian manufacturing industries, now converted to war production, were: iron and steel; automobiles and auto equipment; machinery; rubber products; aircraft and parts.

Employment Prospects:

Good in the major war industries. Although most of the principal plants have attained their employment peaks and are leveling off, a continued need exists for additional workers in many of the smaller establishments and for military replacements.

Very high employment levels are anticipated following the defeat of Germany. Most of the anticipated declines in aircraft and other munitions industries are expected to be offset by expansion in machinery, trade and service, and construction industries. Following the defeat of Japan, however, some unemployment will result as aircraft employment, which represents almost one-third of total manufacturing employment, is sharply reduced.

Industry Needs Between November 1944 and May 1945:

Employment expansion and Selective Service replacements total approximately 4,500. The industries with the largest number of jobs to be filled are: rubber, 2,800; farm equipment, 700; machinery, except electrical, 600; apparel, finished, and similar products, 400; automobile, 300. Between November 1944 and January 1945 industry needs total 6,500, but a cutback in aircraft during February 1945 is expected to reduce needs by 2,000.

Jobs Immediately Available:

Skilled, semiskilled and unskilled male and female workers are needed by all major war industries, particularly the apparel, rubber, and machinery industries. General laborers, foundry and forge shop laborers, railroad workers, machinists, machine operators (skilled and semiskilled) and tool and die makers are especially in demand, just as are women for the lighter factory jobs.

Major Firms: 1/

Studebaker Corp.; Automotive and Aviation Divisions; Bendix Products Div.; Ball Bend Plant of the U. S. Rubber Co.; Oliver Farm Equipment Co.; Dodge Mfg. Co.; Miles Laboratories, Inc.; C. C. Conn, Ltd.; Chicago Telephone Supply Co.; Penn Electric Switch Co.; International Detrola Corp.; Adams-Westlake Co.

Scheduled Hours and Beginners' Wages:

| | Hours | Cents Per Hour | |
|---|-------|----------------|-------|
| | | Men | Women |
| Aircraft and parts | 48 | 65-95 | 50-85 |
| Rubber | 48 | 50-65 | 50-65 |
| Plywood products | 48 | 50-75 | 45-60 |
| Automobile and auto equipment | 48 | 65-95 | 66 |
| Machinery | 48 | 50-90 | 60 |
| Professional and scientific instruments | 48 | 60 | 60 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 48 | 60 | 50 |
| Explosives | 48 | 90 | 70 |

Housing and Living Conditions:

Housing accommodations in South Bend are inadequate. It is planned that by the end of the year 500 new houses will be privately constructed and that 250 existing dwelling units will be remodeled. Twenty-five homes were converted into approximately 120 units and are ready for occupancy. Only indispensable in-migrant war workers may rent the new apartments. Construction on 59 additional new homes have been started. In Elkhart, rental houses are scarce. Apartments and rooms are available for whites only, but this supply is limited and restricted to couples without children. Retail clothing and food prices are considered to be average for cities of this size. Although the need for day-care facilities has decreased somewhat in the past 90 days, they are still inadequate. Medical care, food distribution, and other community facilities are adequate.

1/ Industrial plants and plant sites to be disposed of by Defense Plant Corp.:
Studebaker Corp.

- (1) Test track, testing, mechanized equipment; Acres 890; Buildings, 33,126 sq. ft.
- (2) ~~Product~~, lathes, grinders, presses, milling machines, drills, furnace ovens; Acres 318.75; Buildings 1,453,355 sq. ft.

Bendix Aviation Corp.

- (1) Product, aircraft carburetors; Acres, 29; Buildings 147,200 sq. ft.
- (2) Product, aircraft and other carburetors, aircraft landing gears; Acres, 6,264; Buildings 164,705 sq. ft.
- (3) Product, turrets for airplanes; Acres 4,573; Buildings 164,705 sq. ft.

INDIANA

EVANSVILLE AREA

(Includes Henderson, Ky.)

Employment Situation in Manufacturing Industries and Housing and Living Conditions

November 1944

Major Industries:

Shipbuilding (LST, freight lighters); aircraft and parts (fighter planes, wings and subassemblies, B-29 motor cowlings); ordnance (rifle grenades, shell cases, tank modification); iron and steel products (industrial hardware, structural steel assemblies); machinery (heavy construction and excavating machinery, farm equipment, industrial machines); food processing (meat packing, cereal products, beer brewing); furniture; garments; cigars. The area's pre-war civilian manufacturing industries, now converted to war production, were: mechanical refrigeration; finished wood products; automobiles.

Employment Prospects:

Not favorable except for highly skilled machine shop workers and a few other skills, such as welders, draftsmen, etc. Most of the largest industries, including shipbuilding, some aircraft, anticipate declining employment as contracts are being completed. In two of the aircraft plants where employment is expected to increase, needs for additional workers can be met from workers being released elsewhere in the locality. Very little demand for women in any field. Opportunity for postwar employment not favorable. The largest industries are war plants which were non-existent before the war or converted civilian industries where present employment levels are far above those of peacetime operation. Since total employment in the area is at approximately 150 percent of the 1940 level, it is not reasonable to assume that present employment level will be required when reconversion to civilian production occurs.

Industrial Needs Between November 1944 and May 1945:

Employment expansion and Selective Service replacements total approximately 500. The industries with the largest number of jobs to be filled are: aircraft, 300; food, 300; ordnance, 200; apparel, 200. Shipbuilding, however, expects to reduce employment by 2,300.

Jobs Immediately Available:

Skilled machine shop workers, welders, draftsmen, experienced railroad workers, laborers, particularly forge and foundry workers.

Major Firms: 1/

Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron Co.; Republic Aviation Corp; Servel, Inc.; Briggs Indiana Corp.; Chrysler Evansville Ordnance Plant; Sunbeam Electric Mfg. Co.; International Steel Co.; Hoosier-Cardinal Corp.

Scheduled Hours and Beginners' Wages:

| | <u>Hours</u> | <u>Cents per Hour</u> | |
|-------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| | | <u>Men</u> | <u>Women</u> |
| Shipbuilding | 48-54 | 50-83 | 50-83 |
| Aircraft | 48-55 | 55-73 | 55-73 |
| Ordnance | 48 | 70 | 63-70 |
| Iron and Steel products | 48 | 50-70 | 40-55 |
| Machinery | 48-62 | 60-70 | 55-70 |

Housing and Living Conditions:

New housing units include both dormitory accommodations and apartments. Sleeping rooms or room with board can be secured at reasonable rates. Dwellings for rent are scarce, as are apartments other than those in housing units. Other community facilities are adequate.

- 1/ Industrial plants and plant sites to be disposed of by Defense Plant Corp.; Chrysler Corp. ; Sunbeam Elec. Mfg., principal product, small arms ammunition; Acres, 560; Buildings, 1,365,304 sq. ft. Republic Aviation Corp.; Acres, 73; Buildings, 1,746,500 sq. ft. Servel, Inc.; Acres, 6.56; Buildings, 232,917 sq. ft.

INDIANA

LOUISVILLE (KY) AREA (Includes New Albany, Jeffersonville, Ind.)

Employment Situation in Manufacturing Industries and Housing and Living Conditions

November 1944

Women employed in November 1944 in 84 establishments - 29,094 or 32.6 percent of all employees

Major Industries:

Chemicals and allied products (synthetic rubber, industrial alcohol, paints and varnishes); ordnance (smokeless powder, powder bag manufacturing, naval ordnance); iron and steel products (forgings, sheet metal fabrication); non-ferrous metal products; shipbuilding; aircraft and parts; non-electrical machinery (farm implements, valves, boilers); automobiles and automobile equipment; food processing (including distilleries); apparel; tobacco; furniture and finished lumber products; wholesale and retail trade; U. S. Government (quartermaster depot, army hospital, air base, medical depot).

Employment Prospects:

Very good in most war industries in the area since further expansion in production is expected. Currently little expansion in civilian industries is planned but where expansion occurs workers will be transferred within the plant. Recent plans for new construction will require approximately seven or eight thousand workers during the next six months. After the war, many industries, such as shipbuilding, ordnance, synthetic rubber, etc., which are new in the area, will probably remain but will decline in employment. Industries such as distilleries and tobacco will likely maintain their present level of employment or may even increase it.

Industry Needs Between November 1944 and May 1945:

Employment expansion and Selective Service replacements total approximately 8,000 excluding construction demand. The industries with the largest demand for workers are; ordnance, 3,000; non-ferrous metals products, 700; chemical and allied products, 600; iron and steel products, 500; non-electrical machinery, 400. In addition, new construction projects will require about 8,000 workers, according to preliminary estimates.

-2- Louisville (Ky) Area

Jobs Immediately Available:

Skilled, semiskilled and unskilled workers are still urgently needed by the majority of war industries, particularly ordnance, non-ferrous metals, non-electrical machinery and chemicals. Unskilled workers for both production jobs and construction are especially in demand while mechanics, welders, carpenters, and machinists are also urgently needed. Women are needed for light factory jobs.

Major Firms:

Curtiss-Wright; Vultee; Indiana Ordnance Works; Hoosier Ordnance Works; Reynolds Metals; Jeffersonville Boat and Machine; Westinghouse; B. F. Goodrich.

Scheduled Hours and Beginners' Wages:

| | <u>Hours</u> | <u>Cents per Hour</u> | |
|--|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| | | <u>Men</u> | <u>Women</u> |
| Ordnance | 48 | 60-71 | 55-68 |
| Chemicals | 48 | 60-78½ | 50-65 |
| Non-ferrous metals | 48-52 | 50-65 | 57 |
| Aircraft | 48 | 65-75 | 60-75 |
| Automobile and automobile equipment | 48 | 60-85 | 60 |
| Non-electrical machinery | 48 | 45-59 | 45-50 |
| Shipbuilding | 48 | 78-83 | 78-83 |

Housing and Living Conditions:

The housing situation in the area is very serious. The vacancy rate for the Louisville area is four-tenths of one percent. However, in the next 6 months 622 private and public dwelling units are expected to become available, of which 105 for public conversion dwelling units. Rentals in public housing including utilities, will range from \$40 to \$60 per month. Other community facilities such as transportation, medical care, food distributions are adequate.

Indiana Industrial Plants and Plant Sites to be Disposed of
by Defense Plant Corporation ^{1/}

| Locality and name of plant | Product (*) or type of equipment | Acreage | Building floor space (Square feet) |
|---|---|---------|--|
| <u>Anderson</u> | | | |
| General Motors Corp. | * Forged aluminum cylinder heads: for aircraft motors. | 17½ | 214,357 |
| <u>Bedford</u> | | | |
| General Motors Corp. Delco Remy Division | Furnaces, forming machine, grind- ers, and special foundry equip- ment. | 19 2/3 | 135,608 |
| <u>Decatur</u> | | | |
| General Electric Co. | Boring, buffing, drilling, form- ing, grinding, and milling ma- chines, lathes, presses, and furnaces. | 5 | 63,000 |
| <u>East Chicago</u> | | | |
| American Steel Foundries | * Armour steel castings and Grade B steel castings | 97 | 1,475,289 |
| Continental Foundry & Machine Company | Foundry and production equipment: such as flasks, drills, hammers, grinders, lathe, etc. | 8,288 | 232,363 |
| Continental Foundry & Machine Company | Drills, grinders, lathes, cranes, furnaces, flasks, etc. | 1.7 | 66,300 |
| Inland Steel Company | * Pig iron, coke and resultant by-products. | 50 | 65,000 |
| Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company | Electric furnaces, transformers, charging machine, cranes, ladles, slag pots and cars, charging boxes and cars and chemical laboratory equipment. | 2 | 72,865 |
| <u>Evansville</u> | | | |
| Evansville Ordnance Plant ^{2/} (Chrysler Corp. Sunbeam Elec. Mfg.) | * Small arms ammunition | 560 | 1,365,304 |
| Republic Aviation Corp. | - | 73 | 1,746,500 |
| Servel, Inc. | | 6.56 | 232,917 |

^{1/} Source: Advance Listing of Industrial Plants and Plant Sites to be Disposed of by Defense Plant Corporation, October 14, 1944, Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1944.

^{2/} Owned by the War Department.

Indiana Industrial Plants and Plant Sites to be Disposed of by
Defense Plant Corporation 1/ (continued)

| Locality and name of plant | Product (*) or type of equipment | Acreage | Building floor space (Square feet) |
|---|--|----------|--|
| <u>Fort Wayne</u> | | | |
| General Electric Co. | : Boring, broaching, burring ma- : chines, lathes, grinders, drill- : ing machines, furnace drop : hammers. | : 47 | : 717,122 |
| Studebaker Corporation | : * Gears for aircraft engines. | : 60.43 | : 413,605 |
| <u>Gary</u> | | | |
| Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. | : * Coke, and resultant by-products | : 5 | : 10,123 |
| Republic Steel Corp. | : Radiant tube car type furnaces, : pot type annealing furnaces, : roto-blast unit. | : - | : 1,710 |
| <u>Hagerstown</u> | | | |
| The Perfect Circle Co. | : *Aircraft piston rings. | : 32.25 | : 289,500 |
| <u>Hammond</u> | | | |
| Pullman Standard Car Mfg. Co. | : *Shell gun carriages - tanks, | : 57 | : - |
| <u>Indianapolis</u> | | | |
| Bridgeport Brass Co. | : *Brass and brass cartridge : cases. | : 93 | : 634,321 |
| Curtiss-Wright | : Capable of doing metal : machining and forming raw : materials. | : 10.3 | : 476,518 |
| Fall Creek Ordnance Plant 2/ (E.C. Atkins Co.) | : * Armor plate | : 20 | : 160,700 |
| Fall Creek Ordnance Warehouse 2/ | : * Storage of equipment | : 6 | : 89,300 |
| General Motors Corp. Allison Division Plant No. 3 | : Lathes, grinders, milling : machines, shearers, presses, : planers, etc. | : 6.69 | : 100,860 |
| Plant No. 5 | | : 216 | : 1,440,000 |
| General Motors Corp. Allison Division | : *Engineering and development : of aircraft engines | : 1.20 | : 22,706 |
| <u>Marion</u> | | | |
| Anaconda Wire & Cable Co. | : *Strand assault wire. | : 10.675 | : 17,812 |

For footnotes, see page 1.

Indiana Industrial Plants and Plant Sites to be Disposed of
by Defense Plant Corporation 1/- Continued

| Locality and name of plant | Product (*) or type of equipment | Acreage | Building floor space (Square feet) |
|---|---|---------|--|
| <u>Muncie</u> | | | |
| Warner Gear Division 2/ | * Machine tools | 9 | 109,200 |
| <u>Remington</u> | | | |
| Commodity Credit Corp. | * Hemp fiber | 50 | 28,000 |
| <u>South Bend</u> | | | |
| Bendix Aviation Corp. Owosso Michigan Div. | * Aircraft carburetors | 29 | 147,200 |
| Bendix Aviation Corp. | Aircraft carburetors, tank and truck carburetors, and aircraft landing gears. | 5.264 | 164,705 |
| Bendix Aviation Corp. | * Turrets for airplanes | 4.783 | 144,724 |
| Studebaker Corporation | Lathes, grinders, presses, milling machines, drills, furnace ovens, etc. | 318.75 | 1,453,355 |
| Studebaker Test Track 2/ | * Testing mechanized equipment | 890 | 33,120 |
| <u>Tell City</u> | | | |
| Ken-Rad Tube and Lamp Corp. | * Glass vacuum bulbs and filaments. | 15 | 80,000 |
| <u>Terre Haute</u> | | | |
| Vigo Ordnance Plant 2/ | - | 6,342 | 921,933 |
| Vigo Ordnance Warehouse 2/ | * Storage of equipment | 820 | 114,500 |
| <u>Valparaiso</u> | | | |
| Indiana Steel Products Co. | Grinders, lathes, furnaces, millers, etc. | 1/2 | 19,218 |
| <u>Warren</u> | | | |
| Commodity Credit Corp. | * Hemp fibre | 41 | - |

For footnotes, see page 1.

INDIANA

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF WOMEN IN INDIANA, 1940

Source: Bureau of the Census

| | Number | Percent of all persons | Percent of all women in labor force |
|--|-----------|------------------------------|---|
| Population 14 years old and over | 1,327,403 | 49.8 | |
| In labor force number | 281,036 | 21.1 | 100.0 |
| Percent of population 14 and over | 21.2 | - | - |
| Employed, except on public emergency work | 250,148 | 21.7 | 89.0 |
| On public emergency work | 10,357 | 14.2 | 3.7 |
| Seeking work | 20,531 | 19.3 | 7.3 |
| Experienced workers | 15,290 | 17.0 | 5.4 |
| New workers | 5,241 | 31.9 | 1.9 |

The Indiana labor force in 1940 included 281,000 women, who were a little more than one-fifth of all workers in the State.

Of these nearly 90 percent were employed, in all 250,000 women. An added 4 percent were on public emergency work, and 5 percent were experienced workers seeking jobs, in 1940.

In the major occupational groups the largest proportions of women in 1940 were as follows:

| | Percent of all women workers |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Total | 100.0 |
| Clerical and sales | 31 |
| Operatives (manufacturing and other) | 20 |
| Domestic service | 15 |
| Service (except domestic) | 13 |
| Professional | 12 |
| Various other | 9 |

When more detailed occupations are considered, the largest numbers of women were servants in private families; stenographers, typists, and secretaries; and saleswomen, chiefly in stores. Next came teachers; and bookkeepers, cashiers and accountants. These were followed by waitresses; nurses; beauty shop operators; and operatives in electrical machinery plants.

In the manufacturing industries, the largest numbers of Indiana women in 1940 were making electrical machinery, knit goods, food products, metal products, paper products, and rubber goods.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN MAJOR OCCUPATIONS IN INDIANA, 1940

| | Number | Percent of all employed persons | Percent of all employed women |
|---|---------|--|--|
| Total | 250,148 | 21.7 | 100.0 |
| Professional workers | 29,699 | 44.2 | 11.9 |
| Semiprofessional workers | 2,042 | 18.0 | .8 |
| Farmers and farm managers | 2,341 | 1.6 | .9 |
| Proprietors, managers and officials, except farm | 10,674 | 11.3 | 4.3 |
| Clerical, sales and kindred workers | 76,439 | 42.2 | 30.6 |
| Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers | 2,848 | 1.9 | 1.1 |
| Operatives and kindred workers | 48,964 | 21.6 | 19.6 |
| Domestic service workers | 36,178 | 95.6 | 14.5 |
| Protective service workers | 111 | .8 | (1) |
| Service workers, except domestic and protective | 31,527 | 49.8 | 12.6 |
| Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen | 368 | .9 | .1 |
| Farm laborers, unpaid family workers | 972 | 6.0 | .4 |
| Laborers, except farm | 4,167 | 4.6 | 1.7 |
| Occupation not reported | 3,818 | 34.4 | 1.5 |

1/ Less than 0.1 percent.

MAJOR OCCUPATIONS OF WOMEN IN INDIANA, 1940

20,000 women or more

Servants in private families
Stenographers, typists, and secretaries

10,000 women or more

Saleswomen (chiefly in stores)
Teachers
Miscellaneous clerical workers
Bookkeepers, cashiers, accountants
Operatives in apparel manufacture
Housekeepers in private families

5,000 women or more

Waitresses
Trained and student nurses
Beauty shop operators
Operatives in electrical machinery plants

3,000 women or more

Managers and proprietors, trade establishments
Telephone operators
Cooks (other than in private families)
Servants (other than in private families)
Operatives in laundries
Laborers in manufacturing plants
Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in factories)
Operatives in knit goods mills

2,000 women or more

Operatives in food plants
Farmers
Laundresses in private families
Practical nurses and midwives
Managers and proprietors of eating places

1,500 women or more

Boarding and lodging housekeepers
Operatives in non-manufacturing industries and services
Operatives in metal manufacturing
Operatives in paper and printing plants
Operatives in rubber plants
Musicians and music teachers

1,200 women or more

Housekeepers, stewards, hostesses (except private family)
Operatives, automobiles and equipment
Office machine operators
Charwomen, janitors and porters

1,000 women or more

Operatives, machinery, except electrical
Social and welfare workers
Operatives, glass and glass products
Operatives, lumber, furniture and lumber products
Operatives, tobacco manufacture

MARITAL STATUS OF FEMALES 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE LABOR FORCE, 1940

| | <u>Number</u> | <u>Percent distribution</u> |
|---|----------------|---------------------------------|
| Females 14 years old and over in the labor force | <u>281,036</u> | <u>100.0</u> |
| Single | 131,430 | 46.8 |
| Married | 101,789 | 36.2 |
| Husband present | 90,776 | 32.3 |
| Husband absent | 11,013 | 3.9 |
| Widowed and divorced. | 47,817 | 17.0 |

NEGRO WOMEN WORKERS IN INDIANA, 1940

In 1940, Indiana industries employed 11,032 Negro women. Negro women constituted the following proportions in the State:

| | <u>Percent</u> |
|---|----------------|
| Of all women in population (14 and over) | 3.6 |
| Of all women in labor force | 5.6 |
| Of all employed women | 4.4 |

Of the employed Negro women, over 60 percent were domestic-service workers, and altogether about three-fourths were in this occupation or were servants, cooks, or waitresses not in private families. Indiana had 425 Negro women teachers, 224 clerical workers and 134 saleswomen. These white-collar groups were 7 percent of all employed Negro women in the State. Other service workers constituted 6 percent of the total, and these included elevator operators, beauty shop employees, charwomen and janitresses and practical nurses. About 2 percent of the Negro women at work in the State were in manufacturing industries, largely in apparel factories, and 2 percent were in laundries.

Gen. No. 59

MEMORANDUM OF CALL

DATE

3/15/45

TIME

9:50

To-

Mywander

☐ You were visited by

☒ You were called by

Miss Amidon's Office

N.S. Office of Edin.

☐ Please call

☐ Wishes appointment

☐ Will call again

☐ No message

Remarks:

Miss Van Hoon who
agent for Ind. is in the
field & Miss Amidon
is unable to locate any
material which she
thinks will be of help
to you.

Received by

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 13, 1945

City Backs Air Route Petition

Intervenes in Plea for Service to Cleveland

The city of Indianapolis today asked permission to intervene before the civil aeronautics board at Washington in behalf of a United Airlines petition seeking operating rights from Cleveland to Indianapolis, to St. Louis and Omaha.

While the city did not take the position of recommending specifically United Airlines for the route, the petition set out that Indianapolis business interests need the type of service asked for in the United's petition.

There now is no direct service between Cleveland and Indianapolis. The United main line now crosses northern Indiana, stopping at South Bend. It continues through Chicago and on to the west coast, with Omaha as one of its principal stops. Thus, the proposed new line would connect at that point with the United main line and other western outlets into the Northwest.

The petition to intervene was filed by Herschel A. Holloper, director of the traffic division of the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the Governor's commission on aviation, and Lt. Col. Walker W. Winslow, superintendent of Weir Cook municipal airport and wing commander of the civil air patrol.

Lt. Gov. James to Make Art Awards

Lieutenant Governor Richard T. James will present the scholastic achievement keys to the winning pupils in the Indiana regional art awards Saturday at 2 p. m. in the William H. Block Company auditorium.

The winning pupils and their instructors, friends and relatives are invited to attend the presentation tea.

The special William H. Block Company prizes for the best fabric design using the tulip tree blossom also will be presented to Ruthann McCombs, George Washington High School, who won first prize; to Caralee Wisehart, Thomas Carr Howe High School, who won second, and Mildred Saylor, Peru, who won third prize.

Vital Need of Tin Revealed by WPB

The tin in one tin can is the exact amount used in making one armor-piercing 75-mm. shot, Albert O. Evans, manager of the Indianapolis war production board district office, explained today, as the city continued its can collection schedule.

Mr. Evans asserted the supply situation has become critical in recent weeks because of stepped-up production schedules to meet the increased tempo of the war and a sharp drop in collections from civilians.

Collections continued today in the area north of Sixteenth street, where five carloads were picked up by city-owned trucks Monday. The area south of Sixteenth street will be canvassed Wednesday and Thursday.

Divided Court Orders New Insurance Trial

Dissenting opinions have been written by two justices of the Indiana court in a Pike county law suit involving an insurance claim in the death of a Vincennes woman.

Physician Is Held on Narcotics Charge

Dr. Addison G. Moore, 220 South Illinois street, was bound to the federal grand jury today by Fae W. Patrick, United States commissioner, under \$1,000 bond on a charge of writing prescriptions for narcotics without being registered with the internal revenue department. Bernard B. Peterson, narcotics agent, said at least fifteen prescriptions that Dr. Moore had written had been found.

Three Conferences by Methodists to Be Streamlined

In compliance with requests of the government, the three conferences of the Methodist church in Indiana have arranged to hold two-day meetings instead of the usual five-day meetings and the membership will be limited to fewer than fifty.

The North Indiana Conference will meet at Huntington May 24-25, the Northwest Indiana at Lafayette June 7-8 and the Indiana Conference at Central Avenue church here June 21-22.

The membership will be limited to the conference officers, chairmen and secretaries of the legislative committees and one ministerial and two lay delegates elected by the various district conferences.

The closing session of the conference in Indianapolis will be open to the public. At that time the ordination service will be held and the appointments will be read.

The Methodist annual conference is unusual in church legislative and governing bodies. As all programs and appointments date from the annual conference, it is necessary that such be held. It is stated the church has worked out the present arrangement so as to carry on the work of the church and still comply with all conservation requests.

Billings Ships Men to Convalescent Post First Time

The first convoy of patients to leave Billings General Hospital departed this afternoon for Percy Jones General and Convalescent Hospital, Battle Creek, Mich. In its three years of existence, hundreds of convays have been received here, but today's shipment of fifty-four men was the first to go out on orders to another station.

All patients were battle casualties who have recovered sufficiently to enter the program which was recently added to the facilities at Battle Creek. A conditioning course designed to build up the patient's strength so that he may return to active duty includes gymnastics, recreational work, physiotherapy and occupational therapy.

Capt. Durward Paris, 5412 North New Jersey street, ward officer in the orthopedic section at Billings, was in charge of the convoy. Three corpsmen accompanied it en route. Twenty Indiana men are among those transferred.

Two St. Patrick Dances Announced

Miss Emma Lou Voelker, supervisor, has announced that the teen-age groups at South Side and Keystone centers will have St. Patrick dances Wednesday at South Side and Thursday at Keystone. Proceeds will go to the Red Cross. Doc Watson's dance band will play.

Floor shows have been arranged by Miss Ruth Smith, music supervisor, as follows: South Side—The Mello-Tones; Martha Rud, Marjorie Rud and Pat Mendenhall; Margaret Hahn, vocalist and dance talent from



WOUNDED VETERAN AT FUND RALLY—Pfc. William B. Szypka (center), stationed at Billings General Hospital, was one of the wounded veterans who attended the pop concert given by the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra Monday night at Cadle Tabernacle, as a tribute to the Indianapolis Red Cross Chapter. He is shown here with John Schumacher (left), president of the city council, and Russell J. Ryan, general campaign chairman.

Veterans' Rights Under G.I. Bill

The American Legion Auxiliary presents the following information based on the G.I. Bill of Rights for the benefit of returning veterans:

Q. What rights does the veteran have if he is disqualified from receiving unemployment allowance under the provisions of the G.I. Bill of Rights?

A. He is fully protected under appeal rights. His first stage of appeal is to the regularly appointed referee of the department of employment security. The next step is an appeal to the readjustment allowance agent; with the final right of appeal to the administrator, veterans administration.

Q. Does this money have to be paid back at any time?

A. The servicemen's readjustment act provides that in the event there should be authorized any allowance in the nature of adjusted compensation any benefits received by, or paid for any veteran under this act shall be deducted from such adjusted compensation.

Q. How long will it take a veteran to receive a check?

A. Readjustment allowances to unemployed are paid by the state department of employment security who are in turn reimbursed by the veterans administration. Since a claim for a check is presented at the end of the first week of unemployment following his initial claim he should get his first check within twelve days from the date of filing his first claim.

Checks to self-employed are paid in the same manner pension and subsistence claims are paid and are usually certified to the United States treasury disbursing office on the day they are received in the office of the department of employment security.

Q. Why are some claims held up for some time?

A. If there is less than ninety days of active service or there is indication that the discharge or release from service is for dishonorable reasons, opinion must be obtained from the veterans administration before the claim may be released for payment.

Bandit Locks Girl in Basement, Takes

Symphony Leads Red Cross Tribute in Cadle Program

The Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra and Symphonic Choir paid melodic tribute Monday night to the volunteer workers of the Red Cross who today began their house-to-house canvass to complete the residential and business areas.

Under direction of Fabien Sevitzyky, the orchestra gave its fourth civic concert for an audience of more than 4,500 persons in Cadle tabernacle. City and state officials, Red Cross leaders and World War II veterans were included in the audience.

Civic leaders included Governor Ralph F. Gates, Mayor Robert H. Tyndall, W. I. Longworth, chairman of the Indianapolis Red Cross Chapter; John A. Schumacher, president of the city council, and chairmen of the three divisions.

A wounded veteran, Capt. Robert J. Kaiser, Ft. Hayes, O., lauded the Red Cross for the work it is doing in the field. He cited his experiences on the battle front, and asserted:

"When a soldier is wounded and tired, and doesn't care any more, it's the Red Cross worker who gives him that needed boost in morale."

He warned parents: "When your boy comes home, the first question he will ask will be—'Did you give to the Red Cross?'—and he will want the assurance that you gave all you could to the organization that didn't let him down."

The concert, sponsored by the city council, included the William Tell Overture by Rossini, Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony, "Song of Faith," by Carpenter; "Voices of Spring Waltz" by Strauss, and "Stephen Foster," by Dubensky.

Rex Schepp, manager of Radio Station WIRE, and widely-known banjoleist, played two solos. They were "Sundown on the Swanee," and "Holiday for Strings."

The choir was under direction of Elmer A. Steffen. Russell J. Ryan, general chairman of the campaign, introduced the honor guests and spoke briefly.

With 2,000 workers in the last three divisions, a goal of \$1,145,500 has been set. The campaign will end March 28.

Insurance Plan Splits Council

Two Members Balk on County Surety Fund

Two members of the county council Monday afternoon refused to vote approval of a request for an appropriation of \$32,000 to buy fire insurance for various county buildings.

Although rumors have persisted that dissensions existed among council members, this was the first time any members had refused to vote.

R. E. Hutchinson and Richard Smith, members, declined to cast their vote. However, the appropriation was approved by the vote of five additional council members.

Ralph Moore, county auditor and ex officio clerk of the council, also failed to appear. He had contended the meeting scheduled for and held today is illegal, because it originally was set for Saturday at 10 a. m. At that time Addison J. Parry, president, was the only one to appear and he returned recessed the meeting until Saturday night without other members being present. This, Mr. Moore contends, is illegal and thereby makes all action of the council illegal. Mr. Moore said he would request an opinion on the council's action from the attorney general through the state board of accounts.

The council reduced a request for \$218,925.06 for operation of the county highway department to \$99,343.63, pointing out that, with all that had been appropriated previously, the amount would be brought up to 60 percent of the state tax funds available for the purpose, which is the spirit of the recent acts of the state legislature.

Five Indicted by Grand Jury in Federal Court

In a preliminary report on the Terre Haute division, the southern Indiana district federal grand jury Monday afternoon returned five indictments naming five defendants including the postmaster of

Women to Scan Work Prospects

Groups Plan Joint Action on Program

Following a plan of their national offices, which together with the women's bureau, United States department of labor, have formulated a program of joint action, a group of women's interests organizations in Indiana is contemplating a co-operative program for considering the war and postwar problems of women workers.

At a planning committee meeting in Indianapolis February 28, to which a number of state organizations sent representatives, a continuing committee of five members was appointed to set up a permanent co-operating group on war and postwar adjustments of women workers and to plan a conference to be held in Indianapolis when the matter will be discussed more fully. The conference will be held March 23 at the Central Y. W. C. A. Members of the continuing committee are Miss Elizabeth Blaisdell, Y. W. C. A.; Mrs. Alice Cox, Indiana Congress of Industrial Organizations; Miss Ruth Hoover, Indianapolis Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs; Mrs. Hazel Heller, Indiana State Federation of Labor, and Mrs. W. H. Lykins, Indiana Federation of Clubs.

The major objective of such program will be to develop policies to be advocated in the public interest in regard to women workers for the war and postwar periods, to plan methods by which the various state and local organizations can co-operate for effective furthering of these policies, to develop a further definition of what problems are to be met and as each problem is foreseen, to consider what methods can be most effectively employed to meet it.

The committee hopes to have well-distributed representation at the conference, both geographically and organizationally, and at the same time come within the rulings of O. D. T. regarding meetings.

Miss Frieda S. Miller, director of the women's bureau, United States department of labor, will speak at the conference, to which the following organizations have been invited to send representatives: Indiana Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Indiana Branch of American Association of University Women, Indiana Federation of Labor, Indiana Congress of Industrial Organizations, Young Women's Christian Association, Indiana Home Economics Association, National Council of Catholic Women, National Council of Jewish Women, Indiana Federation of Clubs, Indiana Council of Church Women, National Women's Trade Union League, Women's Christian Temperance Union, National Association of Colored Women, Indiana Congress of Parents and Teachers, American Legion Auxiliary, Department of Indiana; National Consumers League, League of Women Voters, Altrusa Club, National Council of Negro Women, American Women's Voluntary Services and Zonta Club.

Weather Indications

By The News Meteorologist

| INDIANAPOLIS | 1945 |
|----------------------|-----------|
| MARCH 14 15 16 17 18 | |
| ABOVE SKY= | ☉ ☌ ☌ ☌ ☌ |
| NORMAL= | ☉ ☌ ☌ ☌ ☌ |
| BELOW | ☉ ☌ ☌ ☌ ☌ |
| FAIR= | ☉ ☌ ☌ ☌ ☌ |
| PARTLY CLOUDY= | ☉ ☌ ☌ ☌ ☌ |
| RAIN= | ☉ ☌ ☌ ☌ ☌ |
| SNOW= | ☉ ☌ ☌ ☌ ☌ |
| STORM= | ☉ ☌ ☌ ☌ ☌ |

THE WEATHER

Boys Stone Trains; Three Are Arrested

Three nine-year-old boys were taken into custody by police Monday after they had thrown rocks at a Pennsylvania railroad troop train, passenger train and freight train at the Shelby street crossing. Police said a passenger, whose name was not obtained, was injured slightly by broken glass. Young vandals also have broken ninety windows at the plant of the Thomas L. Green Company, 202 North Milley avenue, Frank Hubbard, plant manager, reported to police. He said the windows have been broken in the evening and on week-ends.

Flyer Disclaims Heroism for Injury in Fall From Tree

"It doesn't take a hero to fall out of a tree, so I am no hero."

This is the modest opinion of 2d Lt. Ross F. Scott, 26, 2539 Park avenue, Indianapolis bomber copilot, who was among those who arrived in convoy at Billings General Hospital, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Sunday.

Lt. Scott is "well cast," being virtually sheathed in casts for a broken leg, broken arm and broken vertebrae. He suffered these injuries, he said, by falling out of a tree. But there is more to it than that.

Co-pilot on a B-17 in England, he was returning from his fourteenth mission when two engines and the heater went out. The glass immediately iced up so much that he and the crew bailed out and he landed in a tree. But the next thing he knew, he was in a hospital, for he had fallen to the ground, seventy-five feet below.

On one mission over Coblenz, the plane was perforated with seventy-five holes by flak. Lt. Scott escape injury, although some of the others in the crew were not so lucky.

"I was born with a four-leaf clover," he said.

Lt. Scott is the husband of Mrs. Mary Ann Scott and they are the parents of Sharon Lee, age seven months, whom he last saw when she was two months old.

He attended Wichita University two years, where he studied art, and then was employed at the Beech Aircraft Company in Wichita before he entered the Army in June, 1942. He went overseas in October, 1944.

Former Chief Beeker's Brother Leaves Force

Patrolman Leonard Beeker, brother of Clifford F. Beeker, former chief of police, resigned today and the resignation was accepted by the board of safety. Appointed as an emergency policeman, he told the board he intended to enter private business.

Tax Customers Go Marching On

Hundreds Trek to Federal Building Daily

The government's new simplified taxpaying forms and the withholding system haven't eliminated the annual March trek to the office of the internal revenue collector—nor has the sting of paying been eliminated completely.

This is evidenced by the hundreds who daily are visiting the office of Will H. Smith, collector, either for assistance in filling out the "simplified" forms or to make payments.

More than 100 deputy collectors are on duty each day in the Federal building offering assistance to wage earners in preparing Form 1040, the more complicated of the simplified forms introduced this year.

Meanwhile, those taxpayers who elected to use the really simple form—the W-2—are waiting for that message from the collector which will tell them whether their withholdings from wages during the year were sufficient, or whether they still owe Uncle Sam on their 1944 incomes.

Probably one-half of those who filed the W-2 form still owe the government. Every person who used the W-2 will receive a notice from the government informing him how much he still owes, or, if he is lucky, how much of a refund is due.

Those persons receiving statements for the W-2 returns will have thirty days from the date of the notice to make payment in full, Mr. Smith said.

As early as 6:30 a. m. Tuesday, more than seventy-five persons were waiting in line at the Federal building for help in filling out a 1040 form.

Taxpayers using the 1040 form were urged to mail money orders or checks immediately to the collector's office. The checks need not be certified.

Gen. Easley Retires From 38th Division

Word has been received here from Bataan, P. I., that Brig. Gen. Roy W. Easley, Louisville, has resigned as assistant division commander of the 38th (Cyclone) division, known as the "Avengers of Bataan."

He has served thirty-four years in the division.

The division is made up basically of national guard troops from Indiana, West Virginia and Kentucky, and was called into federal service in January, 1941. At that time Gen. Easley was a colonel, commanding the 149th Infantry regiment, a Kentucky national guard unit.

INFORMATION PLUS

By Filomena Gould

A Red Cross assignment finds an Indianapolis girl, Mary Sheerin Kuhn, at work in a palace. Word from the area states that her Italian headquarters was once the home of the Count of Monte Cerboli, now known as the Red Cross Palace Club.

Sailors, soldiers and merchant marines find it quite a canteen, amazingly accessorized with crystal chandeliers, brocade walls, marble statuary and vaulted halls. Usual service club facilities are augmented by an art gallery (stripped of most of its treasures by the Germans), used for a game room and theater, a ballroom where live now supplants the minuet. The palace is more exciting, says Mary Kuhn, than her former Oran as-

the rights. Said forest supported the town of Trier, they learned. No taxes there, apparently! They heard from their German friend until the war. He was familiar with the United States, had shot deer in Michigan, was tall, blond, Germanic—but exceptionally nice, say they, and intensely irked by the regimentation overtaking his countrymen.

Those little stickers on the door saying you've bought your Girl Scout cookies tend to keep away numerous delegations and countless resales. A housewife, who had thirty visitations last year, misses the bright faces of the other twenty-nine, now that she has the sign up. Miss Geneva Barrows, executive secretary of the Girl Scouts, says

and the appointments will be read.

Lt. Gov. James to Make Art Awards

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Divided Court Orders New Insurance Trial

Dissenting opinions have been written by two justices of the Indiana court in a Pike county law suit involving an insurance claim in the death of a Vincennes woman.

Judges Frank E. Gilkinson and Oliver Starr wrote the dissenting opinions while Judge Howard S. Young, writing the majority opinion, reversed the decision of the Pike circuit court and ordered a new trial. He held in the majority opinion there was not sufficient evidence to show the woman died from accident as contended by the plaintiffs in seeking double indemnity payment on an insurance policy.

The suit resulted from the insurance company's refusal to pay more than the face value of the policy.

RATIONING CALENDAR

(Note—Marion county ration boards are closed to the public all day each Wednesday.)

(Persons with price complaints should take them to the county war price board, 1003 Lemcke building.)

MEATS, CHEESE, DAIRY PRODUCTS—Red stamps Q5 through S5 good through March 31; T5 through X5 good through April 28; Stamps Y5 and Z5 and A2 through D2 good through June 2; E2 through J2 good through June 30. All the foregoing are valid now.

(Meat merchants will give two red tokens and pay 4 cents a pound for waste fats.)

PROCESSED FOODS—Blue stamps X5 through Z5 and A2 and B2 good through March 31; C2 through G2 good through April 28; H2 through M2 will be good through June 2. Stamps N2 through S2 good through June 30.

SUGAR—Stamp 35 good for five pounds through June 2. Another stamp scheduled to be validated May 1.

SHOES—Book 3 airplane stamps 1, 2 and 3 good indefinitely. Always present Book 3 when mak-

ing purchase as stamps are invalid if removed from the book.

Billings Ships Men to Convalescent Post First Time

The first convoy of patients to leave Billings General Hospital departed this afternoon for Percy Jones General and Convalescent Hospital, Battle Creek, Mich. In its three years of existence, hundreds of convalescing patients have been received here, but today's shipment of fifty-four men was the first to go out on orders to another station.

All patients were battle casualties who have recovered sufficiently to enter the program which was recently added to the facilities at Battle Creek. A reconditioning course designed to build up the patient's strength so that he may return to active duty includes gymnastics, recreational work, physiotherapy and occupational therapy. Capt. Durward Paris, 5412 North New Jersey street, ward officer in the orthopedic section at Billings, was in charge of the convoy. Three corpsmen accompanied it en route. Twenty Indiana men are among those transferred.

Two St. Patrick Dances Announced

Miss Emma Lou Voelker, supervisor, has announced that the teen-age groups at South Side and Keystone centers will have St. Patrick dances Wednesday at South Side and Thursday at Keystone. Proceeds will go to the Red Cross. Doc Watson's dance band will play.

Floor shows have been arranged by Miss Ruth Smith, music supervisor, as follows:

South Side—The Mello-Tones; Martha Rud, Marjorie Rud and Pat Mendenhall; Margaret Hahn, vocalist, and dance talent from Black Dance Studio. Keystone—Rosalya Wiggs, Joan Trullitt, vocalists; Marilyn Kirk, dancer; Doris Kirk, vocalist, and talent from the Black Dance Studio.

G. O. P. Luncheon

Wayne Township Republican Women's Club will have its monthly luncheon meeting Wednesday at 12:30 p. m. at 523 North Bellevue street. Hostesses will include Mesdames Virgil Hughes, Cora Flack, Sara Behelfid and Hugh Carter.

The American Legion Auxiliary presents the following information based on the G.I. Bill of Rights for the benefit of returning veterans:

Q. What rights does the veteran have if he is disqualified from receiving unemployment allowance under the provisions of the G.I. Bill of Rights?

A. He is fully protected under appeal rights. His first stage of appeal is to the regularly appointed referee of the department of employment security. The next step is an appeal to the readjustment allowance agent; with the final right of appeal to the administrator, veterans administration.

Q. Does this money have to be paid back at any time?

A. The servicemen's readjustment act provides that in the event there should be authorized any allowance in the nature of adjusted compensation any benefits received by, or paid for any veteran under this act shall be deducted from such adjusted compensation.

Q. How long will it take a veteran to receive a check?

A. Readjustment allowances to unemployed are paid by the state department of employment security who are in turn reimbursed by the veterans administration. Since a claim for a check is presented at the end of the first week of unemployment following his initial claim he should get his first check within twelve days from the date of filing his first claim.

Checks to self-employed are paid in the same manner pension and subsistence claims are paid and are usually certified to the United States treasury disbursing office on the day they are received in the office of the department of employment security.

Q. Why are some claims held up for some time?

A. If there is less than ninety days of active service or there is indication that the discharge or release from service is for dishonorable reasons, opinion must be obtained from the veterans administration before the claim may be released for payment.

Bandit Locks Girl in Basement, Takes Cleaning Shop Cash

A sixteen-year-old girl, attendant at a cleaning shop at 2604 North Capitol avenue, was held up today by a colored bandit who forced her in the basement and escaped with \$10.31.

The girl, Miss Myrtle Power, 1641 College avenue, was alone in the shop when the men entered. He took \$10.31 of the company's money and then ransacked her purse but obtained nothing. The bandit then forced the girl into the basement and shoved a table against the door.

A woman entered the shop but he told her the manager had gone to a drug store and walked out. Miss Power pushed open the door and notified police.

Worship Service

The Girls Friendly Society of Christ Episcopal church will meet this evening in the parish house at 7:30 o'clock for a worship service in the charge of Mrs. Arvis Johnson. Music will be provided by Mrs. J. W. Ackerman, harpist, and Miss Mary Alice Free, soprano. Mrs. J. A. Faris will be the accompanist. Tea will be served.

SCHOOLS LISTED IN PAPER DRIVE

Schools having paper collections Wednesday will be: School 17, 1102 North West.

School 24, 908 West North.

School 42, 1002 West Twenty-fifth.

School 86, 200 West Forty-ninth.

Persons living in the vicinity of these schools are requested to tie up their paper in bundles eighteen inches high and deliver it to one of the schools.

AID THE WAR EFFORT!

in Cadle Program

The Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra and Symphonic Choir paid melodic tribute Monday night to the volunteer workers of the Red Cross who today began their house-to-house canvass to complete the residential and business areas.

Under direction of Fabien Seitzky, the orchestra gave its fourth civic concert for an audience of more than 4,500 persons in Cadle tabernacle. City and state officials, Red Cross leaders and World War II veterans were included in the audience.

Civic leaders included Governor Ralph F. Gates, Mayor Robert H. Tyndall, W. I. Longworth, chairman of the Indianapolis Red Cross Chapter; John A. Schumacher, president of the city council, and chairmen of the three divisions.

A wounded veteran, Capt. Robert J. Kaiser, Ft. Hayes, O., lauded the Red Cross for the work it is doing in the field. He cited his experiences on the battle front, and asserted:

"When a soldier is wounded and tired, and doesn't care any more, it's the Red Cross worker who gives him that needed boost in morale."

He warned parents: "When your boy comes home, the first question he will ask will be—'Did you give to the Red Cross?'—and he will want the assurance that you gave all you could to the organization that didn't let him down."

The concert, sponsored by the city council, included the William Tell Overture by Rossini, Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony, "Song of Faith," by Carpenter; "Voices of Spring Waltz" by Strauss, and "Stephen Foster," by Dubensky. Rex Schepp, manager of Radio Station WIRE, and widely-known banjoist, played two solos. They were "Sundown on the Swanee," and "Holiday for Strings."

The choir was under direction of Elmer A. Steffen. Russell J. Ryan, general chairman of the campaign, introduced the honor guests and spoke briefly. With 2,000 workers in the last three divisions, a goal of \$1,145,500 has been set. The campaign will end March 28.

Handie-Talkie Radio Demonstration at Keith's

Government officials, civic leaders, and representatives of 235 Indianapolis women's clubs tonight will watch four signal corps veterans demonstrate handie-talkie radios at Keith's theater and will see a Hollywood motion picture illustrating the importance of portable communications equipment in tropical warfare. They will be guests of P. R. Mallory & Co., Inc., producers of military batteries which power the handie-talkie.

Lt. Col. John M. Niehaus of the signal corps will speak.

A public showing of the film is scheduled at the Indiana theater March 21 through 27.

CITY BRIEFS

Fidelity Review, Woman's Benefit Association, will meet for a birthday dinner Wednesday noon at 230 East Ohio street. A card party will follow.

Millersville Chapter, O. E. S., will confer degrees at 8 p. m. Wednesday in the Millersville Masonic hall.

The Women's Democratic Harmony Club of Center Township outside, Precinct 2, will meet tonight at 7:30 o'clock at the home of Mrs. John Smith, 2710 South Meridian street.

Naomi Chapter, O. E. S., will observe matrons night Friday at 8 p. m. in the Masonic Temple at North and Illinois streets. Babies will be dedicated.

Dramatic committee of the Women's Auxiliary of the Sarah Grotto will meet Wednesday at 12:30 p. m. in the home of Mrs. Kathryn Brumstrup.

Hoosier City Auxiliary 140, National Association of Letter Carriers, will meet tonight at 7:30 o'clock at the Saenger-Chor.

Splits Council

Two Members Balk on County Surety Fund

Two members of the county council Monday afternoon refused to vote approval of a request for an appropriation of \$32,000 to buy fire insurance for various county buildings.

Although rumors have persisted that dissensions existed among council members, this was the first time any members had refused to vote.

R. E. Hutchinson and Richard Smith, members, declined to cast their vote. However, the appropriation was approved by the vote of five additional council members.

Ralph Moore, county auditor and ex officio clerk of the council, also failed to appear. He had contended the meeting scheduled for and held today is illegal, because it originally was set for Saturday at 10 a. m. At that time Addison J. Parry, president, was the only one to appear and he in turn recessed the meeting until Saturday night without other members being present. This, Mr. Moore contends, is illegal and thereby makes all action of the council illegal. Mr. Moore said he would request an opinion on the council's action from the attorney-general through the state board of accounts.

The council reduced a request for \$218,925.06 for operation of the county highway department to \$99,343.63, pointing out that, with all that had been appropriated previously, the amount would be brought up to 60 percent of the state tax funds available for the purpose, which is the spirit of the recent acts of the state legislature.

Five Indicted by Grand Jury in Federal Court

In a preliminary report on the Terre Haute division, the southern Indiana district federal grand jury Monday afternoon returned five indictments naming five defendants, including the postmaster of Monroe City.

The defendants will be arraigned Wednesday before Judge Robert C. Baltzell.

One of the five named has not been arrested and thus his name was not revealed. The others are in jail or have been released on bond awaiting grand jury action.

Those revealed as indicted are: Benjamin Harrison, Monroe City postmaster, charged with embezzlement of approximately \$600 in postal funds.

Ralph Polston, 21, Vincennes taxicab driver, charged with transporting a girl from Vincennes to Illinois for immoral purposes.

Shelby M. Moore, 30, Lawrenceville, Ill., charged with transporting a stolen automobile from Lawrenceville to Terre Haute.

Peter H. Walker, 26, Denver, Colo., charged with transporting a stolen automobile across state lines to Rockville, Ind.

The grand jury will continue its session and complete its report to Judge Baltzell later.

Vision Week Program Set for Purdue Center

"Save Your Vision Week" will be observed by Purdue University in co-operation with local industry, through an industrial vision institute, to be held here Wednesday and Thursday, R. E. Strahlem, manager of the Purdue extension center, 902 North Meridian, announced today. Observance of "save your vision week" has been officially proclaimed by Governor Ralph F. Gates.

As a part of the program, S. E. Wirt, assistant professor of industrial psychology from the campus at Lafayette, will present charts and slides and a discussion of the research in industrial vision, which has been carried on at Purdue for several years. A number of Indiana industries have adopted the Purdue visual testing program.

A general discussion will be held at the Purdue center, Wednesday at 7 p. m.

cies to be advocated in the public interest in regard to women workers for the war and postwar periods, to plan methods by which the various state and local organizations can co-operate for effective furthering of these policies, to develop a further definition of what problems are to be met and as each problem is foreseen, to consider what methods can be most effectively employed to meet it.

The committee hopes to have well-distributed representation at the conference, both geographically and organizationally, and at the same time come within the rulings of O. D. T. regarding meetings.

Miss Frieda S. Miller, director of the women's bureau, United States department of labor, will speak at the conference, to which the following organizations have been invited to send representatives: Indiana Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Indiana Branch of American Association of University Women, Indiana Federation of Labor, Indiana Congress of Industrial Organizations, Young Women's Christian Association, Indiana Home Economics Association, National Council of Catholic Women, National Council of Jewish Women, Indiana Federation of Clubs, Indiana Council of Church Women, National Women's Trade Union League, Women's Christian Temperance Union, National Association of Colored Women, Indiana Congress of Parents and Teachers, American Legion Auxiliary, Department of Indiana; National Consumers League, League of Women Voters, Altrusa Club, National Council of Negro Women, American Women's Voluntary Services and Zonta Club.

Weather Indications

By The News Meteorologist

INDIANAPOLIS 1945
MARCH 14 15 16 17 18
ABOVE SKY—
NORMAL—
BELOW—
FAIR—PARTLY CLOUDY—
RAIN—
SNOW—
WIND—

THE WEATHER

United States Weather Bureau Indianapolis, March 13, 1945

| Year Ago | Today |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 7 a. m. 26 | 7 a. m. 34 |
| Noon 37 | Noon 54 |

Indiana Forecast on Page 1

Illinois—Clear and not so cold tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and mild.

Lower Michigan—Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; not so cold tonight; continued mild Wednesday.

Extended Forecast
Indiana and Illinois—Temperatures will average 4 to 6 degrees above normal; mild temperatures through Friday; colder Saturday and Sunday; precipitation will average one-quarter inch north and one-half to three-quarters inch south, occurring mainly Friday and Saturday; widely scattered light showers Wednesday night.

Precipitation for twenty-four hours ending 7:30 a. m., trace Total precipitation since January 1, 6.46 inches. Deficiency, .59 of an inch.

Indiana and Illinois—Temperature will average 4 to 6 degrees above normal; mild temperatures through Friday; colder Saturday and Sunday; precipitation will average one-quarter inch normal and one-half to three-quarters in the south, occurring mainly Friday and Saturday; widely scattered light showers Wednesday night.

Hourly Temperature
6 a. m. 35
7 a. m. 34
8 a. m. 35
9 a. m. 41
10 a. m. 46
11 a. m. 51
12 noon 54
1 p. m. 56

glass immediately iced up so much that he and the crew bailed out and he landed in a tree. But the next thing he knew, he was in a hospital, for he had fallen to the ground, seventy-five feet below.

On one mission over Coblez, the plane was perforated with seventy-five holes by flak. Lt. Scott escape injury, although some of the others in the crew were not so lucky.

"I was born with a four-leaf clover," he said.

Lt. Scott is the husband of Mrs. Mary Ann Scott and they are the parents of Sharon Lee, age seven months, whom he last saw when she was two months old.

He attended Wichita University two years, where he studied art, and then was employed at the Beech Aircraft Company in Wichita before he entered the Army in June, 1942. He went overseas in October, 1944.

Former Chief Beeker's Brother Leaves Force

Patrolman Leonard Beeker, brother of Clifford F. Beeker, former chief of police, resigned today and the resignation was accepted by the board of safety. Appointed as an emergency policeman, he told the board he intended to enter private business.

Gen. Easley Retires From 38th Division

By Filomena Gould

Word has been received here from Bataan, P. I., that Brig. Gen. Roy W. Easley, Louisville, has resigned as assistant division commander of the 38th (Cyclone) division, known as the "Avengers of Bataan."

He has served thirty-four years in the division.

The division is made up basically of national guard troops from Indiana, West Virginia and Kentucky, and was called into federal service in January, 1941. At that time Gen. Easley was a colonel, commanding the 149th infantry regiment, a Kentucky national guard unit.

Those little stickers on the door saying you've bought your Girl Scout cookies tend to keep away numerous delegations and countless resales. A housewife, who had thirty visitations last year, misses the bright faces of the other twenty-nine, now that she has the sign up. Miss Geneva Barrows, executive secretary of the Girl Scouts, says that prewar years saw 65,000 boxes of cookies sold. It'll be more this year depending on what they can get from the bakers. One little girl has sold 800 boxes already, single-handed.

Curfew certainly complicates "late dates"—even such time-honored ones as the supper party which traditionally follows Players Club performances. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Buschmann, chairman, and their committee for the affair on March 24, are considerably worried about a late curtain. The playlets will have to start at 8:30 sharp in order to vouchsafe time for the party at Woodstock following the performance. The usual leisurely frolic may be cut short to the tune of "Where were the Players when the lights went out?" That is—if members don't co-operate.

We had such good luck locating the harmonica for a soldier overseas, through these paragraphs, that another broadcast is inspired. Seaman 2-C Ralph Howell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Howell, 112 North Chester street, in naval amphibious forces in the South Pacific, is simply yearning for the phonograph record "Back Home Again in Indiana," and has written an Indianapolis girl to please try and locate same. Betty Willis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Shelby F. Willis, has combed record departments in vain and has asked around among her friends, too. Some one might have "Back Home Again in Indiana" for a sailor far from home. (Among harmonicas volunteered in response to last week's plea was an anonymous one from "A disabled veteran of World War I to a soldier of World War II".)

Signs of spring—authentic circa 1945: A tired business man in the late p. m. sowing his grass seed. A little girl buying a dime's worth of Easter egg dye at the corner grocery.

With war news focused on Cologne, the Samuel Runnels Harrells are reminded of the time they visited a hospitable German who lived in an ancient castle near the cathedral city. They met him at a meeting of international flour millers in Paris in 1937, and accepted his invitation to Trier on the Moselle where stood his family's mill. The oldest mill in Europe, one of its walls dated back to the Romans. The Indianapolis couple found it fascinating. Their host took them deer-hunting in a huge forest tract to which he had

YOUR BABY AND MINE

By Myrtle Meyer Eldred

Let Bell Call Your Child. He'll Like It

While parents do find it hard to change their practices in dealing with their children's behavior it isn't so difficult for them to consciously adopt new techniques if they feel there is hope of success.

All parents complain that children are slow to come home when called or deaf to requests to do this or that. They have to be called or told half a dozen times and often the mother is forced to grab them and make them do what she has been telling them they should do.

One of the techniques for making a child respectful of an adult summons is to use something be-

side the human voice. Adults themselves arise to the shrill clamor of an alarm clock. They get out of the way when a bus or motor horn sounds. In meetings they come to order at the sound of a gavel. They get so used to certain signals having definite meanings that they do not dream of being disrespectful of them.

Children should be taught to respond cheerfully to a whistle or a bell. Mothers in busy neighborhoods prefer blowing a whistle to straining their own voices rounding up their flocks. And when the child comes to know the sound of his family whistle, he'll be set in motion homeward when he hears it. He knows that it is useless to tell a whistle to "wait a minute," and to ignore it would be an admission that he didn't know what it means. He'd never let that happen.

Bells, one ring for the littlest child, two for the next, and so on, make pleasing signals proclaiming that it is time for a meal or to wash for dinner or to go to bed.

It's fun for children to interpret the signals and perform their duties in a business-like spirit. For what makes these signals so successful is their impersonal element. They always are the same, never impatient or angry, just a warning that something should be done and pronto.

Children like to say "Oh, there goes the whistle, goodbye. I've got to run," and run they will with no animosity toward the warning blast, but just the impulse to obey it.

Our leaflet, "Home Tasks as a Means of Building Responsibility," may be had by sending a stamped self-addressed envelope with this request to Myrtle Meyer Eldred, in care of this newspaper.

Tomorrow: Proper Nutrition Will "Teach" Walking.

Navy Nurse Speaker

East Tenth Street Methodist church Woman's Society of Christian Service met in the church annex Tuesday. Following the noon luncheon Lt. (jg) Genevieve Bryant spoke on her experience as a nurse in the South Pacific.

WOMEN'S FEATURES



JUST LOOKING... With Eve

Available in Indianapolis...

This darling by Draper, in silky, Rio-braid straw, has a rippling brim for high flattery and a high crown for high fashion! In black, brown, navy, toast or white, the braided brim ends in a piquant bow in back and the matching veil gives that formal touch so important this spring—a pretty price, too—just \$10.

ENDEARING YOUNG

CHARMS: Run, rush, hurry and otherwise get yourself hep to a batch of bracelet charms at practically UNHEARD-OF prices. We remember when only the five-figure-income gals could go in for charms—they were EX-pensive and EX-clusive. Now—in 10-karat gold, mind you!—we've found a covey of charms beginning at \$1.95 and ending at \$4.95, every one of them charged with imagination and cute as Punch.

There are 1-karat bracelets, too, at \$5.95 and \$7.50 and OUR slightly Gold-Digging theory is that if YOU buy the bracelet—your friends, suitors and family will have to finish it with charm gifts on all appropriate occasions. Willy, we are! Here's the charm roster, with prices: For \$1.95 you can be the proud possessor of hand, goose, wedding ring, tiny figure, hammer, ice skate or dime holder; at \$2.50, a smaller group, are the engagement ring, bug, telescope, race horse and rooster; \$2.95 you get an ox, a camel, a goat, a thimble, a Derby hat, a stork or a donkey, and for \$2.95 and \$4.95 you can have more complicated charms—spinning wheels, sewing machines, hearts, book lockets, saddles and water wagons.

ACNE-BANISHER!

Rose Laird, the lady with the magic cosmetic wand that she waves successfully over the disturbed skins of adolescents, is in a local store through Thursday—giving out with her particular and effective brand of GOOD ADVICE. If you haven't time to consult her in person, you busy kids, here are her pointers to clear up pimply skin so that your complexion blooms along with your new bonnet!

CLEAN THE SKIN—night and morning with liquid facial soap and brisk scrubbing. At night, after the cleansing, pat on a layer of overnight ointment and gently PINCH it into the skin. Now, directly over the ointment where blemishes are most abundant and on oily areas, pat on

on overnight. First thing in the morning, wash off what's left and go to work with liquid facial soap again plus plenty of GOLD water. Then, greaseless lubricant, which you manipulate into the skin.

This morning treatment should be repeated ONCE during the day. When the lubricant has disappeared from the surface, you are ready for protective makeup for glamour, to keep your makeup JUST so all day and to serve as an antiseptic protection against dust, grime, etc.

(These products are all members of the Young Skin family and are priced for young pocket-books—\$1.50 and \$2.50 for greaseless lubricant, makeup film and overnight ointment; \$1 and \$1.75 for liquid facial soap. Generous supplies, too!)

\$\$\$-SAVER

We don't often write about "specials" ... but here's a very SPECIAL special that you ought to know about! You may say "Oh, pooh, there's no NEWS in cleansing cream" and then there isn't. Cleansing cream, GOOD ones, are like all life's little staples—sugar, tooth brushes, shoes, soap, and such—that we are very uncomfortable WITHOUT. But here's news of a very excellent, workmanlike cream that takes a big reduction in price from March 15-April 15 when it plummets from \$4.25 for a POUND jar to a happy \$2.25. Light and emulsified in texture, this cosmetic is a dream to use. Call us up or write and we'll tell you "where."

For further information call EVF, Riley 7441, or write her at The News, enclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Daughters of Nile to Have Card Party

The annual benefit card party sponsored by the Daughters of Nile will be held Tuesday at 8 p. m. in the Sarah Groves club-

HINTS FOR HOMEMAKERS

By Selena Alig

At this time of year a multiple of ills may overtake one without the slightest hesitation. We don't intend to be an authority on medicine (that is left to another department of this paper) but there are some ailments that a little culinary skill may provide for.

Remember the adage "starve a fever and stuff a cold"? Modern doctors offer contradictory evidence to disprove that theory. They say to increase your calories if you have a cold with a fever, but to eat normally if you have a cold alone. The minute you have a fever you start using up lots of energy, energy that must be replaced by extra calories. Some energy-restoring foods are milk, eggs, chicken and cereals. Fried foods, cakes and pies should be avoided, as they are heavy.

As soon as you start feeling coldish and miserable, the best thing to do is to hop straight into bed and ask your ministering angel to prepare you one of the following:

Hot lemonade still is the tried and true first home remedy in the treatment of colds. Strong lemonade—the juice of two lemons in a glass of hot water—is recommended.

This brulot is not nearly so strong as you may think, as most of the alcohol has burnt out. It is very warming and reviving. Heat a cup of brandy in an enamel saucepan until it has nearly reached the boiling point. Pour it into a china cup. Then immediately moisten a lump of sugar held on a teaspoon in the brandy, set it afire, holding it on top of the liquor. Sip slowly after the flames subside, but not before.

Throat tickling coughs are a

nuisance especially when they hang on and on. Serve these doses for their relief. These prescriptions are so delicious-tasting that a cough can even become a pleasure.

Lemon juice and honey, combined half and half, is soothing and beneficial.

Pour a spoonful of molasses, a spoonful of honey, and a liqueur glass of dark rum into a heavy glass. Fill to the top with very hot

milk, stir well, and drink immediately.

Here is an old-fashioned tonic, administered in the time of our great-grandmothers when the children began to look pale and peaked after a long winter. If you can find the necessary ingredients and if the children don't rebel, it is supposed to have definite curative powers.

Recipe for curing the spring laggin's—take American sarsaparilla, yellow dock, black alder bark, burdock root, sassafras bark and wintergreen. Mix one ounce of each with four pints of sugar sirup. Administer a wine glass of this three times daily.

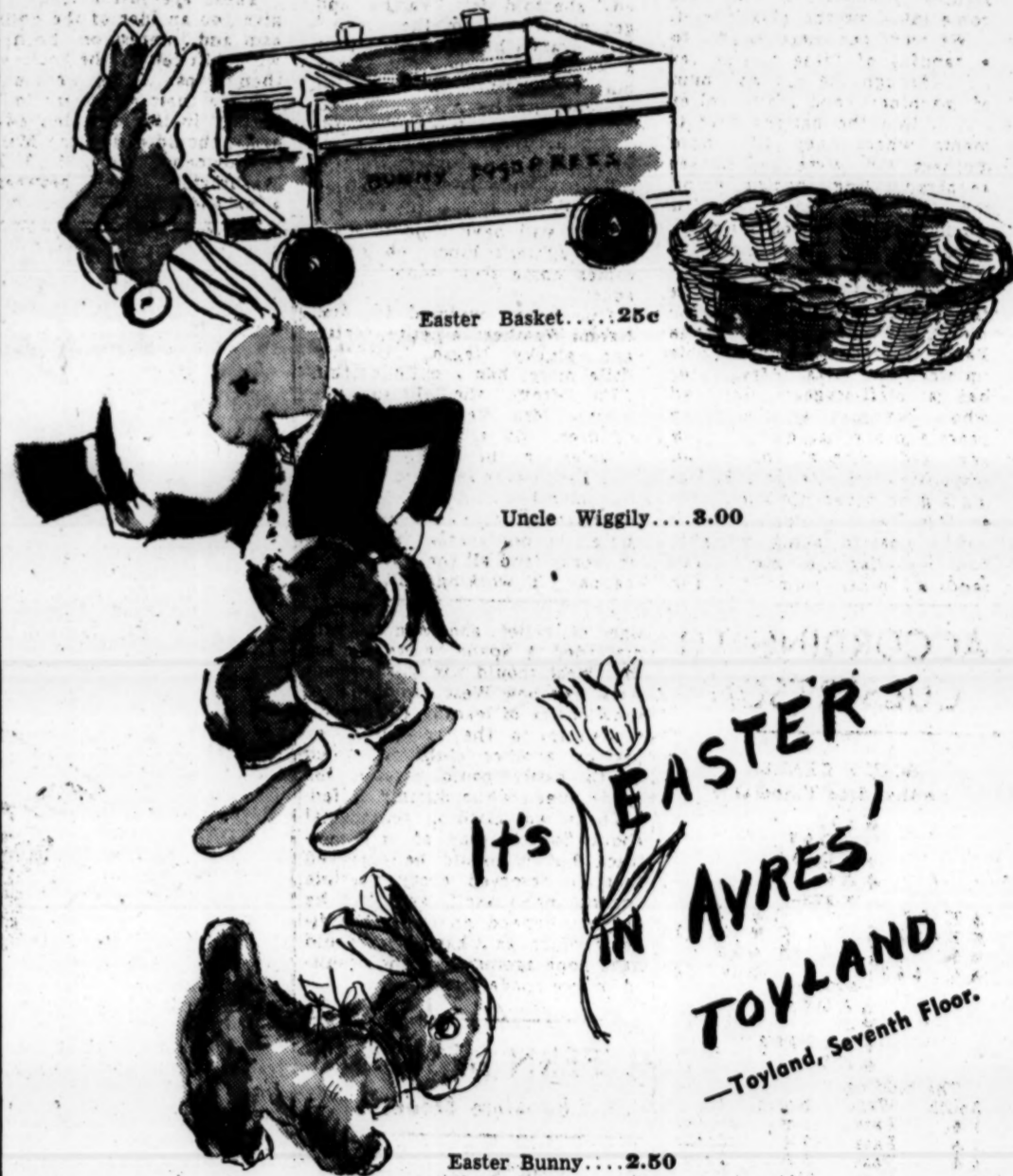
Indiana Central Seniors Will Present Comedy

Indiana Central College seniors have chosen "The Sunshine Twins," a three-act comedy by Dana Thomas, as their class play to be given April 24 as a part of commencement week activities, it has been announced by the class president, Glenn Catlin, Decatur, Ill.

The role of the twins will be taken by Miss Bonnie Polk, Westfield, Ill., and Miss Charlotte Delasmit, Anderson. The production will be directed by Dr. Anna Dale Kek, of the college dramatics department.

L. S. AYRES & CO.

Bunny Cart.....1.75



Easter Basket....25c

Uncle Wiggily...3.00

Easter Bunny....2.50

Broad Ripple to Have St. Patrick Dance

Broad Ripple High School's annual St. Patrick's dance, "Dublin Fair," will be given Thursday at 3:45 p. m. in the school cafeteria.

Dick Jackson and his band will play for the event, which is sponsored by the Riparian, school weekly publication.

Contests, games and entertainment will be provided and public attending will have a chance to vote for Peg o' My Heart. Candidates are: Patricia Watts, freshman; Joan Wellings, sophomore; Carolyn Dugdale, junior, and Nancy Lake, senior.

Laymen's League

The Layman's League of the Unitarian church will meet Thursday evening. Dinner will be served at 6:30 p. m.

Comes Spring... Comes Golf...

Answer the Call of the Links with Leisure

Jackets and Shirts styled for Real Comfort!

1. Tweed and gabardine leisure coat—17.50
2. All-wool gabardine and Stroock fabric coat—29.75
3. Wool and rayon sport shirt, brown, blue and yellow plaid—9.60
4. Plain rayon sport shirt, natural, blue, tan, yellow—5.00

Men's Furnishings, Street Floor



How to bring NEW LIGHT Shades to Dark-Colored Fabrics!

MAKE dark apparel and home decorations gay, new-looking the simple Tintex way! First, use Tintex Color Remover to take out the old dark color—quickly, safely. Then re-dye a thrilling new light shade chosen from the 50 smart All-fabric Tintex colors. Tintex Color Remover and All-fabric Tintex Dyes come in 10¢ and 15¢ sizes at drug, dept. and 10¢ stores. Get them—today!

NO BOILING NEEDED



TINTEX
Color Remover
—for changing dark fabrics to new light shades!

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NO BOILING
NEEDED



TINTEX

Color Remover

—for changing dark fabrics
to new light shades!

GUARANTEED BY
PARK & TILFORD



Special!

Permanent Wave

Save on your wave! This wonderful permanent brings you soft, lustrous waves and beautiful, easy-to-manage curls. Test curls, frothy shampoo and lovely new setting included.

Reg. 15.00

9.85

Our Circular Haircut, 1.50 Up

—Beauty Salon, Eighth Floor.

L. S. AYRES & CO.

ant spoke on her experience as a nurse in the South Pacific.

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water. Then, greaseless lubricant, which you manipulate into the skin.

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Daughters of Nile to Have Card Party

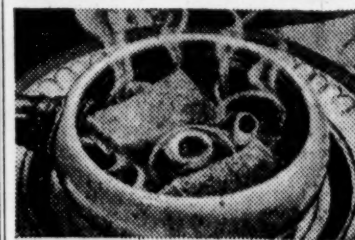
The annual benefit card party sponsored by the Daughters of Nile will be held Tuesday at 8 p. m. in the Sarah Grotto clubhouse. Proceeds will be used to assist our patients of the Shriner's Crippled Children's Hospitals.

Mrs. Francine Fletcher is general chairman. She is assisted by the following committee chairmen: Mrs. Eli Thompson, housing; Mrs. Herschell Lark, tickets; Mrs. Clarence Kittle, table prizes; Mrs. Ira Settles, candy; Mrs. Omer McKee, special prizes, and Mrs. Donovan A. Turk, publicity.

Principal to Speak

George Washington High School Parent-Teacher Association will meet Thursday at 7:30 p. m. E. H. Kemper McComb, principal of Manual Training High School, will be guest speaker. The Colonial Chorus and the Girls Glee Club will sing.

Like Meat? You'll like Swifts



try this Onion Soup

most
flavored with Swifts

"It's soupbone stock and beet stock in new powdered form."
16 Martha Logan recipes in every package of Swifts, for gravies, casseroles, soups, hot drinks, salads, etc.

No
Ration
Points

Now—10 individual packets (10 large servings) in each package.

NEW
A PRODUCT OF SWIFT & COMPANY

weekly publication.

Contests, games and entertainment will be provided and pupils attending will have a chance to vote for Peg o' My Heart. Candidates are: Patricia Watts, freshman; Joan Wellings, sophomore; Carolyn Dugdale, junior, and Nancy Lake, senior.

Laymen's League

The Layman's League of the Unitarian church will meet Thursday evening. Dinner will be served at 6:30 p. m.



Easter Bunny . . . 2.50

IN AYRES
TOYLAND
—Toyland, Seventh Floor.

Comes Spring . . . Comes Golf . . .

Answer the Call of the Links with Leisure

Jackets and Shirts styled for Real Comfort!

1. Tweed and gabardine leisure coat—17.50
2. All-wool gabardine and Stroock fabric coat—29.75
3. Wool and rayon sport shirt, brown, blue and yellow plaid—9.00
4. Plain rayon sport shirt, natural, blue, tan, yellow—5.00

Men's Furnishings, Street Floor



L. S. Ayres & Co.

Society—

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Evans to Attend
Wedding of Their Son in Philadelphia

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM R. EVANS will leave tomorrow for Philadelphia, where they will attend the wedding of their son, Lt. (j.g.) John Hathaway Evans, U. S. N. R., and Lt. Mary Barbara Bishop, WAVES. The ceremony will be at 6 p. m. Saturday in St. Paul's Episcopal church in Philadelphia.

Others from Indianapolis who will attend the wedding are the prospective bridegroom's brother, Thomas, and his grandfather, George Evans, and Mrs. I. E. Woodard.

Miss Barbara Evans, Lt. Evans' sister, will be a bridesmaid and Dr. John Beeler will serve as best man. After the ceremony a reception will be held in the Barclay hotel there.

The couple will leave for a short trip and will visit in Indianapolis before returning to their stations. The bride-to-be, a graduate of Ursinus college, is stationed at Cecil field in Jacksonville, Fla. She is the niece of Mr. and Mrs. William Bishop of Philadelphia. Lt. Evans attended Wabash college and is stationed in Lake City, Fla. He is a Beta Theta Pi fraternity member.

Civic Theater Committee to Sponsor Dance

A ST. PATRICK'S DAY DANCE will be given Friday evening by the war activities committee of the Civic theater affairs committee. The event will be from 8 o'clock until midnight at the Ft. Harrison field house. Bob Baker's orchestra will play. Co-chairmen in charge of arrangements are Mesdames Earl Noggle, C. C. Robinson and Walter Myers Jr.

Mrs. Harold F. Bettman will be the hostess at 8 o'clock tonight for the Indianapolis alumnae of Alpha Omicron Pi sorority. "Dumbarton Oaks" will be discussed by Mrs. Lowell Thomas, head of the Indianapolis League of Women Voters' speakers' bureau. The assisting hostesses will include Mrs. James O'Car, Mrs. Lester L. Nicewander and Miss Gladys Hawickhorst.

Mrs. Anne DeCros Obenchain will review "Immortal Wife" (Stone) Saturday before members of the Western College Alumnae club. The group will meet at 2 p. m. in the home of Mrs. C. L. Ross, club president. The nominating committee members, Mrs. Lewis Walker, Miss Mary Hostetter and Miss Ginevra McCoy, will give a report.

Wilbur Peat to Speak at Museum

THE HOST AND HOSTESS COMMITTEE for the gallery talk Sunday afternoon at the John Herron Art museum includes Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wade, chairman; Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Ochsner, Mr. Albert Cole and Mrs. Robert Sinclair. The speaker, Wilbur D. Peat, will discuss "The Etchings of Rembrandt." He will use lantern slides and the original Rembrandt etchings in the current exhibit of prints from the Rosenwald collection in the National Gallery of Art.

Mrs. Charles Kryter recently presented 18 books, chiefly on oriental art, to the museum's library. The books are a part of the late Mr. Kryter's collection.

The monthly board meeting of the Animal Welfare league will be held at 7:30 p. m. Friday in the home of Mrs. Theodorus R. Baker. The president, Mrs. John Sloane Kittle, will preside.



Wartime Eating by Meta Given

FEBRUARY AND MARCH ARE THE TWO months for canning grapefruit. The price is within the reach of thrifty housewives who would like to store away a supply of canned grapefruit to serve the family when the fresh is scarce, poor in quality and high in price. The first requisite is heavy, juicy, fine textured fruit. The second is careful preparation, following a reliable canning guide.

FRIDAY MENUS

Breakfast

Sectioned grapefruit with raisins. French toast with hot concentrated sirup from peaches.

Luncheon

Corn chowder. Bacon and peanut butter sandwiches on whole wheat toast. Peaches (leftover).

Dinner

Baked fish on escalloped potatoes (see recipe). Buttered peas and mushrooms. Cabbage salad with sour cream dressing. Crisp rolls. Lemon custard filled cup cakes.

Milk to drink: Three c. for each child; 1 c. for each adult. Today's ration points—20 blue for corn; 2 red for bacon.

Baked fish on escalloped potatoes: Melt 2 tbsps. butter in saucepan, stir in 2 tbsps. flour and ¼ tsp. salt and add 1½ c. milk slowly, stirring constantly until sauce boils and thickens. Add 5 c. sliced potatoes and heat with occasional stirring until the sauce boils again.

Arrange Auxiliary Book Review



Mrs. Orlando B. Little (center) will review "Lusty Wind for Carolina" Friday under the sponsorship of the Hayward-Barcus American Legion auxiliary. The benefit review will be at 1:30 p. m. in Ayres' auditorium. Members of the auxiliary who assisted in planning the event included Mrs. F. E. Thornburgh (left) and Mrs. Fred F. Hulan (right).

Conference on Jobs for Women In War and Post-War Periods Will Be Held Here March 23

Indiana has been chosen as the state in which a "war and post-war blueprint" for women workers will be started. The projected program is an outgrowth of plans made by several national women's organizations in co-operation with the women's bureau of the federal labor department.

An early step is a conference to be held at the Central Y. W. C. A. Friday, March 23. More than 15 women's organizations are expected to have representatives at the meeting.

The major objectives of the plan include development of policies to be advocated in regard to women workers in both war and post-war periods. The planning of methods by which state and local organizations may co-operate in furthering the policies developed, and the definition and proposed handling of future problems are further aspects of the program.

Miss Frieda S. Miller, director of the women's bureau of the U. S. labor department, will speak at the conference next week.

Miss Miller, in referring to the plan, said, "Groups of women with an established interest in women's economic status, employment opportunities, and industrial advancement, may well work together to develop a program dealing with questions arising from the extended wartime problem of women getting into new jobs."

Committee Named
At a preliminary meeting held here late last month, a continuing committee of five members was appointed to set up a permanent co-operating group.

The five active in planning the conference, are Miss Elizabeth Blaisdell of the Y. W. C. A.; Mrs. Alice Cox, Indiana C. I. O.; Miss Ruth Hoover, Indiana Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs; Mrs. Hazel Heller, Indiana State Federation of Labor (A. F. of L.); and Mrs. W. H. Lykins, Covington, Indiana Federation of Clubs.

The state branches of organizations invited to send representatives to the conference include those of the B. P. W., American Association of University Women, Y. W. C. A., A. F. of L. and C. I. O. Others are the Indiana Home Economics association, the national councils of Catholic and Jewish women, the I. F. C., the Indiana Council of Church Women, National Women's Trade Union league, W. C. T. U., National Association of Colored Women and the P.-T. A.

Still others are the American Legion auxiliary, the National Consumers league, the League of Women Voters, National Council of Negro Women, the American Women's Voluntary Services and the Altrusa and Zonta clubs.

Indiana Laws
Indiana was chosen for the state-wide project by a committee representing the national groups, and was selected as offering typical problems affecting women workers. The state has no wage and hour law comparable with the federal law governing workers in interstate commerce.

Members of the Jessy Wallin Heywood alliance of All Souls Unitarian church will hear a talk on "Post-War Problems" following a 12:30 p. m. luncheon meeting tomorrow in the church. Rowland Allen will be the speaker and Dr. F. S. C. Wicks, pastor, will be in the audience.

Miss Jean Stuck has chosen Miss Faye Herr, Lawrence, as her only attendant for her wedding to Lt. Raymond C. Baker. The couple will be married March 25 in a chapel at Ft. Harrison.

Mrs. Leonard A. Smith will speak tomorrow before members of the Women's society, Meridian Heights Presbyterian church, in the church. Her topic will be "Dumbarton Oaks—A Plan for World Peace." The board will meet at 9:30 a. m. with Mrs. Chester Zechel presiding, after which a discussion on "Study of World Peace" will be led by Mrs. Frank A. White. Mrs. Ralph J. Hudelson and Mrs. John A. Cejnar will be the morning speakers.

Group meetings will be held at 11:30 o'clock and section 3 will be in charge of a 12:30 p. m. luncheon. Mrs. Douglas T. Reid is the chairman.

Mrs. Ralph L. Holland will lead the devotions and a musical program will be given by Mrs. Charles J. Kachel and Mrs. Paul L. Dressel.

Club to Entertain

A guest meeting will be held at 2 p. m. tomorrow by the Blue Flower Garden club. Mrs. Leslie DeVoe, 4014 Washington blvd., will be the hostess and Mrs. Robert

Miss Robinson, Robert Kirch To Be Married

Dr. F. S. C. Wicks
To Read Ceremony

Miss Frances Robinson will become the bride of Cpl. Robert V. Kirch, Ft. Sill, Okla., at 7:30 o'clock tonight in the chapel of All Souls Unitarian church.

The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Linn W. Curtis, New York, formerly of Indianapolis, and Harold D. Robinson, U. S. C. G., Ft. McHenry, Md. Mr. Kirch's parents are Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Kirch, 3321 Carrollton ave.

Dr. F. S. C. Wicks will read the vows and Mrs. Harry Reynolds will give a program of bridal airs.

Bride's Costume

Mr. Robinson will give his daughter in marriage. She will wear a dusty rose street-length dress made with a V-neck and cap sleeves. She has chosen a light blue hat, black accessories and will wear a corsage of white orchids.

Miss Norma Coulon, the bride's cousin, will be the maid of honor and the bridesmaid will be Miss Alice Kirch, sister of the bridegroom. They will have dresses in pastel shades similar to the bride's and will wear gardenias in their hair.

Best Man

Mr. Kirch will be his son's best man. After a reception in the church, the couple will leave for a wedding trip.

Miss Robinson attended Adelphi college, Garden City, N. Y., and is a member of Kappa Alpha Theta sorority. Mr. Kirch attended Purdue university.

Among the out-of-town guests will be Mrs. Harry Clark, Chicago; the Rev. and Mrs. George Shephard, Mendota, Ill., and Mrs. Curtis.

Social Agencies' Delegates Set Luncheon

Delegates to the family and child care section of the Council of Social Agencies will have a luncheon at 12:15 p. m. Friday in the Y. W. C. A.

Mrs. Austin V. Clifford, Indiana League of Women Voters' executive secretary, will discuss the acts of the 4th general assembly affecting family and children's services.

Special guests will be board and staff members of the various family and children's welfare agencies.

A conference of Marion county agencies which deal with transients will be held at 10:30 a. m. Monday in the Lemcke building, Mrs. Benjamin H. Hitz, chairman, Council of Social Agencies, announced today.

Mrs. Hitz will appoint a special committee to plan for services to transients.

Mrs. Shuler Hostess

Members of the Alpha chapter, Phi Gamma Sigma sorority, will meet at 8 p. m. today in the home of Mrs. L. F. Shuler, 2912 Westbrook st.

Married



Before her marriage Feb. 10.

Sorority to Sponsor Civic Play



A benefit performance of "You Can't Take It With You" will be sponsored Saturday night at the Civic theater by the Alpha Epsilon chapter of Delta Theta Tau sorority. Co-chairmen for the event are Mrs. William A. Pearson (left) and Mrs. Gerald F. Deer (right). Mrs. David Burton (center) is among their assistants. Proceeds will be added to the sorority's philanthropic fund.

Presbyterian Church Ceremony Will Unite Miss Edith Gallatin And Austin E. Dwight

Dr. George Arthur Frantz will officiate tonight at the wedding of Miss Edith Gallatin to Austin E. Dwight. The single-ring ceremony will be at 8 o'clock in the First Presbyterian church, of which Dr. Frantz is pastor.

A basket of white spring flowers placed before the altar will be flanked by seven-way candelabra. Mrs. Leslie A. Heigesson will be the organist.

The bride, entering with her brother, Paul Gallatin, Milwaukee, will wear a white mousseline de soie gown with seed pearl embroidery accenting the round neckline and the shoulders. A full gathered skirt will fall from a fitted bodice made with bracelet-length sleeves.

A fingertip-length veil will complete the bride's costume and she will carry an arm bouquet of white roses and freesias.

Plan Reception

Mrs. Walter Bodem, her sister's matron of honor, will be gowned in a bouffant shell pink mousseline de soie frock and will carry pastel spring flowers.

The bridegroom's attendants will be Harry Keil, best man, and Theodore Murray and Ervin Trimpe, ushers.

Following the ceremony, a reception will be held in the bride's home, 3330 N. Meridian st.

Miss Gallatin, a graduate of the City Hospital School of Nursing here, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Gallatin, Martinsville, Ill.

Mr. Dwight, also of Indianapolis, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Dwight, Decatur, Mich. He is a graduate of the engineering division of Michigan State college.

Henry Peirce Will Be Wed

Miss Elizabeth Mary Maier and Lt. Henry Jameson Peirce will be married at 11 a. m. Saturday in the Grace Church Chantry in New York.

Miss Maier is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. Maier of New Rochelle, N. Y., and Lt. Peirce's parents are Mr. and Mrs. James D. Peirce, 1645 N. Talbott st.

Miss Jean Maier will be her sister's attendant and her brother, Louis, will be best man. After the wedding, a breakfast will be held at No. 1 Fifth ave. The prospective bridegroom is stationed at Camp Wheeler, Ga.

Girl Scout Cookie Sales Reported

More than 46,000 boxes of Girl Scout cookies are reported to have been sold, according to Mrs. R. O. Jackson, distribution chairman.

At the Scout council meeting yesterday in the Girl Scout office, Mrs. Jackson reported that 32 troops have yet to report sales. New committees are being planned under the direction of chairmen, including Mrs. Marvin E. Curle, program; Mrs. George Zeigler, service, and Mrs. Virgil Sly, neighborhoods.

Victory Club

Mrs. Earl Smith, 916 N. Gladstone ave., will be the hostess at 7:30 p. m. tomorrow for a meeting of the Victory club.

Voters' League State Board Will Meet

Benefit Tea Arranged
By Churchwomen

The state board of the Indiana League of Women Voters will meet at 10:30 a. m. tomorrow in the Warren hotel. Mrs. John K. Goodwin will preside.

Members of the steering committee will give reports and a discussion of future legislative procedure will be led by Mrs. A. W. Noling. Legislative chairmen from leagues throughout the state will be special guests.

A benefit tea for the Riley hospital will be held at 2 p. m. tomorrow by the Loyal circle, Downey Avenue Christian church. The tea will be in the church.

Mrs. John L. Davis will lead the devotions and the speakers will be Mrs. O. O. Johnson and Mrs. R. W. Cook. A musical program will be given by the junior high school choir of school 57 under the direction of Miss Ruby Winders.

Mrs. Marion F. Gallup will discuss "Life's Balance Sheet" at a 6 p. m. meeting Monday of the American Society of Women Accountants. The session will be in the Y. W. C. A.

Several rush parties are being planned by the Alpha chapter, Omega Nu Tau sorority. A supper will be held tonight in the home of Mrs. Alice Hill, 801 N. Oakland ave., and on Friday there will be a dinner and bridge party in the Riley hotel.

Mrs. Kenneth Randell, 1806 Alton ave., will be the hostess Monday at a "white elephant" party. Mesdames Edith Hulise, Vera Randell and Robert Arbuckle and Miss Josephine Abbott are in charge of the parties.

Sigma Beta Session
The Rho chapter, Sigma Beta sorority, will meet at 8 p. m. today in the home of Mrs. Forrest L. Watson, 2035 Dexter st.

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20 W. Washington St.

The Suits
The Thing!

It's the thing to do
this Spring—with suits
so personable and
so completely
distinctive.

\$29.95



club president. The nominating committee members, Mrs. Lewis Walker, Miss Mary Hostetter and Miss Ginevra McCoy, will give a report.

Wilbur Peat to Speak at Museum

THE HOST AND HOSTESS COMMITTEE for the gallery talk Sunday afternoon at the John Herron Art museum includes Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wade, chairman; Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Ochsner, Mrs. Albert Cole and Mrs. Robert Sinclair. The speaker, Wilbur D. Peat, will discuss "The Etchings of Rembrandt." He will use lantern slides and the original Rembrandt etchings in the current exhibit of prints from the Rosenwald collection in the National Gallery of Art.

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Breakfast

Sectioned grapefruit with raisins. French toast with hot concentrated sirup from peaches.

Luncheon

Corn chowder. Bacon and peanut butter sandwiches on whole wheat toast. Peaches (leftover).

Dinner

Baked fish on escalloped potatoes (see recipe). Buttered peas and mushrooms. Cabbage salad with sour cream dressing. Crisp rolls. Lemon custard filled cup cakes.

Milk to drink: Three c. for each child; 1 c. for each adult. Today's ration points—20 blue for corn; 2 red for bacon.

Baked fish on escalloped potatoes: Melt 2 tbsps. butter in saucepan, stir in 2 tbsps. flour and 1/2 tsp. salt and add 1 1/2 c. milk slowly, stirring constantly until sauce boils and thickens. Add 5 c. sliced potatoes and heat with occasional stirring until the sauce boils again. Four potatoes and sauce into a greased casserole, cover and bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for 30 mins. Meanwhile, sprinkle salt and pepper over 4 to 6 small cleaned perch (or other small fish). Place on top of potatoes and dot with butter. Bake 15 mins. longer, or until fish is done. Serve at once from casserole. Four to 6 servings.

Churchwomen Will Meet

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Club to Entertain

A guest meeting will be held at 2 p. m. tomorrow by the Blue Flower Garden club. Mrs. Leslie DeVoe, 4014 Washington blvd., will be the hostess and Mrs. Robert Andrews will discuss "Garden Books."

Lyceum Club Session

The Thursday Lyceum club will meet tomorrow in the home of Mrs. William R. Forney, 3660 N. Delaware st. Mrs. V. V. Smith will discuss "Icons and Russian Symbols."

An early step is a conference to be held at the Central Y. W. C. A. Friday, March 23. More than 15 women's organizations are expected to have representatives at the meeting.

The Bridal Scene— Miss Schaffer Is Engaged to James Smith

The announcements of an engagement and attendants compose the bridal news.

Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Schaffer, 715 N. Denny st., announce the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Frances, to James A. Smith, machinist's mate 2-c, U. S. N. R., son of Leo Smith Sr., 354 S. Arlington ave.

The ceremony will be at 9 a. m. April 7, in the St. Philip Neri Catholic church. The Rev. Fr. Hilary Meny will officiate. Mrs. John R. Gilker, the bride-to-be's sister, will be the matron of honor and Mrs. Thomas Rothschild, Evansville, and Mrs. Thomas Walsh will be the bridesmaids.

Mrs. Walsh and Mrs. Gilker will entertain Friday night with a personal shower for Miss Schaffer. Approximately 35 guests will attend the party in the bride-to-be's home.

Miss Delcie Ingram has announced the attendants for her wedding to Palmer M. Millikan. The ceremony will be at 8:30 p. m. March 24, in the Riverside Methodist church.

Mrs. Donald Barton, the bride-to-be's sister, will be the matron of honor and the bridesmaids will be Mesdames Harry Sheagley, Lee Gramm and Robert Leath and Miss Deloris Millikan, Carmel, sister of the prospective bridegroom.

Mr. Sheagley will serve as best man with Mr. Barton, Mr. Leath and John and Donald Ingram, brothers of the bride-to-be, as ushers.

Miss Jean Stuck has chosen Miss Faye Herr, Lawrence, as her only attendant for her wedding to Lt. Raymond C. Baker. The couple will be married March 25 in a chapel at Ft. Harrison.

Post-War Problems Will Be Discussed

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Rowland Allen will be the speaker and Dr. F. S. C. Wicks, pastor emeritus of the church, will be in charge of the devotional service.

Pre-Easter Meeting

The Women's council of University Park Christian church will have its annual pre-Easter fellowship meeting at 1:15 p. m. tomorrow in the church auditorium.

The major objectives of the plan include development of policies to be advocated in regard to women workers in both war and post-war periods.

The planning of methods by which state and local organizations may co-operate in furthering the policies developed, and the definition and proposed handling of future problems are further aspects of the program.

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The state branches of organizations invited to send representatives to the conference include those of the B. P. W. American Association of University Women, Y. W. C. A., A. F. of L. and C. I. O.

Others are the Indiana Home Economics association, the national councils of Catholic and Jewish women, the I. F. C., the Indiana Council of Church Women, National Women's Trade Union league, W. C. T. U., National Association of Colored Women and the P. T. A.

Still others are the American Legion auxiliary, the National Consumers league, the League of Women Voters, National Council of Negro Women, the American Women's Voluntary Services and the Altrusa and Zonta clubs.

Indiana Laws

Indiana was chosen for the statewide project by a committee representing the national groups, and was selected as offering typical problems affecting women workers.

The state has no wage and hour law comparable with the federal law governing workers in interstate commerce. A statute governing the hours during which women might work in industry was suspended for the war's duration and a provision which limited 16 to 18-year-old girls to shifts ending at 7 p. m. has been amended to permit working until 10 p. m. during the duration.

A recent analysis made by the national labor department's women's bureau showed the absence of laws on lunch rooms, maternity leave, minimum wages or equal pay for women workers.

Meeting at Y. W.

A meeting of the Alpha Tau Gamma sorority will be held at 8 p. m. today in the Y. W. C. A. Mrs. Edward McCall will be the hostess.

fish tastes twice as good with



for fish, fowl, meats and economy meats

Among the out-of-town guests will be Mrs. Harry Clark, Chicago; the Rev. and Mrs. George Shephard, Mendota, Ill., and Mrs. Curtis.

Social Agencies' Delegates Set Luncheon

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Married



Before her marriage Feb. 10, Mrs. William LaFollette was Miss Loretta Jean Curry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Curry. The wedding was in Ft. Pierce, Fla. Mr. LaFollette, coxswain, U. S. N., is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles LaFollette.

The shoulders. A full gathered skirt will fall from a fitted bodice made with bracelet-length sleeves. A fingertip-length veil will complete the bride's costume and she will carry an arm bouquet of white roses and freesias.

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Miss Jean Maier will be her sister's attendant and her brother, Louis, will be best man. After the wedding, a breakfast will be held at No. 1 Fifth ave. The prospective bridegroom is stationed at Camp Wheeler, Ga.

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Victory Club

Mrs. Earl Smith, 916 N. Gladstone ave., will be the hostess at 7:30 p. m. tomorrow for a meeting of the Victory club.

Sorority Meeting

The Beta chapter of Theta Nu Chi sorority will meet at 8 p. m. today in the home of Mrs. Ruth Donaki, 920 N. Jefferson ave.

MORRISONS

20 W. Washington St.

*The Suits
The Thing!*

It's the thing to do this Spring—with suits so personable and so completely distinctive.

\$29.95



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Third Floor

Suits with nine fashion lives, every one of them excellent, every hour of the day, practically every day of the year. Suits tailored of 100% all wool, in becoming styles and newest shades for Juniors and Misses.

OTHER SUITS... \$35, \$49.98

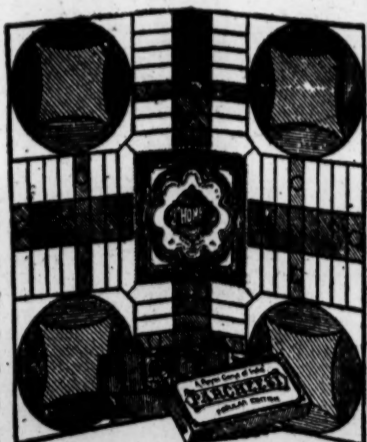
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World Fair35c
Rummy50c
Rook75c
Sea Raider75c
Pirate Island\$1.00
Yankee Trader\$1.00
Dig\$1.00
Easy Money\$1.00
Trade Winds\$1.00
Treasure Hunt\$1.00
Varsity\$1.00

Parcheesi\$1.00
Junior Eureka\$1.00
Strategy\$1.50
Wheel of Fortune\$1.50
Cooper's Golf\$1.50
Three Musketeers\$1.50
Go to Head of Class\$1.50
Sorry\$1.50
Commandos\$1.50
Men of Destiny\$1.50
Monopoly\$2.00
Wide World\$2.00



Camelot\$2.00
South America\$2.00
Five Favorites\$2.00
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It's SMART to Use



George Weller, Times Writer, Interviews Moslem Leader; Emir Demands Protection of Arab Interests at Peace Table

By GEORGE WELLER

Times Foreign Correspondent

AMMAN, Transjordan.—"Creating a Jewish home in Palestine has only made for disunity," said Emir Abdullah Ibn El Hussein, leading Moslem sovereign — of the legitimate line stemming from Mohammed—in an interview today.

"I doubt," the emir told me, "that the United States understands how deeply the Arab world feels on this subject. Whatever solution it is given at the peace table, must be looked at with an eye which



Mr. Weller

regards Arab interest as well as those of the Jews and the great powers."

THE CLEAN white tents of Abdullah's court are pitched today at the lowest place in the world.

At the edge of the green floor of the Jordan valley, below the blue mountains of Moab — some 500 feet below sea level — the Arab world's most eminent spiritual figure, is enjoying the mild climate of the vast, sunken river bed. Meanwhile, rainstorms sweep Jerusalem and Amman capitals topping the mountain ranges on each side.

Like his rival and one-time enemy, Ibn Saud, Abdullah prefers tent life. But the flat canopies of his court are pitched around a

modest stone house where he receives visitors.

ALMOST all Arab statesmen from the Arab league conferences in Cairo are coming home to Iraq, Syria and Lebanon by way of Allenby bridge—where the Jordan is a thin trickle—to pay their respects at Shouni. This is only a 15-minute drive from the Palestine town of Jericho.

On the opposite side of the highway leading into the mountains of Moab from the nested tents of King Abdullah is his Arab legion—which is mandated Transjordan's army.

This outfit was first organized by the famous desert leader, Col. T. E. Lawrence, and was camel-mounted.

Today the army is motorized, supported by the British government and British staffed. But the United States has contributed lend-lease in the form of blankets, uniforms, and food supplies.

TRANSJORDANIA has elections, a cabinet and a popular parliament with powers to veto laws initiated by the king.

Abdullah is a stocky, point-bearded man of 66, with a warm handshake and straightforward manners. Clad in a nun-gray cloak, with gold ceremonial dagger at his waist, he wears a snowy-white head-kerchief with a white woolen ring holding it—in desert fashion. His exceptionally small feet are clad in black cloth shoes with rubber tips.

GUESTS are warned beforehand by the British conducting officer that it is bad manners to cross their feet in the sovereign's presence. But when I forgot myself, Abdullah put me at ease by crossing his own.

Abdullah described the situation which obtained when both the Arab nations and the U. S. joined the allies in world war I without knowing that the British and French had already divided the Ottoman empire for post-war control.

Abdullah said that the Arabs' juridical case against Palestine was based on letters exchanged between his father, King Hussein, and Sir Henry MacMahon.

THE CRUX is the MacMahon letter omitting "portions of Syria lying to the west of the districts of Damascus, Homs, Hama and Aleppo,"—which, in the Arab interpretation, would keep Christian Lebanon outside greater Arabia, but have Palestine inside.

In many Arab groups, Abdullah is considered the logical candidate to the throne of a triple kingdom uniting Iraq, Syria and Transjordan.

Asked whether he felt that the Arabs were better off today than after the world war I, Abdullah gave the questioner an unblinking look and said:

"Do you want a straight from the shoulder answer? Because that kind of answer may cause anger or resentment."

TOLD TO fire away, Abdullah said:

"The Arabs were better off then because they were in the hands of one man and were a single, united nation. They wanted to return to their ancient fatherland and see one united Arabia. They were used to high posts of responsibility, even under the Turks—civil, judiciary and military.

"But then the peace conference imposed mandates and Zionism. King Hussein suffered a blow from the Wahabite king (Ibn Saud), and King Feisal had a mandate forced on him by the French.

"NO ONE can deny that the British and French mandates have brought education. But they have made separate systems of disunited Arab education.

"Men who felt that the Arabs were one people have now grown old and the sense of unity has been lost.

"What is the result? You have all kinds of colleges—French, British, even American—and all kinds of culture.

"There is just one culture missing—our own Arab culture.

"YOU BIG nations need oil which happens to be found in Arabia. You dispute in order to get it.

"Russia is seeking oil in northern Iran and Iraq and Britain is in Iraq as well as Arabia.

"Neither these efforts—nor those of self-seeking politicians like those in Syria—can help the Arabs.

"What the Arabs need is a single unifying leader."

"IN PALESTINE the Arabs do not want the Jews, who are already there under the Balfour declaration, expelled," he said.

"They recognize that the Jews have the same human right to live there as elsewhere on earth. But they must meet the Arabs on equal terms and not dominate them.

"I am sorry that my people always seem to be complaining to those who never hear.

"But it is good to know, when speaking to America, that I am speaking—through a liberal press, to a liberal people—which wants only good for all."

Copyright, 1945, by The Indianapolis Times and The Chicago Daily News, Inc.

REVUE BY TECHNICAL TALENT SLATE

Tickets for 'Sketchbook' To Be Placed on Sale April 2.

Tickets for the 30th annual "Sketchbook," a revue of student talent at Technical high school, will go on sale April 2. The show will be presented April 13 in the boys' gymnasium.

Co-directors of the revue are William Moon and Alonzo Eidsos music instructors. C. S. Stewart director of the program production and Harold Stewart, art instructor is in charge of the ticket sale.

Freshman Mixer Friday

The annual freshman mixer sponsored by the Service club at Technical high school, will be Friday in the boys' gymnasium.

Miss Nancy Tucker, is general chairman and William Quillen master of ceremonies.

Committee chairmen are Barbara Dearing, Shirley Esmon, Sue Franklin, Janet White, Wallace Young, Mary Lou Wilson, Robert Oldham, William Hotz and Robert Lukenbill. Committee members are Beryl Birk, Delores Buck, Patsy Cook, Margie McClarem and Mary Jo Winchell.

Six Pass Rifle Tests

Six members of the Technical high school rifle team have qualified

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THE EXACT SHADE YOU WANT ON YOUR WALLS?

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GALLON

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Black's

—Paragon Shop, Fourth Floor



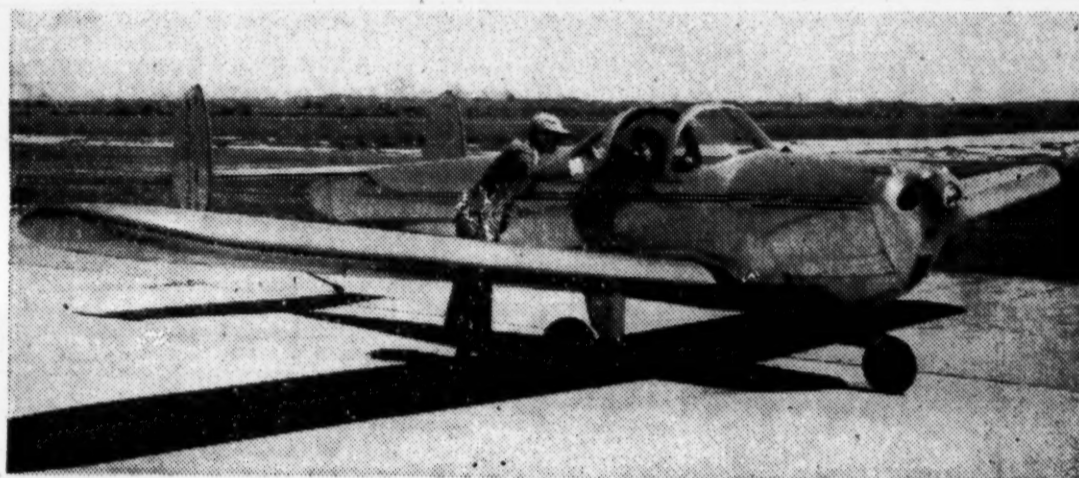
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You have probably seen the stories about it in the March issues of the Ladies' Home Journal, Woman's Home Companion, House Beautiful, and other leading magazines. Come in, see and inspect this full size “Ercoupe” plane, during regular store hours, in our Men's Clothing Department on the Third Floor.

THIRD FLOOR

Block's

presence. But when I told myself, Abdullah put me at ease by crossing his own. Abdullah described the situation which obtained when both the Arab nations and the U. S. joined the allies in world war I without knowing that the British and French had already divided the Ottoman empire for post-war control. Abdullah said that the Arabs' juridical case against Palestine was based on letters exchanged between his father, King Hussein, and Sir Henry MacMahon.

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Six Pass Rifle Tests

Six members of the Technical high school rifle team have qualified to fire on the eight-man team which will represent the Indianapolis high school in the Mid-western junior championship match Friday and Saturday at the Culver military academy.

They are Henry Russe, Neil Christensen, Charles Thompson, Richard Murray, Richard Burge and Charles Branson.

Math Club Elects

Henry Plaschkes is president of the Math club at Technical high school for the spring semester.

Joseph Wohlhieter is vice president; Virginia Galerman, secretary; William Wilkerson, treasurer; Robert Espey, sergeant-at-arms, and Marilyn Joan Cox, scrapbook editor.

Nazi's Body Stays on Captured Span

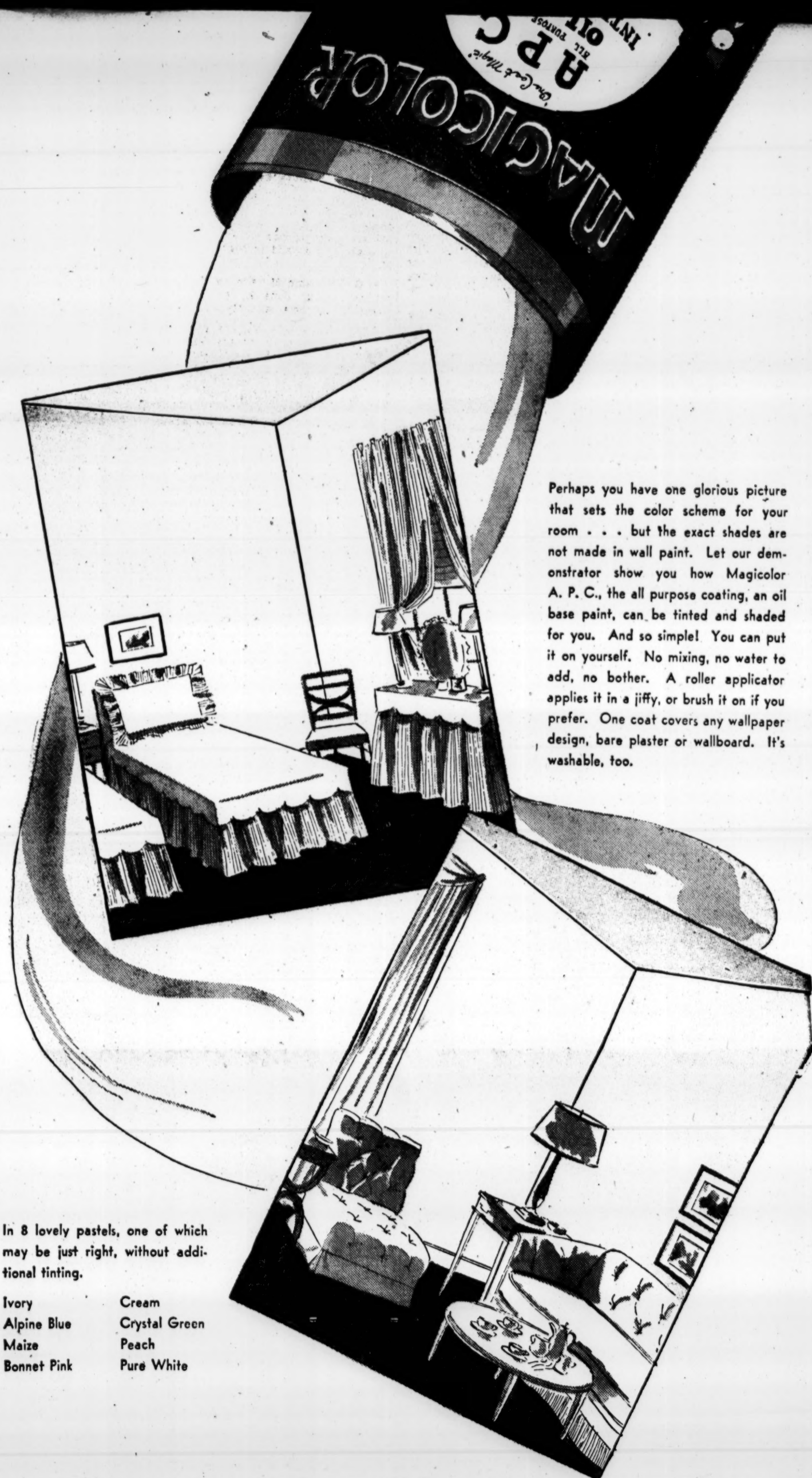
PARIS, March 14 (U.P.).—Traffic over the Ludendorff bridge at Remagen has been so heavy that the body of a dead German has lain on the span since last Wednesday when the 1st army captured the structure, it was disclosed at headquarters last night.

The Americans have been so busy moving across to the east bank that no one had time to remove the body.

RAIL GROUP TO MARK 30TH ANNIVERSARY

Mrs. Walter Coyle, 2615 Manker st., will entertain the grand international auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers 552 with a covered dish luncheon March 22.

A program in celebration of the division's 30th anniversary will follow the luncheon. Mrs. Laura Gaynor, an organizer of the group, will review the history of the division. Mrs. Daisy Ahl, president, is one of the charter members.



Perhaps you have one glorious picture that sets the color scheme for your room . . . but the exact shades are not made in wall paint. Let our demonstrators show you how Magicolor A. P. C., the all purpose coating, an oil base paint, can be tinted and shaded for you. And so simple! You can put it on yourself. No mixing, no water to add, no bother. A roller applicator applies it in a jiffy, or brush it on if you prefer. One coat covers any wallpaper design, bare plaster or wallboard. It's washable, too.

In 8 lovely pastels, one of which may be just right, without additional tinting.

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| Alpine Blue | Crystal Green |
| Maize | Peach |
| Bonnet Pink | Pure White |

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Fifth Floor

File

March 14, 1945

Mrs. Helen B. Sater
% Y. W. C. A.
329 North Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Helen:

We are sending you the ditto jobs today so that they should reach you in time for the meeting.

I have been out of the running most of the time for the last ten days with a slight attack of flu but I am in the office today on part time.

I hope you have found a pleasanter place to live in and that your back is better.

Affectionately,



Indianapolis, Ind
March 9, 1945

Dear Anne, Will you please do me a service?
Ask Miss Pidgeon to go over this tentative agenda -
or what ever you might call it - for the Indianapolis
Conference. The State Committee of five members
setting up the Conference, insist upon having
the "Major Objectives" stated at the beginning of
the agenda sheet (I do not think it a bad idea
either) They like the headings I. Opening Statement
II Problems to be met III Policies to be considered
IV Development of Program on Policies - ^{better}
than the headings for our Washington Conference
which were

- I Problems facing Women etc.
- II Policies to be considered
 - A. Employment Outlook & Problems
 - B. Work Standards
 - C. Training Opportunities
- III Development of Program on Policies
- IV Implementation of Program

But as set up for the Indianapolis Conference
the Agenda looks kind of denuded. Could Mary
Elizabeth suggest some sub-headings to go under
II, III & possibly four, but so the whole thing

Could still go on one page? There will not be
time to send it back for O.K. but I
know any way M.E.P. & you set it up will
be acceptable here.

Please have it set up & dittoed
send on to me at earliest possible time.
I can't get any more work done here - have
had a devilish time getting stenographic
help (\$2.00 an hr. - a slow hr.)
We'd like 75 copies of the agenda altho'
we'll do well to have 30 or 40 people at
the Conference.

This is quite an assignment! Indiana
(I don't forget I was born here) is another
country & a Hoosier - is - well what is a
Hoosier?

Please send me 10 large manila ^{envelopes} 3/12/31

Love & blessings

Helen

The Committee wants the "order of business" in
the agenda to be somewhat
outlined on the two sheet "Suggested Program for
State or Community Study Group on
War & Postwar Problems of Women Workers"
Bobbie has in her folder if M.E.P. does not
have a copy
Also would like to have 50 ^{or more} copies of the outlines
M.E.P. sent to Syracuse, Samples & which she sent me here.

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

FROM Labor Dept.

BUREAU Women's

CHG. APPROPRIATION Salaries & Expenses

Women's Bureau

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

16-1723

March 1, 1943

Mrs. Helen B. Sater
c/o Y.W.C.A.
329 No. Pennsylvania St.
Indianapolis, Indiana

DELIGHTED. EAGER FOR DETAILS. SEE TODAY'S NEW YORK TIMES
FOR PUBLICITY WHICH WE WERE UNABLE TO STOP.

FRIEDA S. MILLER

FM:IS

WESTERN
UNION

WU W47 DL GOVT COLLECT

INDIANPOLIS IND MARCH 1 1027A

132

MISSFRIEDA MILLER.

WOMENS BURAU U S DEPT OF LABOR

GROUPTHERE VERY MUCH PREFERS FRIDAY MARCH 23 FOR CONFERENCE
DATE. THEY WANT YOU. COULD YOU ARRIVE IN TIME FOR MEETING TO
CONVENE AT TEN IN THE MORNING.

HELEN B SATER

1150A

23

Handwritten notes:
B. H. (D + D) ...
11:00 ...
11:00 ...

WESTERN
UNION

WESTERN
UNION

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

FROM Labor Dept.
BUREAU Women's
CHG. APPROPRIATION Salaries & Expenses

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

10-1723

Feb. 24, 1945

~~Symak Helen Rotter~~
Indianapolis, Indiana

UNABLE TO HOLD MARCH 16 and 17. COULD BE THERE ANY TIME MARCH 23 THROUGH 27.

FRIEDA S. MILLER

FM:IS

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

FROM Labor Dept.

BUREAU Women's Ind. Conf.

CHG. APPROPRIATION Salaries & Expenses

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

10-1723

March 13, 1945

Mrs. Helen B. Sater
c/o Y.W.C.A.
329 No. Pennsylvania St.
Indianapolis, Indiana

MINNESOTA DEEPLY INTERESTED STATE CONFERENCES. SENT MRS. PEAVEY
HEFFELFINGER HERE TO CONSULT ABOUT POSSIBILITIES. SHE AND HER
GOVERNOR BOTH DESIROUS SHE ATTEND INDIANA MEETING AS VISITOR. IF
THE INDIANA WOMEN AGREEABLE^I WOULD BE GLAD TO HAVE HER INVITED FOR
TWENTY-THIRD. ADDRESS WAYNATA, MINNESOTA.

FRIEDA S. MILLER

FM:IS

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| FROM | <u>Labor Dept.</u> |
| BUREAU | <u>Women's</u> |
| CHG. APPROPRIATION | <u>Salaries & Expenses</u> |

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

10-1723

March 13, 1945

Mrs. Peavey Heffelfinger
Rayzata, Minnesota

HAVE FORWARDED YOUR MESSAGE TO INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA WHERE
FIRST STATE MEETING WILL BE HELD MARCH 23. AM SURE INVITATION
WILL BE FORTHCOMING.

FRIEDA S. MILLER

FM:IS

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| SYMBOLS |
|--------------------------|
| DL = Day Letter |
| NL = Night Letter |
| LC = Deferred Cable |
| NLT = Cable Night Letter |
| Ship Radiogram |

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

MA235 NL PD=TDM WAYZATA MINN 12

1945 FEB 12 PM 7 30

MISS FREIDA MILLER=

WOMENS DIVISION DEPT OF LABOR WASHDC:

FLORENCE BURTON AND I HAD CONFERENCE WITH GOVERNOR THYE
ALONG IDEAS I OUTLINED TO YOU HE IS MUCH INTERESTED AND
WANTS ME TO ATTEND FIRST STATE MEETING IN THE SERIES OF
SIX YOU SPOKE OF WILL YOU WIRE ME WHEN AND WHERE IT WILL BE
HELD WAYZATA MINNESOTA=

MRS PEAVEY HEFFELFINGER.

OK - must not miss this

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

May 1, 1945.

Mrs. Marie Talbot, Chairman
State Education Committee,
Indiana State Industrial Union Council, CIO
1309 Cleveland Avenue
Hobart, Indiana.

Dear Mrs. Talbot:

Your letters addressed to Mrs. Sater at the Women's Bureau here in Washington were opened and she will see them when she comes to Washington the early part of this week. We are answering for her since her job keeps her in New York where she is our regional representative for New York and New Jersey.

Because your letters concerned the Indiana conference and your desire to see a program of action under way without delay, I wanted to let you know that Miss Ziegler has informed us she expects to see you on May 5th so that I feel sure you will have adequate advice and an opportunity to discuss the whole program. As to names of women attending the Indianapolis conference, I suggest you get these through Miss Blaisdell, temporary chairman of the Continuing Committee.

Mrs. Sater was asked to help with the preliminary work of the Indianapolis meeting because of her experience with the conference we had in December 1944 with the representatives of the national organizations. Miss Ziegler however is the Bureau's representative for the region that includes Indiana and is well informed about the Indiana program.

Sincerely yours,

FSM/RFH/nb

Frieda S. Miller, Director.

April 30, 1945

Miss Martha Ziegler
1200 Merchandise Mart
Chicago 54, Illinois

Dear Miss Ziegler,

I have gone over the correspondence you have had with Miss Blaisdell, Miss Wear, and Mrs. Talbott, and by this time you have had copies of my correspondence with Miss Blaisdell. Mrs. Talbott has written Mrs. Sater and I am sending on these letters to you. She is evidently under a misapprehension as to how the Bureau is organized, and when you see her will you explain how we are set up on a regional basis, so that she will get in touch with you hereafter. Mrs. Sater was asked to take on the Indiana conference preliminaries because of her experience with the December conference. The regular Bureau contact for Mrs. Talbott however is with you.

As to the situation about the Lake County group going ahead, I feel that we don't want to be in the position of telling any one whether they should or shouldn't do this or that. Yet at the same time I feel with you that we should suggest to Mrs. Talbott that she clear with the Continuing Committee quite definitely, and consult with Miss Wear of the Ft. Wayne group. Since you are going to see her on May 9th, your conversation can be directed along these lines, and the results accomplished more easily than if you had to depend on an exchange of letters. I am sure you can get over the idea to her, explaining the value of working through organization channels already established, etc., in this case the State Continuing Committee. We rely on your judgment.

We are very grateful for all the inside information about Mrs. Heffelfinger. I suppose you noted too the several misinterpretations appearing in her report as well as in her letter to Mr. Lucas. However, we can take care of it later, should she write me directly or come to see me, and it will not be hard to do now that you have given me this advance information.

Sincerely yours,

Frieda S. Miller, Director

FSM rfm hbs

~~Miss Manning:~~

~~For your information.~~

~~Return to Schaefer~~

Myrauder. ~~Satt~~

April 28, 1945

Miss Martha Ziegler
1200 Merchandise Mart
Chicago 54, Illinois

Dear Miss Ziegler:

At our trade union conference last week Mrs. Hazel Heller, who was present as representative of her national union, reported a meeting of the Continuing Committee of the Indiana State Women's Groups and their plan to hold two meetings. Unfortunately I was not able to have a private talk with her so that my first real information about the situation is the enclosed correspondence from Miss Blaisdell, which I am sending on for your information. I am also sending a copy of my reply to Miss Blaisdell as perhaps the best way to tell you my reactions to these developments.

Sincerely yours,

Frieda S. Miller, Director

FM:IS

April 28, 1945

Miss Elizabeth Ann Blaisdell
General Secretary
Young Women's Christian Association
329 North Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Dear Miss Blaisdell:

I do understand very well how much other things must have your attention and action before you can get at the work of the Continuing Committee of the Women's Organizations. Indeed, I think you are a very good soldier to take on this job, though I believe deeply that the work is something which will redound to the strengthening of those organizations that participate and is therefore very worth the doing as means can be found to carry on.

I am very glad indeed to know that the Continuing Committee has gotten together and has selected its two new members, who I hope will join with you in the development of the work.

It is splendid to know that you are going on with both the regional conferences and a state-wide meeting by June and I heartily agree with you that correlation of the program and a development of concrete, specific items on which to work will do more than anything else to give it life and direction.

I am sure you know that we here are tremendously interested in the way the women themselves will want to move and I am wondering how you would feel about having our regional representative, Miss Martha Ziegler, of Chicago, attend the meetings as an observer. I am sure she would be glad to assist with the mechanics or with supplying any information she may have or be able to get through the Federal agencies, should that be useful, but in any case I'd be glad if you thought well of having her present so that she can get the sense of what are matters of interest and whether there is information wanted which our field studies might assist in procuring.

Again my sincere appreciation for keeping me informed and for all that you are doing to further this work.

Sincerely yours,

Frieda S. Miller
Director

FSM:ISH:pas

3 copies - - - - - Copy to highwayer
Sater (copy sent her 4/25)

Young Women's Christian Association

329 NORTH PENNSYLVANIA STREET
INDIANAPOLIS 4, INDIANA



April 18, 1945

Miss Frieda S. Miller
Director, Women's Bureau
U. S. Department of Labor
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Miss Miller:

Due to the pressure of time, I have not had an opportunity to tell you that the Continuing Committee has met, and I am enclosing the minutes of our last meeting.

The minutes will tell you that we have elected two additional members to the committee, and we have had the acceptance of the appointment from Miss Eleanor Ferris.

The minutes also indicate that the two regional conferences suggested on March 23 are in the process of organization — one in Terre Haute and one in Fort Wayne. We have not had replies from the persons who have been asked to be chairmen, but expect to have them early next week.

We would need, in order to proceed further, the names of the state chairmen of the organizations represented at the Indianapolis conference. We would like to write to them asking for their three delegates so that a meeting could be held early in June of the official members of the group.

I think we have taken care of all other items and minutes of the meeting will be self-explanatory. The letters which your office so kindly took care of have been mailed. I am sorry if we have seemed remiss in getting this out as rapidly as you wished, but let me assure you that we have done our best under the circumstances. It was impossible to get representatives of the other organizations together, and the pressure of my own work also caused the delay.

I am continuing to serve as temporary chairman through the June meeting at the request of the Continuing Committee and will do the best I can to see that the organization is functioning by then.

MEMBER OF INDIANAPOLIS COMMUNITY FUND
CHARTER MEMBER OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Miss Frieda S. Miller

- 2 -

April 18, 1945

Thank you both for your help in the meeting which was held in Indianapolis. It was a pleasure to have worked with you and Mrs. Sater.

Very sincerely,

Elizabeth Ann Blaisdell
Elizabeth Ann Blaisdell
General Secretary

EAB:hn

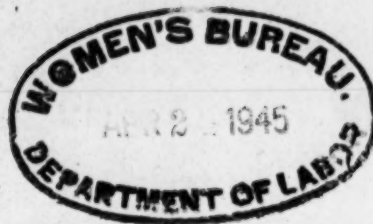
Enc.

cc - Mrs. Helen Sater

Miss Frieda Miller, Director

Martha Ziegler

Indiana Conference on Women Workers



April 21, 1945

Attention Miss Manning, Mrs. Nyswander

Enclosed are copies of a letter which I received this morning from Miss Blaisdell concerning the activities of the Indiana Conference on War and Post-War Problems of Women Workers. I presume that the letter is in answer to the one which I wrote Miss Blaisdell, though I am not certain that she had received mine at the time she wrote.

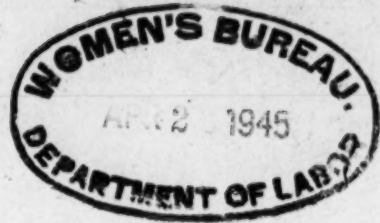
If I hear anything from Mrs. Talbot, the woman who wished to have a meeting in Lake County, I suppose she should be referred to Miss Wear, who is to call together people to plan the Fort Wayne meeting.

From Miss Blaisdell's letter I rather imagine that it is planned to have meetings in the Northern and Central areas of the State similar to the one held in Indianapolis. Perhaps you have heard directly from Miss Blaisdell however, and have more information on this point.

copy

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

329 North Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis 4, Indiana



April 20, 1945

Miss Martha Ziegler
Women's Bureau
U. S. Department of Labor
1200 Merchandise Mart
Chicago 54, Illinois

Dear Miss Ziegler:

The Continuing Committee met early last week to discuss the possibilities of regional meetings as suggested at the conference held on March 23. It was agreed to hold two meetings in May -- one in Fort Wayne as most central for the northern area of the state and one in Terre Haute because of the transportation facilities for the southern area.

We are asking Mrs. Carl Wolfe (Council of Jewish Women and Y.W.C.A.), 929 South 5th Street, Terre Haute, and Miss Olive G. Wear, 3121 Hoagland Street, Fort Wayne (A.A.U.W.), to call meetings of delegates who attended the Indianapolis conference from their cities and to set up plans and a date for these regional meetings. To date we have had no replies. We have written to Mrs. Wolfe and Miss Wear that you would be available as a resource person.

Following these meetings, the Continuing Committee plans to call a state-wide meeting of delegates early in June to correlate the findings of the two groups into a state-wide program.

As agreed at the March 23 conference, two more members to the Continuing Committee have been elected -- Miss Eleanor Ferris, Personnel, who has accepted and Mrs. R. W. Holmstedt, A.A.U.W. I am continuing to serve as temporary chairman through the June meeting at the request of the Continuing Committee. A permanent chairman will be elected at the next meeting. I will do the best I can to see that this organization is functioning by then.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Elizabeth Ann Blaisdell

General Secretary

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WOMEN'S BUREAU

Files

| To— | From— | Re Attached Please— |
|-----------------|-------|-----------------------------|
| Anderson. | | Approve _____ |
| Nienburg. | | Comment _____ |
| Larrabee. | | Note _____ |
| Benham. | | Note and return _____ |
| Dern. | | Reply _____ |
| Erickson. | | Draft of reply _____ |
| Hyde. | | Signature _____ |
| <u>Manning.</u> | | Would like to discuss _____ |
| Mettert. | | File _____ |
| Pidgeon. | | |
| Robinson. | | Date _____ |
| Smith, F. | | Note: _____ |
| Spring. | | |
| Stitt. | | |
| Files. | | |

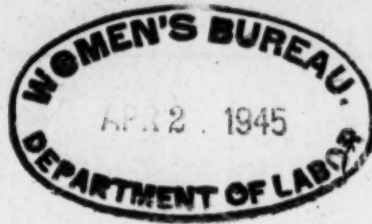
*original
G. Miller*

OPD 10-24400

② Nywander

Miss Frieda Miller, Director

Martha Ziegler



April 20, 1945

Attention Miss Manning and Mrs. Nyswander

As yet I have heard nothing from Miss Blaisdell concerning a possible meeting of the Continuing Committee for the Indiana Conference. Enclosed are carbons of letters written to her and to Mrs. Talbot, the woman who was interested in having a regional conference in Lake County, Indiana. I shall let you know if I hear from either of these women.

1200 Merchandise Mart
Chicago 54, Ill.

April 19, 1945

Mrs. Marie Talbot
1309 Cleveland Ave.,
Hobart, Indiana

Dear Mrs. Talbot:

Perhaps you have been wondering why you have not heard from me since the Indiana Conference on War and Post-War problems of Women Workers. I am indeed sorry that I have delayed so long in writing to you, but several unexpected changes in my plans have been necessary recently.

I have been wondering whether there has been any further discussion since the Conference in Indianapolis concerning the possibility of the State Continuing Committee assisting groups in the State in arranging regional meetings. I believe that this was one of the subjects which was to receive some consideration after the meeting. Perhaps you have received more recent information than I have.

If there is any way in which you think I might be helpful to you and other women in your community, I shall be very glad to hear from you. While my schedule for the next few months is rather crowded, I feel certain that I could arrange to meet and talk with you. If by any chance you are planning to be in Chicago fairly soon, you might write to me a few days ahead of time and perhaps we could arrange to talk in Chicago. I am expecting to be away from my office most of next week, that is from April 23rd to 27th, but expect to be in or near Chicago most of the month of May.

Sincerely yours,

Martha Ziegler
Regional Representative

MZ/EMB

1200 Merchandise Mart
Chicago 54, Ill.

April 19, 1945

Miss Elisabeth Blaisdell, Executive Secretary
Metropolitan Y. W. C. A.
329 W. Pennsylvania St.
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Miss Blaisdell:

When I was in Washington recently I obtained a copy of the minutes of the Indiana Conference on War and Post-War Problems of women workers. I noticed in these minutes that you thought a Continuing Committee meeting might be held soon to consider the possibility of arranging regional meetings in different sections of Indiana. Probably you know that at the time of the Conference in Indianapolis there was some discussion as to the possibility of holding a regional meeting in the northern part of Indiana. I have been wondering whether there has been any further discussion among members of the Continuing Committee concerning the possibility of arranging for regional meetings.

It was a great pleasure to meet you and some of the other members of your staff during my visit to Indianapolis. If I can be of any assistance to you or to the organizations interested in the Indiana Conference on War and Post-War problems of women workers, please feel free to call upon me.

Sincerely yours,

Martha Ziegler
Regional Representative

NZ/EMB

Extra carbon

April 12, 1945

Miss Mary Traylor
Business and Married Women's Dept. Secretary
Young Women's Christian Association
121 North Lafayette Boulevard
South Bend, Indiana

Dear Miss Traylor:

I am very interested to know that the South Bend CED will have a committee on postwar employment of women, and we can send you the material on South Bend that was made available at the Indianapolis conference. This material was compiled from various government sources.

South Bend is a locality especially of interest to us since the Women's Bureau made 2 surveys there during the depression. I am sending you these reports since they will be extremely useful in showing what the situation is for women workers and their families when employment is not available.

For further details on the recent Indianapolis conference, I suggest you write to Miss Elizabeth A. Blaisdell, Y.W.C.A., 329 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis.

Sincerely yours,

Frieda S. Miller,
Director

FSM:RPH:ch

MINUTES OF THE CONTINUING COMMITTEE
April 10, 1945

The Continuing Committee met on April 10, 1945, at 7:30 p.m. at the Indianapolis Central Y.W.C.A. Those present were: Miss Elizabeth Ann Blaisdell (YWCA), Mrs. Hazel Heller (AFL), Miss Ethel Polk (CIO), and Miss Lucy Schulte. Miss Ruth Hoover (B&PW) was expected to come but did not arrive. Mrs. W. H. Lykins (Federation of Women's Clubs) was unable to attend, but was wired the privilege of an alternate but was not appointed.

Miss Blaisdell read the correspondence from Mrs. Helen Sater and Miss Frieda Miller of the Women's Bureau.

The Committee agreed that we had tried to cover too much ground in the conference and that it would have been better to have had more specifics to work on.

It is understood that the Women's Bureau will send out minutes of the state conference to all groups. Such minutes records the resolution that two additional people be added to the Continuing Committee. It was moved by Miss Polk, seconded by Mrs. Heller, and carried that Mrs. H. W. Holmstedt (AAUW) and Miss Eleanor Ferris (Personnel and Women's Counsellor) be elected to the Continuing Committee.

A discussion of the proposed conferences followed in which the committee expressed regret that the two conferences had been suggested for the state.

It was decided to call two regional conferences and announce a state wide meeting to follow, of delegates, in June to correlate the program.

Following a discussion of good places to call conferences, it was agreed that Fort Wayne was the best and most central for the northern part of the state and Terre Haute for the southern area because of transportation.

It was suggested that we ask some one person to call a committee and not act as a permanent chairman. Miss Blaisdell read names of persons who attended from Fort Wayne: Miss Olive G. Wear (AAUW), Miss Pauline Van Gorder (AAUW and YWCA), Miss Elizabeth Moore (CIO), and Miss L. L. Fisher (B&PW). Those attending from Terre Haute were: Mrs. E. W. McCullough (National Council of Catholic Women), Mrs. Carlyle Levinson (Jewish Women), Mrs. Carl Wolfe (Council of Jewish Women and Y.W.C.A), Mrs. Lora A. Lewis (AAUW), and Miss Margaretta Payne (B&PW). It was agreed to ask these women to call a meeting before June with Miss Wear and Mrs. Wolfe responsible. Postage is to be paid by state dues.

A letter is to go also to the state office, asking that north, south, and central delegates be appointed at once and sent to the regional conferences.

It was agreed to have a representation of the Continuing Committee at each of the conferences if possible.

It was decided that Miss Blaisdell continue as acting chairman to June and Miss Ruth Hoover as secretary and treasurer. Permanent officers are to be elected at the next meeting.

April 10, 1945

Miss Elizabeth A. Blaisdell
Y. W. C. A.
329 North Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Miss Blaisdell,

We are sending under separate cover mimeographed copies of the minutes of the Indiana Conference. You will note we made a summary of the number attending, the organizations represented, and the communities represented, rather than list all the names and addresses.

We have done as much as we could to take the mechanical burden of the distribution of the minutes off your shoulders, as you will see when the package reaches you. For example, we addressed envelopes to all those attending the conference, and have put one copy of the minutes in each envelope; perhaps each person should have two copies. We did think that some one representative of a national organization would be making a report on the meeting to her national headquarters and would want the minutes to send along too; for these women (whose names were checked for us by Mrs. Sater when she was here) we have enclosed two copies. We have put a little note in each of these envelopes (for your signature) in case you thought something along this line was necessary. The envelopes enclosed in the rubber band are for these special women. This plan is merely a suggestion. We thought that the national organizations would like to hear about the meeting from one of their own people in Indiana, rather than from the Women's Bureau, although we expect to tell the Washington crowd how successful we thought the initial conference was.

I am enclosing a tabulation of the 1935 relief figures, for whatever use you wish. You may want to hold them in reserve, or perhaps some in your group may want them right away.

We have had some inquiries about the Indiana conference. Miss Mary C. Kennedy, a teacher in Lafayette, has asked for further details, and we have referred her to you. We have mentioned the six points decided on by the conference group as matters which the Indiana women feel should receive first attention, in answering questions from a Y.W.C.A. secretary in Pittsburgh, and from a woman in Philadelphia who is organizing a women's industrial council under the chamber of commerce there, but we did not suggest any one for them to write to in Indiana. Will you let me know how the continuing committee would like us to handle future inquiries?

Sincerely yours,

Frieda S. Miller, Director

FSM, rfn

April 9, 1945

Miss Mary C. Kennedy
535 Kossuth Street
Lafayette, Indiana

Dear Miss Kennedy,

We have your letter addressed to the Department of Labor requesting certain publications, and your postal card inquiring about the Indiana conference on war and postwar problems of women workers.

We are enclosing the pamphlets that are available, with other material more recently issued that we think will be of interest. The "Woman Worker" is no longer published; it was discontinued in June 1942. The material about married women is out of print also. The A.A.U.W. article should be obtained by writing to Mrs. Speck, at the national headquarters, 1634 Eye Street, Washington, D.C.

The legal status bulletin for the United States as a whole is enclosed with the Indiana pamphlet, and the supplement bringing both these up to date is also included. You ask further for any laws affecting women in the professions, business, education, etc., excluding women in industry. Labor legislation affecting women is a field with which we are well acquainted, but we have not examined the statutes for State action affecting women along other lines. (I have already mentioned our study of the legal status of women.) Offhand I would say that hindrance to women in the professions, in business, in education, etc. is due to traditional prejudice on the part of men and not to any law or laws. So far as teachers are concerned, the rulings of the State or county or city school boards have in many instances discriminated against married women teachers. The quota of women medical students accepted as internes in the hospitals is set by the administrative authorities, and so on. Some engineering schools have admitted women freely; others have discouraged them. I do not know that there is any general history available on this, but possibly you could obtain something by writing to the various women's professional organizations.

For information about the Indiana conference, I suggest you write to Miss Elizabeth Blaisdell, Y.W.C.A., 329 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, as she was in charge of the minutes and could answer the questions you have, or refer you to the committee member who does have.

Sincerely yours,

Frieda S. Miller
Director

P.S. There is no charge for our bulletins (we did not find the 25¢ you said you were enclosing)

Blueprint
FSM Speck
20 3-1, 2
153, 170, 157

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

WOMEN'S BUREAU

WASHINGTON 25

New York 1, N. Y.
April 9, 1945

Dear Rachel,

The minutes look very good to me and seem correct.

Will you send several extra copies to Miss Blaisdell for the files. Also, please send two copies to Miss Ethel Polk, National C. I. O. and Allied War Relief Committee, 707 Lemcke Bldg. Indianapolis and one each to Mr Carl Mullen, President, Indiana State Federation of Labor, Peoples Bank Bldg. Indianapolis and Mr Walter Frisbie, United Labor Council, C. I. O., 241 West Maryland St., Indianapolis.

The Hartford meeting was successful, I think, and I believe something will come of it. I've written about it to Miss Miller. So won't you get the details there? What I wouldn't give for some secretarial help.

I'll be seeing you the last of the month

Sincerely, Helen

March 5, 1945

Mrs. Helen B. Sater
c/o Y.W.C.A.
329 North Pennsylvania St.
Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Helen,

We were waiting eagerly for your letter about the meeting, and I read it before Miss Miller got it, as she was out of town when it came. All the news was of great interest to me, as I'm sure you know, and I think you did a grand job with most successful results. The "ground" work is surely laid well. The extraneous subjects introduced in the discussion were amusing to read about, but I know they weren't welcome interruptions. What Miss Miller will suggest about the equal-rights topic, I do not know. She has not talked to me about your report, yet, and I do not know whether she has replied by letter. (I don't think so, or I would have been told by Mrs. Schafer.)

Your note to me is here, and enclosed is the December-conference invitation. The kits have gone to Mrs. Neuschaefer and Mrs. McGhane.

As to the extra material you will need for the March 23d meeting, I find I have lost the note indicating what was sent in the kits. I am sorry. (I guessed at what was to go to Mrs. E. and Mrs. McG above, but believe I remembered almost everything.) We are sending today a package containing 50 copies of various things, and 30 manila folders. Because I lost that early list, I do not remember exactly what extra supplies of bulletins, etc. were sent you previously, but I feel sure you got extra quantities of the Blueprint and of Basic Statistics; hence these are not enclosed in the package being mailed today.

Will you let me know right away if anything is missing from this new supply that you want in quantity for the March 23d meeting?

I am a little disturbed over your comment that Miss Pidgeon was going to do some things that you didn't find - can you tell me what this was about?

I have noted especially carefully the remarks you made about Miss Miller's speech for the 23d, and I hope we can find more Indiana data, and I'll try to get in points quite specifically about the problems. Whatever you want put in, word by word, can you let me have - I mean, if there is any particular phrasing, or if some problem is of more significance in Indiana than some other problem; I wouldn't know where to throw the emphasis.

Mary Robinson had a copy of the New York Times clipping, which is enclosed.

R. Nywander

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WOMEN'S BUREAU
WASHINGTON

Indianapolis, Ind.
March 2, 1945

Dear Rachel,

The preliminary meeting is over and went off very well. - but the Conference is ahead and only time will tell.

Some of the names reached me too late for me to get in touch with people in time for the meeting but we'll ask them to the Conference.

Equal - Rightishness & experience in Cooperative effort are my main worries.

Will you send me a copy of the invitation which went out to representatives to attend our December Conference. I want it as a guide

in drafting one here.

Some things Miss Ridgdon was going to do were not in the Kit but I suppose she got bogged down with work.

I want to assemble some 25 or 30 more Kits for the Conference so will you send me at least that many copies each of the material not already included in the extra material you've already sent, plus Manila folders & I'll assemble them here. I mean the W. B. pamphlets, charts etc. (there may be some charts)

Please mail Kits as soon as possible to

Mrs Malcolm A Neuschaefer, 860 North Rural St. Indianapolis

& Mrs James Mc Shane #406 Moraine St. Hammond, Ind.

There weren't quite enough to go around.

Have sent report to Miss Miller. Cheerio, Helen

February 26, 1945

Mrs. Helen B. Sater
c/o Y.W.C.A.
329 North Pennsylvania St.
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Helen,

Here is more information about names - late, it is true,
but not obtainable until today.

A.F.L.

Miss Thorne informs me (I phoned her, not she me) that Mr. Green has written to Carl Mullen, president of the Indiana State Federation of Labor, to appoint someone for the 25th conference. His (Mr. Mullen's) office is in Indianapolis.

Miss Thorne was to have phoned you, I believe, the next morning after the conference on the 19th! And a week later, I find we have yet had no word. I did not have a list of the names you took with you, as all carbons were given to you it seems, and Friday I finally got the stenographer to type off that list. It was then I noticed the A.F.L. was not among those listed.

Catholic representative

Telegram received today:

"Mrs. A. C. Weidner, Catholic representative, advise place of meeting." The person signing the telegram was Magur August R. Fussenegger, 1004 North Pennsylvania, and the telegram was sent from Indianapolis.

National Association of Colored Women

Not being able to reach Miss Hattie Burroughs all last week at the different times I phoned, today I succeeded in getting her. These names were given me:

Mrs. Grace W. Evans, 458 South 16th, Terre Haute, Ind.

Mrs. J. B. Riggins, 2445 Pierce St., Gary, Ind.

It is obvious to me that these women have had no word of the meeting on the 25th, and no material sent them. Probably they will have to wait for the later meeting you will have when Miss Miller comes out.

- - - - -

For your information, Aubrey Williams of the National Farmers' Union informs us that Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham is not the person to contact for our purpose of the Blueprint, but a Mrs. Gladys Talbott Edwards in Denver. I shall write her as to whether there is anyone in Indiana belonging to her organization, that would be interested in the program for women workers, and perhaps she will be available for the March meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Rachel F. Nyswander

WESTER
UNION

WU S112 13 3 EXTRA

INDIANAPOLIS IND FEB 26 1945 1030A

MRS HELEN B SATOR, WOMENS BUREAU

U S DEPT OF LABOR

MRS A C WEIDNER CATHOLIC REPRESENTATIVE ADVISE PLACE OF
MEETING

MSGNR AUGUST R FUSSENEGGER 1004 NORTH PENNSYLVANIA.

1219P

1004.

WESTERN
UNION

ERN
ON

Highway

1322

February 24, 1945

Dear Helen,

I want first to give you names of Indiana women several organizations have sent in:

Y.W.C.A.

"Just returned to New York to learn of Indiana meeting. Suggest that you contact Mrs. William P. Snethen, 1819 N. Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis. Miss Jean Bogan, Indianapolis YWCA, would also be an excellent contact. - - Elsie D. Harper"

Indiana Home Economics Association

Miss Hortense Hurst, State Supervisor of Home Economics Education Room 215, Statehouse.

"She is 'a honey'. She was, for a while, an itinerant teacher trainer in h.e., and also was at Indiana State Teachers College."

Mrs. Florence Busse Smith, Porter.

"She was supervisor of adult education in the State; has been at Purdue, and for a time at Ball State Teachers College. She was retired last year, has quite a bit of drive yet, has leisure now and would give active help."

- - Miss Hostetter to RFW, by telephone.

CIO

Mrs. Ellickson's secretary has not called back since her first phone call when she told us Mrs. Ellickson knew no one in Indiana to suggest for you to contact. Miss Miller suggests that you get in touch with Mr. Walter Friebe, 241 West Maryland St., who is the man Mr. Anthony Smith wrote to about this, but who had not replied at the time we asked Mrs. Ellickson to let us have suggested names of CIO women in Indiana.

National Consumers League

Miss Dorothy Swink, 4906 Broadway, Indianapolis. (Can telephone her at Washington High School.) - - telegram from Elizabeth Magee.

National Council of Negro Women

Col. Marjorie Wickliffe, 1336 Hugh St., Fort Wayne 4. (Phoned by Jeanetta Welch Brown)

Home Mission Council

Mrs. Ralph L. Holland, 4266 Bowman Ave., Indianapolis } Given in this
Mrs. James H. Smiley, 4201 Michigan St. } order, in a
Mrs. Virgil A. Sly, 40 North Bitter Ave. } telegram. (Miss Lowry absent; ass't sec'y sent names)

The second group to report is the following list of one for rep. Y:

The second thing to report is the following release of ODT, for Feb. 17:

"The task of reviewing the applications which have been pouring into the Office of the War Committee on Conventions has become so burdensome, the Committee has decided that conventions, conferences and group meetings which have an out-of-town attendance of 50 or less in addition to the local attendance, will not require permits, it was announced today."

In separate packets are (1) the manila folders containing the material you and I picked out for the "delegates" to have at the meeting on the 28th; (2) extra copies of some of this material, for use at the second meeting in March; (3) pads and pencils, and maybe in this packet some of the material mentioned in (2) that made that packet too too big.

You will note one manila folder with your name on it. In it will be additional information not being included in the other packets.

We were all glad to know you had found a place to stay. I hope you are feeling much better - I have been out again, but of course am not laid up with the long-time pull ahead that you have. I do hope all your people are at home when you call, so things will get quickly under way for you.

I believe Miss Miller is wiring you about change in dates in March.

Sincerely yours,

Rachel F. Nyswander

WESTERN
UNION

WU P145 DL PD

WUX NEWYORK NY FEB 20 1945 349P

MISS FRIEDA MILLER

WOMENS BUREAU DEPT OF LABOR

JUST RETURNED TO NEW YORK TO LEARN OF INDIANA MEETING.

SUGGEST THAT YOU CONTACT MRS WILLIAM P. SNETHEN, 1819 N.

PENNSYLVANIA STREET, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA. MISS JEAN BOGAN

INDIANAPOLIS YWCA WOULD ALSO BE AN EXCELLENT CONTACT

ELSIE D HARPER..

405P

1819 N.

Sater did not see - left shortly after 4:00

N

1322

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

HA9 NL PD=CLEVELAND OHIO 23

MRS HELEN SATER:

1945 FEB 24 AM 12 50

=WOMENS BUREAU US DEPARTMENT OF LABOR WASHDC=

MISS DOROTHY ZWINK WILL REPRESENT US YOUR MEETING INDIANAPOLIS
NEXT WEDNESDAY ADDRESS HER 4906 BROADWAY INDIANAPOLIS OR
REACH HER BY TELEPHONE WASHINGTON HIGH SCHOOL=

ELIZABETH S MAGEE.

4906.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

WESTERN
UNION

① Miller
② Nyman

1322

WESTERN
UNION

WESTERN
UNION

WESTERN
UNION

WU V126 DL PD VIA BM MSRTE VIA DC

NNRH NEWYORK NY FEB 23 1945 1201P

FRIEDA S MILLER

WOMENS BUREAU

AM SUGGESTING FOLLOWING INDIANA WOMEN IN LOWRY ABSENCE MRS
RALPH L HOLLAND 4266 BOWMAN AVENUE INDIANAPOLIS MRS JAMES H
SMILEY 4201 MICHIGAN STREET INDIANAPOLIS MRS VIRGIL A SLY 40
NORTH RITTER AVENUE INDIANAPOLIS

JENNIE C CALLISTER ASSISTANT SECRETARY

304P

4266 4201 40 ..L

W.C.T.U.

Mrs. Paul Halladay, President
Indiana State W.C.T.U.
1204 Wayne Street
North Manchester, Indiana

Mrs. R. R. Mitchell
118 W. Riley Street
Indianapolis, Indiana (would have no authority)

*List taken
by Mrs. Sater
with her for use
preparatory to
Feb 28th meeting
in Indpls.*

League of Women Voters

Mrs. John K. Goodwin, President
Indiana League of Women Voters
506 Illinois Building
Indianapolis 4, Indiana

A.A.U.W.

Dr. Mary Crawford
Professor Political Science
Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana

Mrs. R. W. Holmstedt, President
Indiana A.A.U.W.
Bloomington, Indiana

B. & P.

Miss Ruth Hoover, President
Indiana Federation Business and Professional
Women's Clubs
910 Fairfield Avenue
Indianapolis 5, Indiana

Mrs. Sally Butler
1st Vice President, State Federation
State Executive for Women's Section Bond Drives
101 W. 44th Street
Indianapolis 2, Indiana

Women's Trade Union League

Mrs. Hazel Hiller
5340 W. Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

President, Local 127, United Ladies Garment Workers (A.F.L.)

Miss Mabel L. Lowe
1831 Singleton St.
Indianapolis 3, Ind.

Mrs. Mary L. Garner
721 N. Hill Street
South Bend 17, Indiana.
V.P. State Federation of Labor
National member W.T.U.L.

CIO Auxiliaries

Mrs. Alice Cox, State President
Indiana CIO Auxiliary Council
190 Ringwood Way
Anderson, Indiana

Mrs. Verna Ball, V.P.
CWA-CIO and President,
United Transport Service
Auxiliaries
916 S. Capitol
Indianapolis, Indiana

National Council of Jewish Women

Mrs. David Cook
28 E. 40th St.
Indianapolis, Ind.

Mrs. Walter Wolf
5275 N. Meridian St.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Pres. Mid-Eastern Regional
Conference

General Federation of Women's Clubs

Mrs. Oscar A. Ahlgren
1735 Stanton Avenue
Whiting, Indiana
Recording Secretary,
General Federation

Mrs. W. H. Lykins
Bovington, Ind.
Pres., Indiana Federation

National Council of Catholic Women

Presidents of Diocesan Councils in Indiana

Mrs. William T. Ball, President
Lafayette Diocesan Council of Catholic Women
804 Shawnee Avenue
Lafayette, Indiana

Mrs. Rodney F. Belford, President
Evansville Diocesan Council of Catholic Women
503 West Walnut
Boonville, Indiana

Mrs. A. C. Weidner, President
Indianapolis Diocesan Council of Catholic Women
1200 Walnut Street
Jeffersonville, Indiana

Mrs. William M. Black, President
Fort Wayne Diocesan Council of Catholic Women
1002 E. Milton
South Bend, Indiana

Mrs. Sater

Feb. 6, 1945

Rachel F. Nyswander

State program on Reconversion Blueprint for Women

Miss Miller asked me yesterday, before leaving for Birmingham, to let you know about yesterday's meeting. You will be interested to know of the February 19th meeting here in Miss Miller's office for down-to-earth planning of program points, based on material I shall get together. You will also be interested to know you are definitely counted on to carry on in Indiana, and that the group yesterday thought it was entirely possible to plan an initial State conference there on either February 27th or 28th. They are to write to their State person immediately and have a reply back before the February 19th meeting. In the meantime I am preparing topics and statistics, and shall send it out to the Washington crowd ahead of the meeting on the 19th, so they can peruse it in terms of what the State people have reported.

Because some of the organizations represented (list enclosed) thought the State person should be accompanied by one of the locality members, it was decided to have 2 representatives from each organization at the State conference (in Indianapolis, although I didn't get that in the minutes).

Hotel

February 13, 1945

Mrs. Helen B. Sater
Hotel Syracuse
Syracuse, New York

Dear Helen,

I am so sorry my memorandum was not clearer - of course you certainly are expected here the 19th, and I took it so for granted you would know that I didn't put it down in writing in my memorandum. Please do accept my many apologies.

The meeting on the 19th is for the express purpose of agreeing on program points that the organizations and you think are feasible, good, and practicable. I regret the meeting is called for 3.30 p.m. as I myself personally doubt it leaves enough time for what has to be settled - or perhaps I exaggerate the amount of detail that needs to be done and agreed on at this time. The later afternoon hour was set at the special request of several women present at the February 5th meeting, who said they already had busy morning schedules.

I can appreciate your feeling that there is little time between the 19th and the 27th or 28th to prepare for the State conference. However the group of women agreed with Miss Miller that we were already a little behind time in getting the Reconversion Blueprint implemented, and with the letter-writing the Washington crowd is doing to its people in Indiana, they perhaps felt some of the preliminaries were going to be out of the way. I took no part in the discussions.

I forget what I sent you with my memorandum. The "minutes" of the February 5th meeting are in ditto form, and copy is enclosed. You will see how prominent your role is for the February 19th meeting, and then of course for the responsibility of the State meeting. You're good in all of this. Miss Larrabee has reservations for you at the A.A.U.W. for Sunday and Monday nights, and is putting your name on Miss Miller's calendar for Tuesday morning. Monday morning you and she and I will probably be very busy on final criticisms of data I have gotten together of a statistical nature, and draft of program for State action.

It is very glad to hear you are feeling better and I hope you have no further accidents, and take very good care of yourself on your trip to and from Syracuse. Of course you're already in Syracuse as you read this, so half of my wish is out of date.

Sincerely yours,

RSN

copy

Sater
Copy

April 4, 1945

Miss Elizabeth Blaisdell, Executive Secretary
Metropolitan Y.W.C.A.
Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Miss Blaisdell:

Much time has elapsed since the Conference in Indianapolis on War and Postwar Problems of Women Workers without my having written to express the appreciation I feel for your part in its success. Your own busy life will give you understanding of how quickly the time passes leaving undone many things that need doing. Mrs. Sater, I know, was grateful for the constructive cooperation you gave her and we were both impressed with the skill with which you handled the meeting.

To my mind there seemed genuine enthusiasm and a realization of the importance of the meeting and the matters under consideration. Judging from the active part taken by the representatives it must have been a success too from their point of view.

You undoubtedly share with me some concern for a venture that gets off to such a fine start - a concern lest it might die in infancy unless nurtured by those of you who have a real understanding of its value. Do you not feel it would be wise to call a meeting of the Continuing Committee while interest is still fresh? And won't you bear in mind that Miss Ziegler would be glad to come to such a meeting and render whatever service she can?

At this first meeting I suppose the two additional members for the Continuing Committee will be named. May I suggest consideration of Mrs. Holmstedt, A.A.U.W. I presume a personnel worker may be the other member chosen.

Judging from the minutes of the Conference and other indications, I take it that you regard yourself as only temporarily chairman of the Continuing Committee. If I am correct in this, is the appointment of, or at least discussion of, some one for the permanent chairmanship a matter that should be given early consideration?

My very best wishes and thanks to you.

Sincerely yours,

Frieda S. Miller,
Director

copy sent to
Mrs. Ziegler 4/12/45

FSM:HBS:eh

Miss Frieda Miller, Director

May 26, 1945

Martha Ziegler

Attention Miss Manning, Miss Pidgeon, Mrs. Ryswender

Attached is a copy of a letter recently received from Miss Blaisdell. Prior to the Indianapolis meeting June 21st, I shall endeavor to get some information concerning the subjects mentioned in the letter from the regional offices of the W.M.C., the F.E.P.C., etc. However, if you have, or are able to get, any pertinent information, particularly concerning Indiana, which would be new to the Indiana group, I shall appreciate receiving it.

COPY

INDIANA CONFERENCE ON WAR AND POSTWAR PROBLEMS OF WOMEN WORKERS
329 North Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis 4, Indiana

May 23, 1945

Miss Martha Ziegler
Women's Bureau
U. S. Department of Labor
1200 Merchandise Mart
Chicago 54, Illinois

Dear Miss Ziegler:

We are happy that you will be able to be with us on June 21. The information which the Continuing Committee suggested would be of special help would be concerning outbacks as they affect women in the war industries, shifts in population, and lay off of Negro women. We believe also some help from you on the areas of work which you feel should be stressed would be helpful.

As soon as the two conferences have been held, I will send you copies of the minutes so that you will have first hand information regarding them.

Sincerely,

CONTINUING COMMITTEE

(Signed) Elisabeth Ann Blaisdell
Acting Chairman

EAB:lm

Miss Frieda Miller, Director

May 15, 1945

Martha Ziegler

Indiana Conference on Women's War and
Post-War Problems, Fort Wayne Committee
Meeting



Attention Miss Manning, Mrs. Nyswander

On May 19th I attended a luncheon meeting in the home of Miss Olive Wear in Fort Wayne, Indiana. Miss Wear has been asked by Miss Blaisdell and the other members of the State Continuing Committee to call together the women in Fort Wayne who attended the Indianapolis meeting. Miss Wear and the three other women in Fort Wayne had had several meetings prior to this meeting on May 19th. However, as I indicated in an earlier memorandum, these women have felt very confused as to what they should try to do.

Eight people were present at the meeting on May 19th. I did not have an opportunity to get much information about some of the people present but a number of them are teachers or other professional workers in the Fort Wayne schools. Miss Wear is a teacher. She attended the Indianapolis meeting as a representative of the AAUW and I believe she is President of the Fort Wayne branch, which is said to have about 600 members. Miss Pauline VanGorder is also a teacher. She attended the Indianapolis meeting as a representative of the AAUW and the YWCA. Miss Alice Fisher, who also attended the Indianapolis meeting, is a representative of the B&FW. She is evidently employed in some type of business but I do not know exactly what type.

Elizabeth Moore of the UMW-CIO has been attending the Fort Wayne Committee meetings but was unable to be present May 19th. I had understood from Miss Moore that someone else would probably represent the CIO at the Committee meeting, but no one was there. The women present spoke very highly of Miss Moore and I am sure that they are definitely planning on the participation of the CIO in any activities carried on in Fort Wayne. Incidentally, Miss VanGorder is a member of the American Federation of Teachers. No one at the Committee meeting seemed to know of any other women who might be asked to represent the A.F.L.

The other women present did not attend the Indianapolis meeting. One of these is Miss Louise Brumbaugh, who is in the Testing Department of the Fort Wayne schools. Miss Virginia Comard (I am not at all sure as to the spelling of her name) is also a teacher. I was told later by one of the women that Miss Comard has been rather active in politics and once ran for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, or something like that.

I did not get clearly the names of the other two women present. One of them is the head of a private nursery school which has been sponsored by the College Club for many years but is primarily financed by the Community Chest. The other woman is classified as a housewife at present. She is evidently quite active in the AAUW.

Miss VanGorder met me at the train and on the way to Miss Wear's home began to talk about the problems to be discussed at the meeting. She said that it probably would be easy enough to enlist the cooperation of many women's organizations in Fort Wayne but that these women would have to be told definitely what the post-war conference wants to do, what information is to be collected, and how it is to be used. Miss VanGorder said that she already has a list of the thirty-three women's organizations in Fort Wayne and said that they were called together once this past year. Many women have been wondering why it is so difficult to get State legislation passed which is of special concern to women and sponsored by women's groups. Mrs. Goodwin, State President of the League of Women Voters, was asked to talk to the Fort Wayne women concerning this problem. I gather that Miss VanGorder thought Mrs. Goodwin did a fairly good job of interesting the women in the problem except that she talked a little too much about the program of the League of Women Voters.

When the Committee meeting began Miss Wear asked me to explain the background of the Indianapolis meeting, how it happened to called, etc. I told again about the Washington meeting on December 4th and 5th and about the Reconversion Blueprint. Miss Wear had some of this material which was sent out by the AAUW. I mentioned the fact that representatives of the National groups came together a few times after the December meeting and were very much interested in having programs developed in one or more States. I said that I could not say exactly how the State and National representatives of Women's Organizations worked out the preliminary plans for the Indianapolis meeting, but said that Mrs. Saker had been sent by the Bureau to give service to the Indiana groups and that you had been asked to come and speak at the meeting.

While we were eating lunch a number of the women began to talk about discriminations against women which they themselves had suffered in the past and about some of the problems which are already arising for women workers in the future. I mentioned during my preliminary remarks that I realized the women were already aware of the importance of women's groups getting together to try to work out women's problems. Miss Wear and the others present all said that they realize the proposed program is important but they feel very inexperienced and do not know exactly how to proceed. Miss Wear said that, of course, all of the women who have been asked to serve on the Fort Wayne Committee are already very busy. She said that when she talked with Miss Blaisdell in Indianapolis she also said that one of the difficulties in setting up the Indiana organization has been that the women who are interested are already quite busy. (While this is true I think it is also true, from what Elizabeth Moore said, that the women would not welcome any great amount of outside "interference.")

During the course of a very free and friendly discussion, I said that it seemed to me the first thing a local group might want to do would be to pool the information which Women's Organizations in the community may already have. Everyone seemed to agree with this point of view and some said that there may be social agencies and other agencies which will have useful information already compiled. The women present also agreed that, after the organizations have pooled their existing information, it would be well for a local group to concentrate on one or two of the subjects listed at the Indiana meeting.

It soon became rather evident that the women in Fort Wayne felt able to

organize and to carry on a program in Fort Wayne, but that they were extremely worried over the responsibility given to them by the State Continuing Committee for calling a regional conference prior to the next State meeting June 21st. Miss Wear said that she did not see how Fort Wayne could have anything specific and definite to present to women from the Northern half of the State within the next few weeks and she is very reluctant to ask women to make difficult bus trips from numerous places in the State unless they are going to get definite help from the meeting. At one point during the discussion, I think some of the women were about to suggest that Miss Wear write Miss Blaisdell and tell her that Fort Wayne would organize a local group but could not arrange a regional meeting before June 21st.

I was somewhat at a loss as to what to suggest. As I remember the Indianapolis meeting Mrs. Talbot and some other women mentioned their desire for local meetings and later the suggestion for regional meetings more or less evolved out of the discussion. Personally, I never felt sure whether the women wanted regional conferences for the Northern and Southern halves of the State, or whether they wanted to get more information as to the problems in their own local communities and work primarily on local and State levels. However, the Continuing Committee in its minutes for its last meeting decided to have the regional conferences, though apparently there was some question as to the advisability of holding them.

When the women at Fort Wayne began to consider the possibility of dropping the regional conference, I mentioned that Lake County had cancelled its local meeting because the women thought they should wait until after a regional meeting had been held in Fort Wayne. Finally with a good deal of tenuity I suggested a possible compromise. Apparently Miss Wear had understood that all of the women from Northern Indiana towns who attended the Indianapolis meeting were supposed to be invited to the regional conference. I asked whether it would be feasible to ask the women in each town to select one woman to come to Fort Wayne to attend a small meeting where plans for carrying on later activities could be discussed. Miss Wear and the others were very responsive to this suggestion and I believe that something like it is to be adopted. In the meantime the Fort Wayne group is also going ahead with plans locally and hopes to be able to work out some procedures for pooling information and getting information. I think that Miss Wear hopes Fort Wayne will have something to report to the women from other towns about what it plans to do by the time of this small regional meeting. I think she hopes that some of the women may be interested in going back to their local communities and beginning activities there.

At the time I left Fort Wayne it had been decided to hold its regional meeting on June 16th, or possibly on Sunday, June 17th. I was asked to come to this meeting and I promised to do so.

During the afternoon Miss VanGorder asked again what the group would plan to do after it does collect some information on one or more subjects. However, others present said that it would not be feasible to decide this question until ~~the~~ they had more facts.

Miss Fisher of the B&FW made one comment indicating that she did not think any of the subjects listed for study at the State meeting are specifically included in the B&FW program. While I think that there are subjects in which the B&FW would be interested, I am rather sorry that the problem of wage discrimination was not mentioned specifically, since this is so definitely of interest to the B&FW.

When Elizabeth Moore talked with me in Chicago she mentioned especially the subject of child care. I am a little worried as to what advice to give the Indiana women about pursuing this subject extensively. There is already quite an active organization known as the State Committee on the care of children in war time. While this has been operating under the Indiana Defense Council, Miss Muller of the Children's Bureau told me that she expects this committee will continue its program even if the State Defense Council ceases to operate. Miss Muller also said that the Indiana Department of Welfare is well organized in the field of child care activities. Miss Muller indicated that Indiana is better organized than a good many states to take care of child welfare problems and I believe that she has been working closely with some groups for a period of time. I believe that a new group going into problems of child care might be criticized if it did not cooperate actively with the organizations already existing.

Evidently, though, there has been some friction between the State Child Care Committee and local groups in Fort Wayne, since the woman who is head of the private nursery in Fort Wayne indicated that she has not been able to get all of the information she wanted from the State Committee on care of children in war-time.

Personally I believe it would be better for a local group to begin with a study of some other subject if there is another one in which they are interested, but it may well be that many of them will want to begin with child care.

The women at the Fort Wayne meeting are really aware of the problems which women workers are facing. However, they feel very inexperienced and want, I think, to start rather slowly, in a small way. My impression is that something very interesting and worth while may develop out of the efforts of the Indiana women's groups to get together but that progress will have to be made rather slowly.

Incidentally, Miss Wear said that she has received a letter from Mrs. Kimmel, who is evidently the new State President of the Indiana AAUW, asking her to be a representative at the State Conference meeting. From what Miss Wear and others said I gained the impression that perhaps Mrs. Kimmel has been named to serve on the State Continuing Committee instead of Mrs. Holmstedt, because Mrs. Kimmel is now the State President of AAUW. When I talked with you in Washington I believe you thought it might be a good idea for Mrs. Holmstedt to serve on the Continuing Committee even if she finished her term of office in the AAUW. In fact you thought she might have more time to devote to the new organization if she had no other major club responsibilities. I am quite sure, however, that Miss Wear indicated Mrs. Kimmel is now representing AAUW on the Continuing Committee.

Miss Frieda Miller, Director

May 14, 1945

Martha Ziegler

m. z.

Confidential

Indiana Conferences - On War and Post-War
Problems of Women Workers

Attention Miss Manning and Mrs. Nyswander

I have not had time recently to keep you informed concerning the latest developments with respect to the Indiana Conferences, but there have been some. On May 8th Mrs. Talbot of the Lake County group came to my office. She told me that a number of the women from Lake County went home from the Indianapolis meeting on the same train. However, she went home on the bus and so did not know for a time that those who went together on the train planned a committee meeting to set up a Lake County group. I understood Mrs. Talbot to say that she first learned about a committee meeting that was held through a local newspaper story. However, Mrs. Talbot attended the meeting and said that a couple of other C.I.O. representatives also were there as observers. As one of her letters to Mrs. Sater indicated this group did meet April 16th and set up a temporary organization. There were twelve persons present, representing nine organizations. Miss Grace Foster, the representative of the A.A.U.W., was elected temporary chairman and Mrs. Talbot is the Acting Secretary. This group had planned a meeting for May 7th at which apparently the setting up of a more permanent organization was to be considered. However, through some material sent out by the State group in Indianapolis, Miss Foster heard about the meeting scheduled in Fort Wayne for May 19th. After news of the Fort Wayne group was received Lake County cancelled its meeting for May 7th.

Mrs. Talbot indicated to me that she is aware some of the other women's groups are afraid ~~that~~ she and others in the C.I.O. might try to dominate the Lake County organization. I tried to talk with her particularly about the desirability of the various groups represented working together and she assured me that she also realizes the importance of working with the other women's groups. I believe that Mrs. Talbot is quite intelligent and is sincerely interested in getting something done but I do not know how well she is able to work with the other women. She told me toward the close of our conversation that other members of the Lake County group did not know that she was planning to come and talk with me.

The day after Mrs. Talbot was in my office I received a letter from Elizabeth Moore, whom you may possibly remember from the Indiana conference. She is a field organizer for the United Electrical Workers - C.I.O. in Fort Wayne. Miss Moore indicated that she was planning to be in Chicago May 12th and wanted to talk to me about some questions which had arisen in discussions among members of the Fort Wayne Committee. In replying to Miss Moore I mentioned the existence of the Lake County group and said that I understood Miss Grace Foster of the A.A.U.W. had been named temporary chairman. I also mentioned Mrs. Talbot since I do not have Miss Foster's address. Since Miss Wear, Chairman of the Fort Wayne group, is also from the A.A.U.W., I presume that she is acquainted with Miss Foster.

CTO
Miss Moore and I had a long conversation last Saturday. She is a very intelligent and very nice person, I believe, and evidently has been able to work well with the other women on the Fort Wayne committee. She told me that after Miss Wear was made Chairman of the Fort Wayne group, she made a trip to Indianapolis to talk with Miss Blaisdell and to try to find out what the Indiana organization "is all about" and how it came into being. Miss Moore did not seem to think that Miss Wear obtained very much definite information. Some time recently Miss Moore, Miss Wear, and two other Fort Wayne women, representing the B. & P. W., and I believe the Y. W.C.A., have had a committee meeting. Miss Moore told me frankly that some of the women raised questions as to the place of the Women's Bureau in the whole set up. Evidently someone wanted to know whether the Bureau had been the main sponsor of the Indiana meeting and whether the Bureau has any "ulterior motives" in sponsoring such an organization. Evidently someone thought we might wish the group to collect certain information which we might use for our own purposes. Miss Moore indicated that she ~~probably was~~ ^{basically is} not worried about our motives but asked me to explain the background of the organization and the Bureau's connection with it.

I told Miss Moore about the meeting in Washington December 4th and 5th at which the Reconversion Blueprint was drafted and that the national leaders had met in Washington since that time because of their interest in the general program discussed at the first meeting. I told Miss Moore that Mrs. Sater had been sent to Indiana on request to give service to the group organizing the Indiana conference and also said that you had come to speak at the invitation of the Indiana Committee. I believe I said that, of course, the Women's Bureau feels there will be serious problems for women workers and women in general after the war and that we are interested in helping women's groups to do something about these problems if we can. I stressed, however, that I shall be glad to give service and suggestions to the Indiana groups whenever they feel I can be helpful to them. Miss Moore said that this was the impression she had had of the set-up all along. She said that the committee of four women in Fort Wayne are anxious for me to meet with them May 19th and she asked me to talk with the other women as I had with her in order to assure them as to the role of the Women's Bureau.

At the meeting on May 19th plans are to be made for a regional conference for Northern Indiana to be held in Fort Wayne, June 2nd.

Miss Moore and the other women in Fort Wayne have evidently talked a good deal already about what might be feasible for local groups around the State to undertake. She indicated, before I made any suggestion about it, that the committee felt a local group should probably concentrate in the beginning on only one or two of the subjects listed for study and action at the Indianapolis meeting. I asked her about the possibility of the various organizations pooling the information they may already have available. Miss Moore indicated that she thinks this would be a good idea but said that she has an idea the women may be surprised to learn how little real information they now have. ~~they may have.~~

I think she may be right in part, at least with respect to certain subjects. Miss Moore is obviously interested in doing something with the Indiana group and said that already she and the other women in Fort Wayne have had a chance to become acquainted with each other. Until this group was organized she had had no contact with the other members of the committee. Unfortunately probably Miss ~~Moore~~ ^{Moore} not be able to attend the meeting in Fort Wayne May 19th since the C.I.O. is having an educational conference in Chicago May 19th and 20th. However, she said that she will send some one else to represent her group.

Recently I have had a letter from Miss Blaisdell asking me to attend a State meeting of the ~~Indiana~~ group in Indianapolis on June 21st. Copies of her letter and my reply are enclosed. Incidentally, this morning I received a letter from the Program Chairman of the American Industrial Forum in Indianapolis. This is a group of people, some of whom are personnel workers or supervisors, who organized the Forum in 1943. The original members were graduates of industrial engineering ~~given by the Extension Service of Purdue University.~~ The Program Chairman has asked me to speak to the group on June 20th. She wrote to me because Miss Blaisdell told her that she was hoping I would be able to attend a meeting in Indianapolis on June 21st. In view of my recent conversations with the Indiana women, I feel that a number of them are interested in doing something but that they are still groping around a little as to what to do. Miss Moore thinks that they all probably feel rather uninformed about many of the subjects mentioned at the Indiana Conference. She thinks that perhaps the Fort Wayne meeting might help women in the local communities to develop some kind of an outline of procedures for pooling information and for getting information about some local activity in which they decide they are particularly interested. I believe that progress may have to be made rather slowly in Indiana but that some progress has already been made in getting women from the various groups acquainted with each other and each other's problems.

Incidentally, I have heard nothing from the Terre Haute group and Miss Moore said that she has heard nothing about this group.

INDIANA CONFERENCE ON
WAR AND POSTWAR PROBLEMS OF WOMEN WORKERS
329 North Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis 4, Indiana

May 10, 1945

C
O
P
Y

Miss Martha Ziegler
U.S. Department of Labor
Women's Bureau
1200 Merchandise Mart
Chicago 54, Illinois

Dear Miss Ziegler:

The Continuing Committee of the Indiana Conference on War and Postwar Problems of Women Workers has set June 21, 1945, as a date for a state Meeting in Indianapolis.

Would it be possible for you to meet with the state group to talk with us at that time about the trends in employment for women and help us with the recommendations which the regional conferences will bring to the state group. May I have verification of this date at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

CONTINUING COMMITTEE

(Signed) Elisabeth Ann Blaisdell
Acting Chairman

EAB:hn

INDIANA CONFERENCE ON
WAR AND POSTWAR PROBLEMS OF WOMEN WORKERS
329 North Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis 4, Indiana



May 10, 1945

Miss Frieda S. Miller
U. S. Department of Labor
Women's Bureau
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Miss Miller:

The Continuing Committee has met again and plans are under way for the two conferences at Fort Wayne and Terre Haute. The date of June 21 has been set for the state group. ^{meeting} We are sending notices to the state offices, urging their cooperation.

The Continuing Committee was very much concerned about the Lake County group, and the enclosed letter will tell you the point of view which was taken.

Any further suggestions would be gratefully received by the Continuing Committee, which feels that if the Women's Bureau has any help to offer in the direction which it should move, it would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

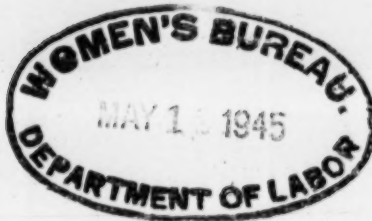
CONTINUING COMMITTEE

Elizabeth Ann Blaisdell
Elizabeth Ann Blaisdell
Acting Chairman

EAB:hn
Enc.

copy of this letter sent 5/12/45

INDIANA CONFERENCE ON
WAR AND POSTWAR PROBLEMS OF WOMEN WORKERS
329 North Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis 4, Indiana



May 10, 1945

Mrs. Marie Talbot
1309 Cleveland Avenue
Hobart, Indiana

Dear Mrs. Talbot:

The meeting which was scheduled in Gary on April 17 was reported to the Continuing Committee at its meeting on Monday evening, May 7. We commend your group for being so enthusiastic with the possibilities for such a meeting.

Plans were already made for the two conferences when your letter was received. We regretted that we had not known your enthusiastic interest in setting up such a conference in Lake County area; inasmuch as information had gone out to Fort Wayne and plans were under way.

We are asking that the Lake County group cooperate with the Fort Wayne conference so that we will have some degree of unity in our set-up. Fort Wayne and Terre Haute were chosen not because they were the major areas but because we thought they were the most accessible for transportation.

The Continuing Committee also asks that the minutes of any such meetings be on record in the state office. Would you please send me copies of the minutes of the April 17 meeting and also the May 7 meeting if such was held.

Very sincerely,

CONTINUING COMMITTEE

Elizabeth Ann Blaisdell
Acting Chairman

EAB:hn
cc - Women's Bureau

May 3, 1945

Miss Elizabeth Ann Blaisdell, General Secretary
Y. W. C. A.
329 North Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Dear Miss Blaisdell,

I hasten to send you what we have on presidents of State organizations, for your meeting of the Continuing Committee on May 7th.

We have never worked up a list of presidents for the Indiana organizations, but where we know that the person attending either the February 28th meeting of the larger March 23d meeting was the president of her State organization, we have been able to show this on our lists. I presume you have a copy of the registered delegates attending the March meeting, so you can pick up names of women representing organizations where we can not give you their president. In obtaining information on women in Indiana from the various organizations with headquarters here in Washington, we were sometimes given the name of a woman not the president but one whose interests were known to be in the field of women's economic status. Where we had to write to New York, the reply by wire did not specify whether the woman suggested was the State president or not.

The Lake County group (under Mrs. Talbot's leadership) has let us know that they were eager to get a program under way as soon as possible, and Mrs. Talbot is to see Miss Ziegler in Chicago on May 8th, I believe, when she expects to be in Chicago. We are of course suggesting to Mrs. Talbot that she clear with the Continuing Committee first of all, and I suppose at your May 7th meeting you can straighten out what procedure should be followed by such local groups. Miss Ziegler has written me about the May 19th date with the Fort Wayne group. I do not know whether she has heard from Mrs. Wolfe of Terre Haute yet.

Sincerely yours,

Frieda S. Miller, Director

rfm

Indiana Organizations

Name of president or other officer

Not known if name given is that of president

National Council of Jewish Women
Mrs. Walter E. Wolfe, Pres. of
Mid-Eastern Regional Conference
5275 North Meridian St., Idpls.

Indiana Home Economics Assoc.
Mrs. Florence Busse Smith, Porter
Miss Hortense Hurst, Rm 215, Statehouse
State Supervisor. Indpls.

League of Women Voters
Mrs. John K. Goodwin, president
506 Illinois Bldg., Idpls.

Women's Trade Union League
Mrs. Hazel Heller
Peoples Bank Bldg., Idpls.

W.C.T.U.
Mrs. Paul Halladay, Pres.
1204 Wayne St., North Manchester

A.F. of L. (see above)

Indiana Federation of Clubs
Mrs. W. H. Lykins, Pres.
620 Liberty, Covington

C.I.O.
Miss Ethel Polk

A.A.U.W.
Mrs. R. W. Holmstedt, Pres.
912 East First, Bloomington

Nat'l Consumers League
Miss Dorothy L. Zwink
4906 Broadway, Idpls.

Business & Professional Women
Miss Ruth Hoover, Pres.
910 Fairfield, Indianapolis

Nat'l Asso. of Colored Women
Mrs. Jessie B. Riggins
2445 Pierce St., Gary
(Registered as delegate from
Nat'l Asso. Advancement Colored People)

United Council of Church Women
Mrs. J. H. Smiley, Vice-pres. of
Central Area
4201 E. Michigan, Idpls.

Nat'l Council of Negro Women
Col. Marjorie Wickliffe
1336 Hugh St., Fort Wayne

Y. W. C. A.
Mrs. Wm. P. Snethen, Chmn. of
Public Affairs
1918 N. Pennsylvania, Idpls.

Zonta International
Mrs. H. G. Lytle
415 W. Westfield Blvd., Indpls.

Nat'l Council of Catholic Women
Mrs. Rodney F. Belford
Pres. Evansville Diocesan Council
503 W. Walnut, Boonville
Mrs. A. C. Wiedner
Pres. Indianapolis Diocesan Council
1200 Walnut, Jeffersonville
Mrs. Wm. T. Ball
Pres. Lafayette Diocesan Council
804 Shawnee Ave., Lafayette
Mrs. Wm. M. Black
Pres. Fort Wayne Diocesan Council
1002 E. Milton, South Bend

Mental Culture

Women's Personnel

Young Professional Women's Club

Nation Women's Dept. Club

Arsenal Technical High School

Progress Club

These
had
delegates
also at
the
March 23rd
meeting
but we
do not
know if
they were
key ones

Young Women's Christian Association

329 NORTH PENNSYLVANIA STREET
INDIANAPOLIS 4, INDIANA



May 1, 1945

Miss Frieda S. Miller
Director, Women's Bureau
U. S. Department of Labor
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Miss Miller:

Your letter which came this morning, I was pleased to receive.

Plans are under way for the conference in Fort Wayne. They have written Miss Ziegler, asking her to be present at this conference, which is scheduled tentatively for May 19. I am suggesting to Mrs. Carl Wolfe, who is chairman of the Terre Haute conference, to get in touch with her also.

There seems to be a little confusion at this moment; inasmuch as Lake County has already organized a group with a dozen representatives from nine Lake County organizations. I am calling a meeting of the Continuing Committee to talk about procedure relating to this. If you have any suggestions to this, I would appreciate it. Apparently it is customary for Lake County to regard itself as a separate unit. With this in mind and also the importance of transportation facilities, Fort Wayne and Terre Haute were chosen.

The Continuing Committee will meet Monday, May 7, to consider this matter and make plans for a June meeting. May I have a list immediately from your office, listing the presidents of the state organizations which would be included in this conference. We are anxious to get our delegates and groups set up for the June meeting. I will keep you informed of the developments and plans.

Sincerely,

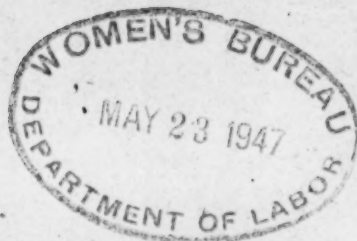
Elizabeth Ann Blaisdell

Elizabeth Ann Blaisdell
General Secretary

EAB:hn

X cc - Mrs. Helen Sater

Indiana



State Conference group (permanent)

A permanent State Conference on War and Postwar Problems of Women Workers was formed, to which each of the State ^{wide} organizations present was asked to appoint 3 members, 1 each from the southern, the central, and the northern part of the State.

The Continuing (or executive) Committee of the Conference, consisting of 7 members, ^{was set up} ~~is to~~

- (1) act as a clearing house for information
- (2) convene meetings of the Conference
- (3) Serve as an agenda committee for these meetings

The State Conference will meet if possible not less than twice a year, ~~when~~ ^T there will be presentation and discussion of information ^{from} ~~furnished by~~ local groups, by their national organizations (concerning Indiana), or by other agencies, including government bureaus such as the Women's Bureau.

It is expected that they may take action on matters where public expression of opinion is needed to safeguard women's interests in regard to their economic status. The strength of this venture lies in the fact that ~~any one or more of~~ ^{the} ~~an organization can now call on these~~ ^{cooperating} other cooperating organizations for support of ~~its program on a special point deemed~~ ^{a pertinent item} ~~necessary for the stability of women's economic status.~~

HBS

Role of the Women's Bureau

The Women's Bureau is a service agency.

The regional representative of the Bureau will be available for consultation by the State group, and a contact person in general.

She is in a position to aid in advising the local group on operating techniques ^{analysis} ~~and preparation of material.~~

She can be available to attend local meetings, and will have general knowledge of local situations, through various sources, as well as specific information in some instances.

Local group

A local group will be a working committee ^{which} will seek to obtain concrete data helpful in understanding the situation for women ^{workers} in the community.

^{emphasis} This program will be determined by the special interests of the organizations the women represent, and ^{by} the special problems of a given community, ^{The Activities of the Com,} and should be noncompetitive with plans already under way in the locality along these lines.

They will become acquainted with facts on one or more of the six points which the March meeting ^{Conference} decided should receive first emphasis:

Building a body of information
Survey of all training opportunities
Study of Employment Service facilities
Examination of unemployment insurance practices
Consideration of seniority rights of women
Child care facilities

The members of the local group will ^{may} bring its influence to bear on solution of local problems related to women workers.

The members of the local group will send to their State organizations and the State Conference the findings of their study from time to time, so that there can be group support at the State level, and vice versa, the State Conference group can receive supporting evidence for action it has under consideration.

U. S. Department of Labor
WOMEN'S BUREAU
Washington

SUGGESTED AS BASIS OF PROGRAM DISCUSSION FOR AN INITIAL COMMITTEE
IN A STATE OR LOCALITY

1. Present job picture of women
2. Where are more workers now needed?
3. What discrimination against women is evident -
factual or rumored, present or future?
4. What vocational classes in the public school
system were and are open to women?
5. What community facilities are already in operation
that aid household problems of working women?
6. How adequate is the present program of Employment
Service in terms of needs of women workers?
7. Legislative program.

CONFERENCE
ON
WAR AND POST-WAR ADJUSTMENTS OF WOMEN WORKERS

Indianapolis, Indiana

March 23, 1945

MAJOR OBJECTIVES

1. To develop specific policies to be advocated in the public interest in regard to women workers for the war and post-war periods.
2. To plan methods by which the various State and local organizations can cooperate with each other for the effective furthering of these policies.
3. To develop a further definition of what problems are to be met, and as each problem is foreseen, to consider what methods can be most effectively employed to meet it.

AGENDA FOR CONFERENCE

I. OPENING STATEMENT

Miss Frieda S. Miller, Director, Women's Bureau,
U. S. Department of Labor.

II. Problems to be Met.

III. Policies to be Considered.

A. Non-legislative policies.

B. Legislative policies.

IV. Development of Program on Policies.

A. At the State level.

B. At the local level.



This was given
each person
as she came in,

Indiana is important area in production of electrical products, metal products, food and food products, steel, rubber products, hosiery, automobiles, with a class products.

War goods now being manufactured include artillery ammunition, bombs, tanks, aircraft engines and parts, instruments, electric motors and various electrical products, etc.

Employment is higher today than in 1940 but not as high as in the fall of 1943.

In 1940 women constituted well over a fourth of all nonagricultural employees, but in manufacturing, only 18 percent of total employees, a much smaller proportion than what it was for the country as a whole.

In October 1943 the proportion of women in manufacturing establishments had risen to almost 34 percent. If one-fourth of the women working in plants in 1943 may be considered the number likely to retire, Indiana must find jobs for about 117,000 women factory workers, nearly 59,000 more than at 1940 levels.

Today, in the major manufacturing centers in Indiana the proportion women form of all workers is approximately as follows:

| | Percent | | Percent | | Percent |
|----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| * Indianapolis | 34 | Lafayette | 25 | * Richmond | 37 |
| * Fort Wayne | 37 | Terre Haute | 25 | * Kokomo | 32 |
| * Gary | 18 | * Muncie | 28 | * Marion | 38 |
| * South Bend | 30 | * Anderson | 33 | * Logansport | 45 |
| Evansville | 28 | * Michigan City | 39 | | |

(* Critical labor market at present)

For 5 communities, statements are available showing where more workers are needed now, and employment prospects after the war are estimated as follows:

Indianapolis: Postwar job prospects should be good, although temporary unemployment during reconversion in aircraft and ordnance. Industry in the area, however, is normally both large and well diversified and many concerns plan expansion in civilian production. After defeat of Japan, some unemployment likely, but prospects should be greater than in 1940.

Fort Wayne: Postwar employment levels expected to remain fairly high. Ordnance firms will revert to manufacture of pumps and washing machines; and electrical war goods will convert to radios, refrigerators and electrical appliances.

Gary-Hammond-South Chicago: Postwar opportunities after Germany's defeat should be very good since most of the present items produced were manufactured prior to the war. After defeat of Japan, some unemployment will occur.

South Bend: Very high postwar employment levels anticipated following defeat of Germany. Declines in aircraft and munitions to be offset by expansion in machinery, trade, services, construction. After Japan's defeat, aircraft will be sharply reduced (at present it represents one-third of total manufacturing employment).

Evansville: Very little demand for women in any field. Opportunity for postwar employment not favorable. Largest industries are war plants which were non-existent before the war or converted civilian industries where present employment levels are far above those of peacetime operation.

but we are
not sending
this out, as
I am now
getting much
more detail
(no, not
much more,
only what
I can
find that
is not
confidential)

HIGHLIGHTS OF PREVIOUS MEETINGS OF THE
INDIANA CONFERENCE ON WAR AND POST-WAR PROBLEMS OF
WOMEN WORKERS

This organization had its inception at a meeting held in the Y. W. C. A. in Indianapolis on February 28, 1945, called by Mrs. Helen Sater of the U. S. Women's Bureau. Mrs. Sater explained that representatives of all women's groups in Indiana having State organizations had been invited to attend this meeting, and that this was the outgrowth of several meetings held in Washington, D.C. during the early winter months, by National leaders of these same organizations. In Washington these National leaders studied the problems of women workers during the war emergency and in the immediate post-war era and decided that a similar meeting on a State level would be advisable. Indiana, because of its importance in industry, was chosen for the "experiment."

As a result of this February 28th gathering, attended by women from 15 State groups, a Continuing Committee was appointed, composed of: Miss Elizabeth Ann Blaisdell (Y. W. C. A.) Acting Chairman; Mrs. W. H. Lykins (Federation of Women's Clubs); Miss Ruth M. Hoover (Federation of Business and Professional Women); Mrs. Hazel Heller (A. F. of L.), and Miss Alice Cox (C. I. O.). Several meetings were held by the Continuing Committee to develop plans for a large group meeting at the Y. W. C. A. in Indianapolis on March 23rd, to which representatives of some 20 women's organizations were invited.

23 communities were represented at this March 23rd meeting, at which Miss Blaisdell presided and Miss Frieda Miller, head of the U. S. Women's Bureau, was the principal speaker. Following Miss Miller's talk, Miss Blaisdell outlined the purpose of the meeting, concluding with these remarks: "As we go into this meeting we are thinking of Indiana and the communities which we represent, hoping to find ways as we work along to meet the problems of women workers; to find ways to recognize those problems in our communities and our State, and to find ways of doing something about them."

Discussion from the floor developed many subjects in which the various groups were interested and these were finally boiled down to the following six items on which all were agreed as a basis for developing a program on the State level:

1. Public relations aspect (building a body of information).
2. Survey of all training opportunities, openings and limitations.
3. Study of the U. S. Employment Service.
4. Study of Unemployment Compensation.
5. Seniority rights.
6. Child care.

Certain recommendations of the Continuing Committee were then presented and adopted. These included the statements that - membership should be composed of three official representatives or alternates from each organization, these persons to be from the northern, central and southern parts of the State respectively, whenever possible; the Continuing Committee be increased from five to seven members; there be balanced representation from women workers - namely, business, professional and industrial; members of the Continuing Committee shall serve one-year terms, with re-election permitted, and that the Committee's responsibilities shall be - 1. to serve as a clearing house of information; 2. a convener of future meetings, and 3. to act as the Agenda or Executive Committee.

It was agreed that each State organization should pay \$5.00 into a fund to defray expenses of mailing, future conferences, etc.

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On June 5th the Continuing Committee met again and it was announced that up to that time there were but 24 delegates from 8 organizations on file. A letter from Miss Olive G. Wear of Fort Wayne stated that plans were under way for a regional meeting there on June 16th and that Miss Martha Ziegler of the Chicago Regional office of the Women's Bureau would attend. Since the Terre Haute Committee had not been able to arrange a regional, the Continuing Committee suggested that further plans for a regional be postponed until after the June 21st meeting in Indianapolis.

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Return to RFN

CONFERENCE ON
"WOMEN IN POST WAR PLANNING"

June 21
1945

AGENDA

- ✓ 1. Highlights of the minutes of the previous meeting of the conferences and the Continuing Committee.
- ✓ 2. Minutes of regional meetings.
3. A report by Mrs. Hazel Heller on Washington, D. C. labor meeting.
4. Miss Martha Ziegler of the Chicago Office of the Women's Bureau.
5. Election of officers.

State meeting in Indpls

Indps
For June 21
meeting

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State meeting of July 10

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INDIANA CONFERENCE ON "WAR AND POSTWAR PROBLEMS OF
WOMEN WORKERS"

*new list sent
by M Z 7/30/45
(already
sent to
committee)*

PRESIDENT AND THREE OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENT - JUNE 21, 1945.

National Council of Jewish Women

Mrs. Walter E. Wolf, President
5275 N. Meridian, Indpls. 8
(Summer address - June-Sept.
R.R. 16, Box 602, Indpls. 4)

Mrs. David Cook
28 E. 40th, Indpls. 5

Mrs. Walter E. Wolf
5275 N. Meridian, Indpls. 8
(Summer address - June-Sept.
R.R. 16, Box 602, Indpls. 4)

Mrs. Carl Wolf
929 S. 5th St., Terre Haute

American Assn. of University Women

Mrs. Wayne C. Kimmel (Continuing
411 E. 48th, Indpls. 5 Committee)

Miss Olive G. Wear
3121 Hoagland, Fort Wayne 6

Miss Oranda Bongsberg
108 E. Washington Blvd., Indpls. 4

Miss Lora A. Lewis
216 Crawford St., Terre Haute

Business and Professional Women

Miss Ruth Hoover, Pres. (Continuing
910 Fairfield (5) Committee)

Mrs. Bessie Thornton
1830 S. High, South Bend 14

Miss Ruth Lewman
5940 Carrollton Ave., Indpls. 5

Miss Margaretta Payne
2122 Spruce St., Terre Haute

United Council of Church Women

Mrs. J. Z. Hebbergall, President
1017 Esther St., South Bend 15

Miss Dorothy Johnson
c/o Y. W. C. A., South Bend

Mrs. Ottis Wilson
823 Adams Ave., Evansville 13

Mrs. Walter Gingery
203 S. Ritter Ave., Indpls. 1

Indiana Federation of Labor A.F. of L.)

Mrs. Hazel Heller, Pres. (Continuing
Peoples Bank Bldg., Indpls. Committee)
4

Miss Ann Maloney
Lake Hotel, Gary

Mrs. Esther Allen
1635 Central Ave., Indpls. 2

Miss Ruth Brown
Richmond State Hospital, Richmond

C. I. O.

Mrs. Alice Cox
190 Ringwood Way, Anderson

Mrs. Marie Talbot (Continuing
Committee)
1309 Cleveland Ave., Hobart

Miss Elizabeth Moore
123 A. West Wayne, Fort Wayne 2

Miss Otie Jenny
726 S. Michigan St., South Bend 18

National Council of Negro Women

Col. Marjorie Wickliffe, Pres.
1336 Hugh St., Fort Wayne

Lt. Merle Thurston
c/o Carver Community Center
1719 Florence St., Marion

Lt. Col. Asie P. Cowart
1984 Massachusetts Ave., Gary

National Council of Catholic Women

Mrs. William T. Ball
804 Shawnee Ave., Lafayette

National Assn. for Advancement of
Colored People (N.A.A.C.P.)

Mrs. Jessie Riggins
2445 Pierce Street, Gary

Personnel

Miss Eleanor Ferris (Continuing
Committee)

Zonta International

Mrs. Howard Lytle
415 W. Westfield Blvd., Indpls. 8

Y. W. C. A.

Mrs. William P. Snethen (Chm. Continuing
Committee)
1819 N. Pennsylvania (2) Comm

Mrs. Louis How (South Bend Y.W.C.A.)
Lakeville, Indiana

Miss Frieda L. Peters (Evansville YWCA)
109 Adams Ave., Evansville 13

Miss Elisabeth Ann Blaisdell
329 N. Pennsylvania, Indpls. 4

Women's Christian Temperance Union

Mrs. Paul Halladay, North Manchester,
sent regrets - their regional conference
being held that week so no representatives
to the state conference.

*Only copy - Please return
to RM*

MINUTES OF DELEGATE CONFERENCE
ON WAR AND POSTWAR PROBLEMS OF WOMEN WORKERS

Y. W. C. A. -- Indianapolis, Ind.
June 21, 1945.

The meeting was called to order by Miss Elizabeth Ann Blaisdell, Acting Chairman of the Continuing Committee.

Roll Call found 27 present, representing the following organizations:

American Association of University Women
American Federation of Labor
Business and Professional Women's Club
Congress of Industrial Organizations
National Association for Advancement of
Colored People (N.A.A.C.P.)
National Council of Catholic Women
National Council of Jewish Women
United Council of Church Women
Women's Army for National Defense
Personnel
Young Women's Christian Association

Excerpts from previous meetings of the Conference and the Continuing Committee were read by the Secretary and mimeographed copies distributed to those present.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand as of June 21, 1945, of \$29.55.

Miss Blaisdell reported that eight women's organizations were on file as official members of the Conference. The League of Women Voters and the Indiana Federation of Women's Clubs stated that they were interested but did not care to participate in the Conference.

Miss Olive Wear, of Fort Wayne, who acted as Chairman of the Committee which held a regional meeting in the northern part of the State, gave an interesting report on that meeting which was held June 16. She stated that 23 organizations were represented and as a result, those present suggested that a local educational conference be held monthly, with a different organization planning the program each time, the program to cover current trends in the job market for women. Also, that a simple survey of industry in the northern part of the State be undertaken by the group. It is planned to have another conference in October, with a speaker on employment problems.

It was suggested that the minutes of the June 16th meeting be mimeographed and distributed. This was taken by consent of those present.

Miss Martha Ziegler, Regional Director of the Women's Bureau with offices in Chicago, was then presented by Miss Blaisdell. She spoke on the rapidly changing labor picture, especially here in Indiana. She stated that the feeling generally is that women are less desirable in the labor market than they were and specifications are becoming higher again. The general decrease in employment is for the most part among women. If discrimination starts actively against women it will spread to male workers, handicapped workers, racial and religious minorities, etc. She said that to

solve this problem of unemployment, we have to solve it for everybody and that we need to work with all groups in our communities to make them aware of women's problems. Since there seems to be some confusion about whether we want to have an educational program or an action program, Miss Ziegler suggested that we see first of all how much information our member organizations have to give us. Also, to decide if there are certain items of legislation on which all organizations can agree, and to ascertain why the Indiana Unemployment Compensation fund ranks 39th among the States. She also pointed out the need for study on equal pay for comparable work, because there is a trend toward establishing a rate for the job rather than basing it upon the sex of the worker.

Following Miss Ziegler's talk, Miss Blaisdell threw the meeting open for the discussion of how we, as a group of women's organizations, can work together on a local level and on a state level.

One suggested study was that of the U.S.E.S. to decide whether it should be eliminated and employment placed on a State basis again, and to ascertain how the employment of women is going to be handled through the U. S. or the State employment office.

Mrs. Cook, National Council of Jewish Women, suggested that this group use its facilities to promote progressive legislation. After discussion, it was decided that the group should keep the Continuing Committee informed of pending legislation affecting our particular organization and in turn women, and this information should get back to the local groups.

Mrs. Louis How, State Y. W. C. A., made the following motion: "I move that this Conference go on record as instigating educational programs at the earliest possible opportunity, in their home communities; that the Continuing Committee keep us informed of information of interest to this group in order that it may be used effectively in the local communities." Seconded by Miss Eleanor Ferris. Motion carried.

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a monthly Educational Conference be held in the local communities, whereby various organizations represented would be responsible for one program each month.
2. A simple survey be made of what is happening in industry.
3. A study be made of the status of women under the laws of Indiana. If possible, ask one of the State Universities to make such a research for us.
4. Local groups should be informed by getting information already compiled through Chambers of Commerce, the Women's Bureau, C.E.D., the U.S.E.S., and our State Universities. (At this point, Miss Ziegler offered to place the names of the three delegates from each organization on the mailing list of the Women's Bureau in Washington, which offer was gratefully accepted.)
5. Study of the U. S. E. S. Employment services.

It was taken by consent that the Continuing Committee continue to function.

8/9/40 To HBS -
he are
asking me
to clear
this up
copy of
our memo
to her will
be sent
to them.
RTN

Please
erase!

Mrs. Ottis Wilson moved that the Continuing Committee be given executive powers to appoint committees and then go forward with the plans. Seconded by Mrs. Riggins. Motion carried.

Mrs. Wolf moved that the Continuing Committee be authorized to fill the vacancy now existing in the group personnel. Motion seconded and carried.

It was agreed that the Chairman of the Conference should be the Chairman of the Continuing Committee.

It was suggested that the Secretary write the National organizations for helpful information to be used by the local groups.

Meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Ruth M. Hoover
Acting Secretary

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REGIONAL CONFERENCE
on
"WOMEN IN POST WAR PLANNING"
Fort Wayne, Indiana
June 16, 1945



A G E N D A

(Recess - 15 minutes)

GENERAL DISCUSSION

Publicity - Louise Brumbaugh
Registration - Miss Alice Fisher
and BPW
Hospitality

MINUTES OF THE NORTHERN REGION CONFERENCE ON POSTWAR PROBLEMS OF
WOMEN WORKERS

Held at the Y.W.C.A., 325 W.Wayne St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Saturday, June 16, 1945, 1 to 5 P.M.

Program was directed by the Planning Committee, as appointed by the State Continuing Committee, for the Northern Region: Miss Pauline VanGorder, AAUW and YWCA; Miss Alice Fisher, BPW; Miss Elizabeth Moore, CIO; and Miss Olive Wear, AAUW.

Acting Chairman -- Miss Olive Wear
Hospitality - - - Miss Alice Fisher
Secretary - - - Miss Martha Feldman and Miss Louise Watson

There were 45 in attendance -- 19 from out of the city and 26 local. There were 23 organizations represented.

There were 12 communities represented.

| | | | | | |
|------------|---|---------|---|------------|----|
| Gary | 5 | Hobart | 1 | Marion | 1 |
| Richmond | 4 | Kokomo | 1 | Muncie | 1 |
| South Bend | 2 | Knox | 1 | Whiting | 1 |
| Chicago | 1 | Laporte | 1 | Fort Wayne | 26 |

The meeting was called to order by Miss Olive Wear, acting chairman, for the Northern Region of the Indiana Conference on Postwar Problems of Women Workers.

Miss Wear outlined the purpose of the conference and pointed out that women have a definite responsibility in establishing postwar policies for women in the future job-world.

In stating the purposes of the conference she said, "It is our hope to become acquainted with representatives of other women's organizations, to understand the problems confronting the workers, and to become better informed, so that we as women can more intelligently face the problems in common and act if necessary. We as citizens in a democracy are obliged to inform ourselves and our community on issues that concern our welfare. Furthermore, it is our obligation to let our governing bodies know how we as individuals or organizations stand on issues that concern us. If we are to share in the planning and in the executing of postwar policies for women, policies that will benefit society as a whole, our most immediate job is to become informed."

Miss Wear, emphasized the fact that government authorities (Women's Bureau of U.S. Dept. of Labor, War Manpower Commission, etc.), International Labor Organizations, and National and International Women's Organizations are urging women to:

1. learn more of economic questions affecting them
2. help to develop an economy that will provide full employment for all who need and want to work
3. be active in professional organizations and unions
4. develop their own skills, retool their thinking, overhaul their attitudes, and check their job habits.

Miss Martha Zeigler, Chicago, Ill., Regional Director of the Women's Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Labor, was then presented.

Miss Zeigler pointed out that the picture of the labor market for women is beginning to change and that we will now begin to see a more rapid change for; "There are going to have to be a lot of shifts and change-overs. We all recognize that the veterans that are returning from overseas must have the first chance at jobs and that the only real solution to our problem is to work out the total matter of employment for every body."

She pointed out certain facts that women's organizations must keep in mind and do something about:

1. It is not a new thing for women to work.
2. Women who entered the labor market during the war are not all eagerly awaiting the chance to return to their homes.
3. There has been a great increase in types of women's jobs.
4. More women are going to need jobs than before the war.

At present about one third of the workers are women. According to a recent survey by the Women's Bureau, 80% of the women workers will need to go on working after the war. Surveys by the Northern Life Ins. Co., Y.W.C.A., and the Committee for Economic Development came out near this figure and thereby substantiate the findings.

Miss Zeigler gave an overview of previous conferences held relating to War and Postwar Adjustments of Women Workers. She told in particular of the Conference held in Washington which was called to bring national women's organizations together and to see what the problems were and what women might be able to do to help with the problems.

She stated that many types of groups are springing up around the country because women are concerned. There are groups in Hartford, Philadelphia, Duluth (originally started by the Y.W.C.A.) and many women's committees to the Chamber of Commerce.

Miss Zeigler feels that future activities of such organizations of women will naturally depend on the needs of the group. She thinks that the greatest value resulting from women's organization will be:

1. Women of organized groups will get acquainted with each other and learn of their respective problems.
2. Women will become acquainted with the work being done by other organizations.
3. Women will be more alert to the need of having women appointed on committees of the community and will insist on this being done.
4. Women's problems will be more fully discussed and better understood.
5. The ground work for better future legislation will be laid.

Miss Van Gorder, representing AAUW and YWCA, gave a summary of Getting Rid of the Women, by A.G. Mezerik, Atlantic Monthly, June.

In 1941 public opinion polls indicated that 95% of the women war workers planned to quit as soon as victory was certain. Today Elmer Roper reports that nationally at least two out of every three women war workers wish to continue on the job. On the record there is many an accomplishment which would justify the belief that women are entitled to jobs in industry. The new obstacles to women remaining at work, however, are powerful:

1. The public has absorbed the idea that women will move out of their jobs voluntarily.
2. There is the nation's responsibility to the returning soldier. The veteran has been promised his job and he will get it. No women would oppose the soldier's right to a job.
3. The end of the war will bring plant shut downs for reconversion. Available jobs will be given to employees on the basis of seniority. Since women are the new employees, they will be fired first and rehired last.
4. Resentment and hostility have been shown women by foreman, supervisors, co-workers, and employers. The resentment stems from the idea that women are invading men's jobs.
5. The issues whether women have the right to work has been raised. Women are considered an emergency labor reserve by many people-- both men and women.
6. Women suffer handicaps from both labor legislation and labor contracts.
7. Men fear that there will not be enough jobs to go around.

As yet there is no evidence that women will be a force in the reorganization of the world. Yet if there is employment for women as men, and only if wages are based on occupations and not on sex, shall we achieve a sound economy.

Miss Louise Brunbaugh, representing BPW, talked on the non-legislative problems of women.

She stated that according to the experts some of the immediate problems are:

1. informing the general public as to the position of women
2. federal education
3. employment office relationship to women
4. apprenticeship training
5. consideration of women workers in all postwar planning
6. policies and procedures regarding lay-offs
7. policies regarding various groups, such as negro women, crippled and handicapped women, married women
8. development of opportunities for use of women's new skills
9. problems imposed on women by women themselves
10. equal chance for upgrading and employment
11. child care

Miss Brumbaugh further stated, "From a psychological viewpoint, basically we resolve all of these problems into attitudes of men toward women and women toward themselves".

These attitudes are expressed by the following traditional notions:

1. Women are inferior (physically and mentally) to men.
2. Women are desirous of getting married, having children and keeping a home, concerning themselves with culture clubs, social events, etc.
3. Women are emotionally incapable of dealing with large problems.
4. Women are incapable of working together.
5. Men are superior to women. This is indicated in the movies, books, newspapers, cartoons, etc.
6. Women are not given credit for being interested in world events or community welfare. Whenever we do have something of vital interest to women, perhaps something on legislation, they tell us "to put it in the society section so that women will read it".

She emphasized this fact, "We do not always want identical opportunities or identical rights, but we do want equal rights on the basis that we have the same consideration. If we could prove that we were worthy mentally and physically and that we are human beings, then these other things, employment problems, equal pay and discriminations, would work themselves out".

In summing up what we can do, Miss Brumbaugh said, "Let's work on the basis that women have been a minority group, not numerically but on the rights basis. Let's work with those that merit what they should have and let's assume leadership in doing things for the common good. If we want these things for women's rights, then the men classify us with "women suffrage", and the militant group. If we go out and work consistently and hard for the common good, for better government, for more jobs for all people, perhaps we may disarm the men. Let's somehow get into schools and community organizations and get more women interested in doing something about their common problems".

Miss Erdean McCloud, representing A.F. of L., spoke on the unemployment compensation laws for women. She first clarified the difference between Federal Social Security Law and State Unemployment Law. The federal rate of 1% is deducted from our wages and it goes directly to the federal government. There is no deduction for state unemployment; that is paid by the employer entirely. She stated that Indiana ranks 39th in the list when it comes to the reserve built up in the states for unemployment insurance. About 64% of the workers now employed in the state of Indiana could go on unemployment insurance from the fund that we have. The new law, that goes into effect July 1, allows \$20 for 20 weeks within a given period of 52 weeks. The requirements for eligibility were listed and then the disadvantages relating to women's jobs were discussed.

Miss Elizabeth Moore, representing the CIO, spoke on the problems of Women in Fort Wayne. She stated that the chief problem in the community seems to be centered around full employment.

Factors affecting full employment are: return of service men and women (11,000); support of wounded veterans (541); speed in re-conversion of industries to peace time production.

That which will make for full employment: (1) increase of minimum wage; (2) raising the wage rates -- cutback from 48 hours to 40 hours will reduce the "take-home pay" and living expenses will not drop accordingly.

Miss Moore stated that even after we have secured an increase in the minimum rate, gotten an equal pay for equal work, and then have done nothing about price control, we have gained nothing. Prices must be kept under some kind of control at least until we are back on established peace-time production.

Miss Moore closed by stating, "Unless we get out and give support to the various organizations, and unless we do work together on these things, we will continue to have prejudices built up against us because we will be responsible for them". She recommends that we include representatives from the men's organizations at our meetings and that by so doing we will eliminate many of these prejudices.

Miss Weir then outlined how Fort Wayne Women's organizations plan to approach the Problems of Women in Postwar.

1. Become better informed by making use of available materials.
 - a. Use the facilities of our own organization.
 - b. Become familiar with materials of other organizations.
2. Sponsor monthly Educational Conference Series for local organized groups.
Each month a different organization is to have the responsibility of planning the program. The program should consist of a review of current trends in the job market, such as, pending legislation, lay-offs, job shifts, wage change, etc.
3. Develop with the aid of a trained worker a form for a simple survey (summary) of women's employment problems. A copy of this form is to be sent to all communities in the northern region.

Purpose of the summary:

- a. Get better idea as to what problems are common throughout the region.
- b. Determine how the different localities can work together.

DISCUSSION --

The discussion that followed was related chiefly to the type and plan of the survey. It was agreed that the survey should be more of a summary of the findings that had already been made in the community, that the findings should be valid, and that not too much

should be attempted.

A second conference of the northern region seemed highly desirable and tentative plans were made for one to be held in October. At this conference the results of these summaries might be compared and discussed and serve as a guide for future joint activities. These summaries should be taken in all localities at a set time and at a time near the meeting date.

Miss Roza Tonkel, representing BPW and AAUW, summarized the discussion and emphasized the need of action on the part of organized women's groups. To at last see women working together on their common problems was most gratifying to her for the need has been so great for years. She recalled that these same problems had been discussed at a National Convention in 1931 of the Business and Professional Women, pioneers in the field.

She pointed out that as never before we are looking now at the problem of industry. She stated, "As women we have a responsibility not to cheapen labor by working for less than men -- it will be well to eliminate women's jobs, as such. But let us admit that there are jobs that women do much better than men and there are jobs that men do better". She emphasized the great need of planned price control.

Miss Tonkel was much in favor of the plan for an educational conference series as is planned by the Fort Wayne Women's organizations. She said, "Let it represent all women - not just a small group and let the housewife realize it is her problem also". To give emphasis to the need of an educational program and the status of women she quoted Stanley High, "The first thing that the American woman must do is to be informed and after that what she must do is to be informing". She considers a survey impracticable unless the information is valid, unless the findings are needed, and the objectives clear. She implied that a survey might serve to pool opinions and information needed.

She closed by saying, "You say in the discussion that you are not working for joint action on legislative questions but that you need to become more aware of the problems in common. It is on this common problem you need joint action".

Miss Wear closed the discussion that followed regarding the publication of the minutes of the meeting by suggesting that the State Continuing Committee be asked to grant funds for materials and mailing of copies to representatives of the Northern Region. She asked for suggestions for the general plan of the survey and future regional conferences.

INDIANA CONFERENCE ON
WAR AND POSTWAR PROBLEMS OF WOMEN WORKERS
329 North Pennsylvania St.
Indianapolis 4, Indiana

June 14, 1945

Miss Frieda S. Miller
U. S. Department of Labor
Women's Bureau
Washington 25, D. C.



Dear Miss Miller:

We are completing plans for the first meeting of the official representatives of the Conference on War and Postwar Problems of Women Workers to be held at the Central Y. W. C. A., 329 North Pennsylvania Street, on June 21. We will send you findings of this sessions.

We hope, after the meeting, there will be a program formulated for the state which will be acceptable to the organizations which are participating.

The State League of Women Voters have said that they will not participate at this time. That is the only official regret we have received. Several others have not replied.

I shall notify you directly after the June 21 meeting of the status of the group.

Sincerely yours,

CONTINUING COMMITTEE

Elizabeth Ann Blaisdell
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Elizabeth Ann Blaisdell
Acting Chairman

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From the desk of

ELIZABETH ANN BLAISDELL

July 25, 1945

Dear Miss Miller:

I am enclosing herewith copy of the minutes of the Continuing Committee meeting held at the Y.W.C.A., on July 9, 1945.

Mrs. William P. Snethen, 1819 N. Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis 2, Indiana - Ta. 3503 - has consented to serve as Acting Chairman of the Continuing Committee.



MINUTES OF CONTINUING COMMITTEE MEETING

July 9, 1945

Y. W. C. A.

7:30 P.M.



The meeting was called to order by Miss Elizabeth Blaisdell, Chairman. Mrs. Wayne Kimmel and Miss Ruth Hoover were also present.

It was decided that committees should be appointed to hold meetings in the following five major industrial sections, under the guidance of the following Acting Chairmen:

Lake County Group
Fort Wayne
Indianapolis
Evansville

South Bend

Marie Talbot, Chmn.
Miss Olive Wear, Chmn.
Miss Ruth Lewman, Chmn.
Miss Frieda Peters - Y.W. &
A.A.U.W., Chmn.
Mrs. Bessie Thornton, Chmn.

It was decided best to experiment in those five districts first, asking these people to act as Temporary Chairmen, and also asking them to call together representatives of all the women's groups which might be interested.

The following bills were presented by the Y. W. C. A.:

| | |
|-----------|----------------|
| Supplies | \$ 1.80 |
| Postage | 3.21 |
| Telegrams | 5.32 |
| Labor | 4.50 |
| | <u>\$14.83</u> |

Mrs. Kimmel moved that these bills be allowed. Seconded by Ruth Hoover. Motion carried.

Because of the increasing responsibilities of the Secretary's office, it was moved by Mrs. Kimmel that we employ a stenographer to take and transcribe the minutes of all future meetings of the Continuing Committee and the Indiana Conference. Seconded by Ruth Hoover. Motion carried.

Mrs. Hazel Heller was elected to serve as Treasurer of the Committee.

Miss Elizabeth Blaisdell announced that she is leaving Indianapolis to take up residence in Seattle, Washington, August 1st and therefore, it was necessary for her to resign from the Continuing Committee. After careful consideration, Mrs. William P. Snethen, State Public Affairs Chairman for the Y. W. C. A., was appointed to serve as Acting Chairman of the Continuing Committee. Mrs. Walter E. Wolf, of the Council of Jewish Women, was appointed to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mrs. Lykins. The personnel of the Continuing Committee is now as follows:

- 2 -

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Chmn. | Mrs. William Snethen | 1819 N. Penn. St., Indpls. | (Y.W.C.A.) |
| Treasurer | Mrs. Hazel Heller | Peoples Bank Bldg., Indpls. | (A.F.ofL.) |
| Secretary | Miss Ruth M. Hoover | 910 Fairfield Ave., Indpls. | (B.&P.W.) |
| | Mrs. Wayne Kimmel | 411 E. 48th St., Indpls. | (A.A.U.W.) |
| | Mrs. Marie Talbot | 1309 Cleveland Ave., Hobart | (C.I.O.) |
| | Mrs. Walter Wolf | 5275 N. Meridian St., Indpls. | (National Council of Jewish Women) |
| | (Summer - R.R. 16, Box 602) | | (Personnel) |
| | Miss Eleanor Ferris | 5158 Central Ave., Inpls. | |

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 9:00 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Ruth M. Hoover
Secretary

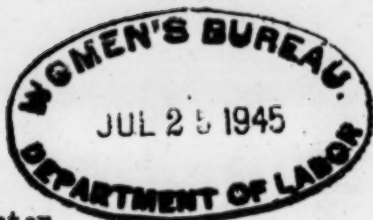
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

WOMEN'S BUREAU

WASHINGTON 25

919 Parcel Post Building
341 Ninth Avenue
New York 1, New York



July 24, 1945

Miss Frieda Miller, Director
Women's Bureau
U. S. Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Miller:

Mrs. Nyswander has said that you would like to have my comments on the Indiana situation after I'd looked over the material she sent me. I think I can add very little to your comments and those of Miss Blaisdell, Miss Ziegler and Mrs. Nyswander.

I am not disappointed in the situation and feel that progress has been made and will continue to be made. It is the irony of fate that Miss Blaisdell is leaving Indianapolis at this time, and to add to this misfortune, I understand that Lucy Schulte the good Industrial Secretary of the Indianapolis W.W.C.A.'s is leaving too. Miss Blaisdell as you know was General Secretary for the Metropolitan Y.W.'s in Indianapolis. I do not know who will take her place but am urging National Board to recommend a good person. Jean Bogan who is General Secretary at the Central Branch Y.W.C.A. is not nearly so good, in my opinion.

Mrs. Snethen is an energetic, intelligent and personable woman and should do a better than the average volunteer job. But she is a volunteer and aside from lack of professional training, may not see the same need of continuity for the work. I think she will need Miss Ziegler even more than Miss Blaisdell did and I know Martha can give her the needed assistance as a resource rather than a director of the project. It is important that the State and local people feel more and more that it is their project, not a Women's Bureau project.

I too was distressed and surprised to learn that the Federation of Women's Clubs had not joined the Conference. Mrs. Lykins and Mrs. Ahlgren were both so enthusiastic and helpful at the original meetings and I thought they had the greatest influence with their groups. I wish Miss Ziegler could tactfully probe this further and find out what was the real cause of the Federation's failing to join. After all they have a membership of over 60,000 women in the State, if my memory serves me correctly. Do you suppose Mrs. Dickinson would be of any help here? I'm not too sure she gets the drift and she is so pro-equal rights, she might suggest an emphasis in the wrong place. Mrs. Snethen will bring the League of Women Voters in eventually, if anyone can. Here again, Miss Ziegler could remind her of the desirability of trying to do this.

Miss Frieda Miller, Director-2

July 24, 1945

Mrs. Snethen will need Miss Ziegler as will the Continuing Committee and local groups as the person in the region best qualified to keep them informed of the rapidly changing labor picture.

I think the people on the Continuing Committee are, on the whole, good and a representative group and the leadership in the five important industrial areas is good (I met most of these people) or the best to be had.

The meeting in Fort Wayne certainly had representative attendance and I'm not too disturbed at the emphasis of the Indianapolis meeting June 21 on an educational program. I think action is bound to follow. Certainly most of the organizations need some enlightenment before they can act intelligently and not the least of the benefits of the adventure is that some of the women's groups are learning to work together. A major objective of the Continuing Committee should be to try to extend the number of organization members. Eight is better than four, but not enough.

I like the idea of having a different organization have charge of each monthly meeting. It has "interest value". But certainly agree that a committee representative of the total local group should gather employment information (preferably through U.S.E.S.) or if preferred, give the job to one especially interested organization. But, by no means, have a different organization approaching management every little while.

Using trained workers is good too and I especially like the idea of having local groups request help and materials from their national offices. The last bulletin of A.A.U.W. should be helpful and should get to the groups (Continuing Committee and local groups) not simply to A.A.U.W. members.

Sincerely yours,

Helen B. Sater,
Regional Representative

Evansville

July 23, 1945

Miss Frieda L. Peters, President
Evansville Branch, A.A.U.W.
109 Adams Avenue
Evansville 13, Indiana

Dear Miss Peters,

As soon as we received your letter of July 16th, we got in touch with Miss Ziegler, and she will be able to come to Evansville for your meeting on August 3d. Will you write her directly, about other information she should have in order to outline her talk? (I am sending her copy of your July 16th letter so she will know your plans up to then.) Her address is

Miss Martha Ziegler
1200 Merchandise Mart
222 West North Bank Drive
Chicago 54, Ill.

I think it excellent that your meeting will be attended by representatives of 26 organizations in the Evansville area. With this broad base of interest in women workers' postwar situation, I am sure your program will have community support and action that will hold wartime gains and bring improvement in working conditions.

Sincerely yours,

Frieda S. Miller
Director

rfa



AMERICAN FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN
EVANSVILLE, INDIANA BRANCH



109 Adams Ave.,
Evansville 13, Ind.
July 16, 1945.

Miss Frieda S. Miller, Director
Women's Bureau, U.S. Dept of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Miss Miller

We have set Friday, August 3rd as the date for the organization meeting ^{the} of Evansville Conference on War and Postwar Employment of Women. We hope Miss Ziegler will be available on that day. Will you send me her address, or will you contact her?

Following the Indianapolis meeting held June 21st those of us who attended felt we should go ahead with plans for local action. The day I received your telegram, I received a communication from the state continuing committee requesting me to call together representatives of organizations present at the Indianapolis meeting to lay plans for the fall. I have communicated with these representatives since, told them what steps had already been taken and asking their cooperation. All agreed that plans met with their approval. On August 3rd we are therefore expecting about twenty-six organizations to be present.

Unless either you or the state continuing committee sees some weak spot in our plan we shall go ahead with the following:

1. Set up a nominating committee to formulate a slate of the customary officers — chairman, co-chairman, secretary, treasurer, standing.
2. Set up the following committee.

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MISS FRIEDA S MILLER DIRECTOR

WOMENS BUREAU US DEPT OF LABOR

WILL BE ABLE ATTEND EVANSVILLE MEETING AUGUST THIRD

MARGHA ZIEGLER

1149A.

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Telegram

July 20

Labor Department

Women's Bureau

1660600

Sal. & Exp. Women's Bureau 1946

Miss Martha Ziegler
1200 Merchandise Mart
222 W. North Bank Drive
Chicago 54, Ill.

Miss Peters of Evansville has now set Friday August 3d for organization meeting.

Please write me if you can go. Letter follows.

Frieda S. Miller

rfa

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

FROM U. S. Department of Labor

BUREAU Women's Bureau

CHG. APPROPRIATION 1660600- Salaries and Exp.

Women's Bureau 1946

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

10-1723

July 14, 1945

Miss Martha Hiegler
1200 Merchandise Mart
222 W. North Bank Drive
Chicago, Ill.

MISS PETERS HAS WIRED EVANSVILLE MEETING IS POSTPONED, LETTER FOLLOWS.

Frieda S. Miller
Director

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EVANSVILLE IND JULY 13 1945 257P

MISS FRIEDA MILLER DIRECTLRXXX DIRECTOR WOMENS BUREAU

UNITED STATES DEPT OF LABOR WASHDC

BLAISDELL REQUEST LARGE NUMBER ORGANIZATION COOPERATE IN

PLANNING NECESSITATES POSTPONEMENT LETTER FOLLOWS

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1571 rec'd 7/10/45 Miller

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CHAMPAIGN ILL JUL 10 1945 937A

MISS FRIEDA MILLER

CARE WOMENS BUREAU US DEPT OF LABOR
^{Frieda}
COULD GO EVANSVILLE NEAR JULY 27 OR LATER MIGHT CONFLICT WITH
DULUTH IF ANYTHING PENDING BELIEVE SOMEONE INDIANAPOLIS
MEETING MENTIONED BUREAU MIGHT HELP WITH PROPOSED LOCAL
SURVEYS MENTIONED EARLIER LETTER I TRIED INDICATE WE COULD
NOT MAKE SURVEY POSSIBLY COULD HELP DRAFT SCHEDULE REPORT
FOLLOWING SOON

MARTHA ZIEGLER

128XXX 1128A

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TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

FROM U. S. Department of Labor

BUREAU Women's Bureau

CHG. APPROPRIATION 1660600 Salaries and Exp.

Women's Bureau, 1946

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

10-1723

July 13, 1945

Miss Frieda L. Peters
109 Adams Avenue
Evansville, Indiana

MISS MARTHA ZINGLER COULD COME TO EVANSVILLE AROUND JULY 27TH.

PLEASE WIRE WHICH DATE IN THAT PERIOD YOU PREFER.

Frieda S. Miller, Director

FEM:RTN:ch

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EVANSVILLE IND JUL 12 1945 816A

MISS FRIEDA MILLER, DIRECTOR OF WOMENS BUREAU

US DEPT OF LABOR

WESTERN
UNION

AWAITING CONVENIENCE OF POSSIBLE SPEAKER TO SET

ORGANIZATION MEETING

FRIEDA L PETERS

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Miss Ziegler

July 7, 1945

Rachel F. Nyswander

Speaker for Evansville group, requested by Frieda L. Peters, Evansville YWCA

The following letter has been received -

"My dear Miss Miller,

"As an outgrowth of the meeting of the Indiana Conference on War and Postwar Problems of Women Workers held in Indianapolis on June 21, the Evansville Y.W.C.A. is making plans to draw together the local organizations which are concerned with or interested in the project undertaken by the state group. The American Association of University Women have informed us that there is to be a survey of Evansville industries by the U.S. Department of Labor. Since the proposed survey would affect our own program in a number of ways, we are writing to inquire when we can expect the survey to begin and when the results will be publicized.

"We are planning the initial meeting of the local groups for late July, and we are hoping that you could suggest a speaker for the occasion. Any further suggestions to help us in our work of organization will be deeply appreciated.

"Sincerely yours,

"Frieda L. Peters
"Conference Representative
"Evansville Y.W.C.A."

We are telling Miss Peters (1) that there is nothing under way for Evansville by the Department of Labor except the preparations the Bureau is making for its laundry survey. (The B.L.S. says nothing is planned for Evansville by them.)

And (2) that we are doing a little checking before recommending a speaker, but to wire us what date or dates she had in mind in "late July" for her meeting.

Miss Miller says that since this is your territory, and is an outgrowth of the State plans for studying postwar prospects for women workers, you should have the first refusal on the speaking engagement before them. I believe you are planning your vacation for July and Miss Miller does not want you to consider our putting this question to you as having any pressure behind it.

Since we need an immediate answer, will you please wire Miss Miller whether you can or can't take this on?

July 9

Miss Peters

I am very interested in your letter of July 2d telling about the plan of local organizations in Evansville to get together at the invitation of the Y.W.C.A. and work on a project reflecting the program adopted by the State conference on war and postwar problems of women workers.

I do not know the source of the information given you by the A.A.U.W. about a survey in Evansville by the Department of Labor, but on checking with the various bureaus in the Department I find nothing is planned by any of them for the Evansville area. The Women's Bureau, however, is including Evansville in the laundry survey we are making in various regions, getting information on wages paid and on working conditions. This is a one-industry survey and will not give any information beyond the limited number of items of interest covered, which will be integrated with data collected from communities elsewhere. We probably will be in Evansville in the fall, on this survey.

I note your initial meeting for the local groups is set for late July; ~~could~~ you wire us collect if you had a definite date in mind, as I am doing some preliminary checking on vacation plans of the staff and will need to know if notice of your meeting is already out or if you could adjust it to accommodate schedules here.

Sincerely yours,

Frieda S. Miller
Director

rfm

com sent m 2



109 Adams Ave.
Evansville, 13, Ind.
July 2, 1945

Miss Frieda S. Miller
Director, Women's Bureau
United States Department of Labor

My Dear Miss Miller,

As an outgrowth of the meeting of the Indiana Conference on War and Postwar Problems of Women Workers held in Indianapolis on June 21, the Evansville Y.W.C.A. is making plans to draw together the local organizations which are concerned with or interested in the project undertaken by the State group. The American Association of University Women have informed us that there is to be a survey of Evansville industries by the United States Department of Labor. Since the proposed survey would affect our own program in a number of ways, we are writing to inquire when we can expect the survey to begin and when the results will be publicized.

We are planning the initial meeting of the local groups for late July, and we are hoping that you could suggest a speaker for the occasion. Any further suggestions to help us in our work of organization will be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Frieda L. Peters
Frieda L. Peters
Conference Representative
Evansville Y.W.C.A.

FLP/
ES

*Mrs. Reilly in
Mr. Hennrich's office
says nothing
BFS is doing
includes Evansville
Capt. W.B. Lamb
quitting - JHP
7/6*

157
July 19, 1945

Miss Martha Ziegler
1200 Merchandise Mart
222 W. North Bank Drive
Chicago 54, Illinois

Dear Miss Ziegler:

We have now received final reports from Miss Blaisdell about the Indianapolis meeting, and I am glad to know that Mrs. Snethen has accepted the chairmanship of the Continuing Committee. In the minutes, I note among the 5 specific recommendations an item about a study to be made of the status of women under the laws of Indiana (one of the State universities to do the research on this). I am wondering whether the group is acquainted with our legal status of women study and the fact that it includes a separate appraisal of women's status under the law of each individual state, including Indiana. The supplement is up to date to January 1945. We also have an analysis, separately, of labor legislation for Indiana to the same date. Do you know what they expect to develop out of their study that is not already in our material?

We have not heard from Miss Peeters about the postponement of the Evansville meeting. In her telegram she said a letter would follow, but it has not been received.

We have put the names of the delegates to the Indiana conference on our mailing list, and are sending the various bulletins you suggested to them now.

In view of developments in connection with the laundry survey, I think it would be wise to find out from Racine and Duluth when you are expected there. I hope plans are not definitely settled in such a way as to conflict with plans for the laundry study since I am eager that we have your help on that as well as that you cover the two cities. It is a matter of timing and we will give you the laundry plans now as accurately as possible. Miss M. K. Anderson has gone on holiday today. She will report for work in Chicago on August 22nd to do preparatory work for the study, including Joliet. The field staff is to report in Chicago September 3rd for its indoctrination and to begin collecting schedules.

However, we may be able to use some of them in Chicago to advantage during the time while Miss Anderson is "toning up".

Miss Martha Ziegler

-2-

July 19, 1945

We have offered to have our agents help on clerical work in the ELS regional office when the payrolls for the laundries included in their study come into that office. The question is how far ahead of September 3rd - when field work on the laundry study as such is to start - agents should be sent on to Chicago to complete this copying, i.e., when will the ELS be ready to have the records transcribed? Will you please find out and let me know?

Also, you should be available from August 22nd to September 12th for the laundry study - first, to discuss with Miss Anderson working conditions standards and other questions related to the study, and then after September 3rd for a week to help train the girls in plant contacts.

In answer to your memorandum of July 6th about keeping the various materials sent you on Dayton and Ohio, we do not need to have any of this returned (Miss Pidgeon says to remind you that the Dayton survey had not been checked at the time).

I hope you are finding time to enjoy a few vacation activities and to get some rest apart from the business affairs you have to see to during the period you are away from the office.

Sincerely yours,

Frieda S. Miller, Director

July 18, 1945

Miss Elizabeth Ann Blaisdell
329 North Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Dear Miss Blaisdell:

I am very glad to have your letter of July 5th (telling especially about the Indianapolis meeting on June 21st); and your letter of July 12th is also received, with its various enclosures.

I appreciate your summary of the reaction of the different groups to each other - a natural result of varying trends in thinking and attitudes. It is so very heartening to find them staying together on even a minimum program. We really have much to build on if they are aware of the need to put forth joint effort to accomplish desired ends, along any line.

Perhaps the Indiana Federation of Clubs will change their minds later about coming along. I am very glad that Mrs. Snethen accepted appointment on the Committee, and I trust we won't need to worry about the League of Women Voters whenever its support is needed.

Miss Ziegler has reported most favorably on the Fort Wayne committee's progress. It is evident there is considerable interest in achieving results, since they are planning carefully for an educational program, and I note from the minutes you sent that this will be the plan of the other local group.

I am sure the Indiana group will miss your supporting hand in its work ahead, but your generous interest and constant efforts to get a successful start for it have established a good foundation in these few months, and I am so glad you were in Indianapolis at the time the project was launched. Now that you are going to Seattle, the Indiana conference may be of interest to groups there, as Eloise Ewing of our staff reports considerable interest in Seattle in postwar problems of women workers. (She was in charge of our survey there.) With best wishes for success in your new position, I am

Sincerely yours,

Frieda S. Miller
Director

FSM:RFE:eh

July 18, 1945

Mrs. William P. Snethen
1819 North Pennsylvania
Indianapolis 2, Indiana

Dear Mrs. Snethen,

I have just heard from Miss Blaisdell that you have accepted the chairmanship of the Continuing Committee for the Indiana conference on postwar problems of women workers, and I am writing to express my personal appreciation of your helpfulness in this Indiana program - which will have so much meaning to all women gainfully employed. I feel this joint effort on the part of various women's groups will have fruitful results and exert a far-reaching influence.

If there is anything further we can do to help the committee I hope you will feel free to write Miss Ziegler or me, at any time.

With best wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

Frieda S. Miller
Director

wfn

The National Board
Young Womens Christian Associations
of the United States of America



600 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y. TELEPHONE: PLAZA 3-4700 CABLE ADDRESS: EMISSARIUS, NEW YORK

July 24, 1945



Miss Frieda S. Miller,
Director, Women's Bureau
U. S. Dept. of Labor,
Washington 25

Dear Miss Miller:

Your cordial note is most gratefully
received, as I am quite jittery over
this new chore.

However, I shall do my best as I am
immensely impressed with the importance
of the effort; and I think it is a great
opportunity for women with varying ideas
to understand, be tolerant, and work
with each other.

I am glad to have this moment to thank
you and your Department for the start.
It is most encouraging to know that we
may come to you, that we have your inter-
est and help. Perhaps with all the
good information and help Miss Blaisdell
has given me, I shall be able to carry
on without too much loss. The committee
seems most capable otherwise.

MRS. HENRY A. INGRAM
President
MRS. HARRISON S. ELLIOTT
General Secretary

Most sincerely,
William P. Snethen
Mrs. William P. Snethen

copy sent MZ, HBS

INDIANA CONFERENCE ON
WAR AND POSTWAR PROBLEMS OF WOMEN WORKERS
329 North Pennsylvania St.
Indianapolis 4, Ind.

*Return to
RFN*

July 12, 1945

Mrs. Hazel Heller
Peoples Bank Bldg.
Indianapolis 4, Ind.



Dear Mrs. Heller:

I am enclosing a list of the present members of the Continuing Committee.

At a meeting held last Monday, it was agreed that Mrs. Hazel Heller would serve as Treasurer and that Miss Ruth Hoover would continue to serve as Secretary, with stenographic help at the time of the meeting. Mrs. William P. Snethen will replace Miss Blaisdell as Chairman of the Committee.

We have asked the following five cities to call together the women's groups in their particular community, hoping in this way that we can get action in at least five of the important areas in Indiana:

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Indianapolis | Miss Ruth Newman, 5940 Carrollton (5) |
| Fort Wayne | Miss Olive G. Wear, 3121 Hoagland (6) |
| South Bend | Mrs. Bessie Thornton, 1830 S. High (14) |
| Evansville | Miss Frieda Peters, 109 Adams Ave. (13) |
| Lake County | Mrs. Marie Talbot, 1309 Cleveland Ave., Hobart |

May I express my appreciation for your interest and support during the time I was Chairman of the Committee. My very best wishes go to you for your continued good work.

Sincerely yours,

CONTINUING COMMITTEE

Elizabeth Ann Blaisdell
Acting Chairman

EAB/ti
Encl.

cc: Miss Ziegler, Chicago
Miss Miller, Washington, D. C. ✓



CONTINUING COMMITTEE

| | | | |
|------------|----------------------|---|---|
| <u>CHM</u> | Mrs. William Snethen | 1819 N. Pennsylvania -2 | (Y. W. C. A.) |
| | Mrs. Wayne Kimmel | 411 E. 48th St. -5 | (American Assn. of University Women) |
| | Mrs. Hazel Heller | Peoples Bank Bldg. -4 | (American Federation of Labor) |
| | Miss Ruth Hoover | 910 Fairfield -5 | (Business & Professional Women's Club) |
| | Mrs. Marie Talbot | 1509 Cleveland Ave., Hobart | (Congress of Industrial Organizations) |
| | Mrs. Walter Wolf | 5275 N. Meridan -8 (Summer - R.R. 16, Box 602 -4) | (National Council of Jewish Women) |
| | Miss Eleanor Ferris | 5153 Central -5 | (Personnel) |

July 10, 1945

INDIANA CONFERENCE ON
WAR AND POSTWAR PROBLEMS OF WOMEN WORKERS
329 North Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis 4, Ind.



July 12, 1945

Miss Frieda S. Miller, Director
U. S. Department of Labor
Women's Bureau
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Miss Miller:

In making my "swan song", I want to bring you up to date on the work which we have done in relation to women workers.

I am enclosing a copy of my letter to the Continuing Committee and also minutes of previous meetings which have been held. These, I think, will bring you up to date on what Indiana has done.

Mrs. William P. Snethen, as you will see in the enclosed letter, is to be the new Chairman. She is an able person and is also a member of the State Board of League of Women Voters. She is officially the representative for the Y. W. C. A., but not for the League, ~~but~~ some good may come from this appointment.

It has been an interesting experience to work on this project and I shall be sorry not to be here to see it carry on.

My good wishes to you and Mrs. Sater.

Sincerely yours,

CONTINUING COMMITTEE

Elizabeth Ann Blaisdell
Elizabeth Ann Blaisdell
Acting Chairman

EAB/ti
Encl.
cc: Miss Martha Ziegler

Fort Wayne

sent to HBS 8/7/45

For Ziegler's memorandum -

If the YW there is able to do it, wonder if it is not possible to think about the YW, AAUW, the academic institutions (if there is one about), as alternative groups to operate such a program.

I think there is something to be said for their doing some exploration themselves because if all they do is get other agencies in the community to furnish information, there is still the hazard that they will take it as gospel, and one of the important things in this is to make them analyze and check up on information they get.

I think the idea of listing sources of information, or else raising the question for them to explore so that after they have gotten going they have the chance to find out for themselves what other agencies think is going on in the field they have been exploring, might be a very useful one, and getting those agencies to talk things over with them when they get their feet on the ground, seems highly desirable.

I wish she would take those two outlines and compare with Duluth one and give me her best judgment as to what will be the most useful for the group there, since she knows them personally and none of us here will have the advantage of her basis for judging of the situation.



original & FSW
AL
files

1200 Merchandise Mart
Chicago 54, Ill

July 11, 1945

Miss Frieda Miller, Director
Women's Bureau
U. S. Department of Labor
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention Mrs. Nyswander

Dear Miss Miller:

Enclosed is a brief report concerning the Indiana meetings, together with the Minutes of the Fort Wayne meeting. Since I received the memorandum concerning the Evansville meeting, I have been wondering how Miss Peters obtained the impression that the Labor Department was going to make a survey there. I note that she mentions the A.A.U.W. in her letter and that makes me wonder whether Miss Wear, who is the President of the A.A.U.W. in Fort Wayne, may have made some comments, unintentionally, which gave Miss Peters the wrong impression.

When I went to Fort Wayne the last time, Miss Wear began talking to me right away about her idea of a survey. She asked me whether it would be possible for the Women's Bureau to give any assistance and I said that perhaps the Washington office could make suggestions concerning the "simple outline" in which she seemed interested. I tried to ask some questions concerning the type of information Miss Wear hopes to collect, but at that time she seemed to have only a very general idea of what the Group might do.

Later at the meeting questions came up concerning the survey and she indicated that the Fort Wayne group hoped to have "expert help" from the Women's Bureau. Later in the meeting I tried to emphasize that we could not furnish staff to make a survey and Miss Wear seemed to understand this. However, I purposely did not say just how much help I might be able to give in the planning of a survey because I did not know what might seem feasible later. I seem to remember vaguely that Miss Wear mentioned again during the Indianapolis meeting the possibility of getting some help with proposed surveys from the Department of Labor. She may have done this in talking about the plans of the Fort Wayne group. If she did say something about the Department of Labor, it is possible that Miss Peters received a partial report concerning what she said. Certainly I cannot remember that anything specific was said about Evansville, or in fact any town other than Fort Wayne.

It is also possible that Miss Wear has reported to the A.A.U.W. concerning the letter she wrote you asking about possible assistance in the making of a survey. I am sorry if any confusion has arisen, but feel reasonably certain that Miss Wear and the other women in Fort Wayne realize that we cannot make surveys for them and for Women's Groups in other parts of the State.

I shall be interested in any other news which you may receive from Evansville.

Incidentally, I have not as yet received any copies of the Minutes of the Indiana State meeting. I shall let you know as soon as I receive any of this material.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Ziegler, Regional Representative
Chicago
Rachel F. Nyswander

July 9, 1945

Your Memorandum June 28th on Fort Wayne conference on women's postwar employment

The progress being made by the Indiana group seems to be moving steadily along and the Fort Wayne plan of monthly educational meetings for next winter gives promise of a solid basis for an action program.

I raised the question with Miss Miller, however, as to what might be meant by "asking different women's groups to be responsible for reporting on the current women's employment situation each month." Wouldn't it be rather confusing to have different women approach the employer group each month to find out what present employment is? Miss Miller thinks that the women will easily realize that they can't go back to employers time after time. (I take it that this was meant, since the very next paragraph in your memorandum mentions the women visiting some of the major employers in the community.) Miss Miller believes that after the initial visit to employers, the Employment Service could be used then as a general check up, and in this way an especially good agency contact can be initiated with a well-laid basis of first-hand data from employers. Perhaps, though, the monthly reporting was intended to be solely a summary of current data in the Employment Service office, and I have misread your statement.

Miss Wear has not written Miss Miller yet. Miss Miller thinks it would be all right for the women to try a simple survey, but she hopes they can get a trained person to operate such a program; perhaps the Y.W. has had experience, or there is some one in the A.A.U.W. or other group, or in one of the academic institutions, who knows what this involves. (The sample must be selected, and then the first schedule filled out should be reviewed to see if it is practicable, and eventually work out something that can be used.) A field supervisor is what is needed, to train the women on what to say in explaining the purpose of the survey to the employer, etc.

Miss Miller thinks there is something to be said for their doing some exploring themselves, because if all they do is get other agencies in the community to furnish information there is still the hazard that they will take it as gospel. One of the important purposes in this program is to make women analyze and check up on information they get.

After they have gotten going with their survey they can find out what other agencies think is going on in the particular fields of interest for them, and this seems highly desirable for they will get agencies to talk things over with them then in the future.

As to a form for the women to use in getting information from the employers, I note that final consideration of this project has been postponed, and perhaps by the time they want to take it up, the new plant schedule being worked out here will be ready. Miss Manning and Miss Erickson have submitted a one-page schedule to Miss Miller, with a supplemental sheet for postwar estimates, and another supplemental sheet listing major occupations; Miss Miller hopes to settle the matter with Miss Spring's final consideration this week or next. The Duluth schedule seems rather detailed to me. Have you seen it? Miss Riddell sent it, with accompanying instructions on use, and accompanying sheet explaining the objectives of the survey to use in talking with employers, and a still separate accompanying sheet for the women to fill out. All this is here in the office; I do not know if two sets were sent, with one being forwarded to

Miss Frieda Miller, Director

Martha Ziegler

m. z



JUL 28, 1945

Articles from Fort Wayne Conference
On Women's Post-War Employment

Attention Mrs. Nyswander

In a day or two I shall try to write up a report of the Regional Conference held at Fort Wayne and of the State Conference of Women's Groups held recently in Indianapolis. Eventually, I believe that mimeographed copies of the minutes of each conference will be available. In the meantime, however, I want to write specifically about a request made by Miss Olive Wear who has been acting as chairman of the group in Fort Wayne. Miss Wear was planning to write directly to you about her request and so you may already have heard from her.

As general background I might mention that there was considerable discussion at the Indianapolis meeting as to whether the group is ready to begin an action program or whether some educational work must be done first. It seemed to be the definite feeling of most of the women that they do want to get more information collected in their own local communities before they will be ready to unite on an action program. Doubtless some areas, such as Lake County, may be willing to act more rapidly than others. The Regional Conference scheduled for Terre Haute was not held and a woman from there told Miss Blaisdell that the meeting was not held because some of the women were afraid an action program would be adopted too rapidly. I think that the Indiana group is making progress and all of the groups who have actually joined seemed to be working together rather well. However, it is my feeling that the women will probably want to have some "educational meetings" before they will be ready to take much action.

The Fort Wayne Committee, in the course of planning its conference, had numerous meetings and worked out some fairly definite plans. I believe that Miss Wear, Elizabeth Moore, and the other women on the Fort Wayne Committee have really become interested in doing something. Tentatively Fort Wayne is planning a series of monthly educational meetings for next winter, with the idea of asking different women's groups to be responsible for reporting on the current woman's employment situation each month. There seemed to be general agreement at the Fort Wayne and Indianapolis meetings that this is a good idea.

Miss Wear also proposed at the Fort Wayne Conference that Women's Groups in each local area might make a "simple survey" concerning the employment situation. Miss Wear seemed a little vague about the type of survey to be made but apparently thinks it would be well for women to visit some of the major employers of women. There was a good deal of discussion at the Fort Wayne meeting about the feasibility of the women (themselves) making such a survey. It was decided for the present to postpone final consideration of the project, but Miss Wear asked me whether the Women's Bureau could not devise a simple, one page survey, which the women would be able to use. She said that she realizes the survey would have to be quite simple.

New placed
schedule
+ notes
p. 2

Miss Wear may have written more details to you concerning the type of information she has in mind. It is my impression that she wanted some information concerning women's employment in Fort Wayne and the changes in this employment. I and other persons at the Fort Wayne meeting suggested the possibility of getting information from other sources, such as the War Manpower Commission, the Chamber of Commerce, the Council of Social Agencies, etc. However, Miss Wear had already visited the Area Director of W.M.C. and apparently got very little information. She told me privately that she feels the Chamber of Commerce in Fort Wayne would not be very helpful.

In thinking over this problem I wonder whether we could suggest a very simple form which the women might try to use if they decide to talk directly with employers. Possibly information similar to that on the first page of the new outline on Lay-Offs and Cut-Backs could be used. On the other hand I think perhaps Miss Wear would be interested in some kind of a form which would summarize on one sheet, current employment data for women in Fort Wayne. Actually, of course, it might be difficult to collect such information. Naturally I feel that the women would be undertaking quite a task in making even a simple survey, but I believe that some of them may not be satisfied unless they at least attempt to collect some information. I note that the Duluth group is working on a survey with the C.E.D. and probably a good many groups will want to make surveys. However, I wonder whether we might not also list other types of agencies in the community which might be able to furnish information to the Women's Groups. Perhaps an outline making suggestions as to procedures for collecting information and listing types of community resources could be sent with any type of form which you may feel it is feasible for the Bureau to devise. Perhaps you will feel that it is not feasible to devise an outline for Miss Wear, but I am sure she will appreciate whatever suggestions and advice the Bureau can give her.

P.S. I have sent Miss Wear a couple of copies of the new form for a Postwar Employment Study, though I do not think she is contemplating making a survey among woman workers.

original to
Miss Miller

INDIANA CONFERENCE ON
WAR AND POSTWAR PROBLEMS OF WOMEN WORKERS
329 North Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis 4, Ind.

July 6, 1945

Dear friend:

I am enclosing the minutes of the first meeting of the official group of the Conference on War and Postwar Problems of Women Workers.

We were able to think through together a program of action for our organizations. I think it is important that we, as the official representatives, see that local communities in which our organizations are represented get a broader picture of the possibilities of women's groups working together for the common good. This idea, I believe, is the most important and strategic one in our program.

Will you, as the official representative, urge your president to notify all of the groups from your organization in the state of the possibilities of such an organization in her particular community.

My very good wishes to you as you move ahead in this worthwhile project.

Sincerely yours,

CONTINUING COMMITTEE

Elizabeth Ann Blaisdell
29.

Elizabeth Ann Blaisdell
Acting Chairman

EAB
ti
Encl.

Miss Frieda Miller, Director

Martha Ziegler

Indiana Conferences on War and Post-War
Problems of Women Workers



July 6, 1945

Attention Mrs. Nyswander

Wayne
Attached is one copy of the Minutes of the Northern Region Conference on Post-War Problems of Women Workers held in Fort Wayne, Indiana, June 16, 1945. I have read the Minutes of the meeting rather hastily but believe that in the main they are fairly accurate. I do not think that I need to try to add much to the Minutes, and you may remember that I wrote a letter to the office previously concerning some of the discussion which took place concerning future activities.

On Page 5 of the Minutes you will find a summary of the proposals which Miss Wear made. These were discussed at some length.

At the Fort Wayne meeting and later at the Indiana State meeting, most of the women seemed very favorable to the idea of the educational conference. However, there was disagreement about the feasibility of making surveys.

note
No doubt you have already heard directly from Miss Wear concerning suggestions which the Bureau might be able to give about the proposed survey. Incidentally, Miss Wear sent me only two copies of the Minutes and I have retained one for the Chicago office files. If you would like some additional copies, I shall be glad to write to Miss Wear or you could write her directly at 3121 Hoagland Street, Fort Wayne. *As yet I have not received any copies of the Minutes of the State Conference on June 21st, but Miss Blaisdell wrote me that the Minutes would be mailed out shortly. Perhaps Miss Blaisdell will send you some copies of the Minutes when she sends them to me. Attached are copies of the Agenda for the meeting and a summary of previous meetings which Miss Hoover prepared for the June 21st meeting.*

attached
Prior to the meeting I had a rather long conversation with Miss Blaisdell. She told me that the women, especially those on the Continuing Meeting, are interested in doing something but felt a little confused about how to proceed. She also said that some of the groups, such as the Church Women's Organizations, have found it a little hard to understand why they should be concerned about the problems of employed women. She asked me to try to say something in my talk at the afternoon meeting which would show these women the overall importance of the problem. She said that also any definite suggestions I could make as to activities and possible projects would be helpful. However, she also reported that some of the people present at the large meeting in March had felt that the Women's Bureau must really be sponsoring the Conference and must be more or less dictating its program. Later she said that some of these women had realized that this is not the situation.

In an earlier letter I sent a list of the official representatives to Mrs. Nyswander since these women wish to be on our mailing list. The agencies included on the list are the ones, I believe, which had officially joined and

paid their dues by the time of the meeting. There may be one or two other agencies which had not appointed official delegates as yet. I believe that Miss Blaisdell said that about 12 organizations had joined. The League of Women Voters decided not to join at this time because its own program is ~~already~~ but the League has expressed interest in the organization and Miss Blaisdell thought that the League might join later. She said that a few other agencies, such as the Indiana Home Economic Association and Zonta, did not reply to the letter asking whether they wished to join. Mrs. Lykins, President of the Indiana Federation of Women's Clubs, has been a very active member of the Continuing Committee since the beginning. When I talked with Miss Blaisdell the morning of June 21st, she said that the Board of the Federation of Women's Clubs had met the preceding day and that she felt sure the Federation would join. However, later that morning Miss Blaisdell's Secretary received a telephone message from Mrs. Lykins stating that the Federation had decided not to join. I believe that she said the Federation was already busy with many other activities. Miss Blaisdell was quite puzzled about the whole matter and said that she would try to find out more later from Mrs. Lykins.

I was a little puzzled too especially since Mrs. Oscar Ahlgren who is a national officer of the General Federation of Women's Groups, attended the Fort Wayne meeting and participated quite actively. Mrs. Ahlgren lives in Whiting, Indiana. She is the Recording Secretary of the National Organization. Mrs. Talbot told me that Mrs. Ahlgren is also on some State Board in Indiana. I believe it is the Civil Service Commission, but am not sure. Mrs. Talbot implied that the Federation of Women's Clubs, or some of its leaders, are very much concerned with Indiana politics, but she did not seem to think that the women who have been representing the group at the recent Indiana meetings are the ones who are interested in politics. She thought that possibly other women influential in the Group had prevented the ~~Women's Groups~~ from joining the new organization. Of course Mrs. Talbot may not be very well informed about the situation.

As I wrote earlier there was a good deal of discussion at the meeting concerning the relative merits of an educational program and ~~the~~ ^{an} action program. The majority of the women seemed to feel that they wished to collect information and become better informed about their own local communities and the State wide problems of women workers before they would be ready for a definite action program. However, I feel that a good many of the women have really become very much interested in learning more and in eventually doing something. Also I think it is interesting to note that the organizations which have definitely joined the Group represent a cross section of the various types of organizations included at the first meeting. The labor groups, the various religious groups, as well as a number of the other types of Women's Groups, are still working together.

Since the Minutes of the meetings will probably be available before long I shall not attempt to give any detailed report concerning the material presented and discussed until the Minutes are received.

INDIANA CONFERENCE ON
WAR AND POSTWAR PROBLEMS OF WOMEN WORKERS
529 North Pennsylvania St.
Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Wagoner
(for prompt reply & copy to Jiegler)

July 5, 1945

Miss Frieda S. Miller, Director
U. S. Department of Labor
Women's Bureau
Washington 25, D. C.



Rec'd 7/10

Dear Miss Miller:

You have heard, no doubt, that we did have our state meeting in Indianapolis on June 21. The minutes of this meeting will be available early next week and I shall mail you a copy.

It has been interesting to observe the reaction of the people to this particular project. There seems to be fear of the aggressiveness of the labor groups by church and home women; irritation on the part of the more progressive people for lack of willingness to act, and yet, in spite of these difficulties, there seems to be a sense of need and importance of women's groups working together.

We did not get as far as we would have liked at the conference on the 21st; however, we are sending a letter to the state representatives urging them to see that the program carries through from the state to the local communities, with the hope that a similar conference reporting progress may be held in the late fall.

I shall be leaving Indianapolis the first of August to take a position in Seattle, Washington, and shall resign my position as chairman of the Continuing Committee next Monday evening. We hope that Mrs. William P. Snethen, Chairman, State Y.W.C.A. Public Affairs, will take my place on the Committee.

We were exceedingly distressed that the Indiana Federation of Clubs did not join the conference, feeling they had enough responsibilities at present. The same was true with the League of Women Voters, although the latter expressed definite interest in the conference. We feel that we have a good liaison person in Mrs. Snethen, if she accepts the appointment, as she is an active member of the State Board of League of Women Voters.

Sincerely yours,

CONTINUING COMMITTEE

Elizabeth Ann Blaisdell
Elizabeth Ann Blaisdell
Acting Chairman

EAB/ti

Miss Ziegler, Regional Representative
Chicago
Rachel F. Nyswander

Aug. 29, 1945

Indiana conference (Fort Wayne); Legal status study; Leaflet on Rest Rooms

Your most recent memoranda regarding Indiana affairs have not been discussed with Miss Miller as she has been out of town; answer to your definite requests will be sent later. Your interview with Mrs. Snethen was most successful in the encouraging picture I now have on progress being made. In re your memo of August 13th, Miss Miller does not think you should write or discuss the situation about the legal status study with Mrs. Talbot (you probably wouldn't, now, since your talk with Mrs. Snethen cleared up a good deal). Miss Miller thinks it will be fine for you to see Miss Wear about the study she wants to make, and copy of our letter to her will of course be sent you; we will say you cannot stay in Fort Wayne to direct a survey, nor would you be available to analyze results. You have everything on legal status that I have. In re your memo of Aug. 18, Miss Miller does not think we will get out anything formally about rest rooms for women* (legal requirements are not uniform, different for different types of establishments), and what has been accomplished in installing rest rooms usually comes through union agreements or by willingness of the employer to do it voluntarily. Miss Mohr says the American Standards Association, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., and maybe the National Safety Council, has something in print. All we could say is that we think there should be rest rooms.

How nice you Duluth trip welcome in October

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Miss Frieda Miller, Director
 FROM : Women's Bureau *m. z.*
 SUBJECT: Conferences of Women's Organizations *Indiana*

DATE: August 13, 1945

Attention Mrs. Nyswander

I shall try to answer a number of recent inquiries and comments concerning conferences of women's groups which have been received from Mrs. Nyswander. First let me answer the inquiry about Miss VanGorder's comments on page 3 of the minutes of the Fort Wayne meeting of June 18th. Miss VanGorder was not making any comments of her own but merely reviewed an article entitled "Getting Rid of the Women" by A.G. Mezerik, which appeared in the Atlantic Monthly, June, 1945. As a matter of fact the Minutes give only a very brief summary of the report Miss VanGorder gave. As she reviewed the article, it seemed rather good to me and I thought that undoubtedly some of the material had come from the Women's Bureau. My impression was that the writer was favorable to women but was mentioning a good many of the obstacles with which women are likely to be faced. I have not as yet had an opportunity to read the article, but several women I met at the Indiana and Ohio Conferences mentioned it to me.

In line with the memorandum which I received Saturday morning, I have written Mrs. Snethen telling her that I expect to come to Indianapolis shortly and wish to see her. I have asked her to let me know whether it will be convenient for her to see me on either Thursday or Friday of this week. When I am in Indianapolis I hope to have an opportunity to talk again with some of the people in the Indiana Department of Labor. There was no chance to visit the Department on my last trip to Indianapolis. *however, Mon or Tues Aug 20-21*

It may be that a formal motion concerning a research project to be conducted by the Indiana Union was passed at the Indianapolis meeting. I cannot be sure about it. However, I believe the other women present had not thought at all about such a project until Mrs. Talbot, C.I.O. representative on the Continuing Committee, suggested it. She told me later that she did not know whether the project was feasible and merely made a suggestion. I really did not feel that she or any of the other women were particularly concerned with following up the idea, but since it is in the official minutes it is certainly possible that the Committee might try to go ahead with a project.

It is possible that Mrs. Talbot is still in Indianapolis, since she has been doing some special work there for the C.I.O. However, she usually is in Lake County and comes to Chicago rather frequently, I believe. If you wish me to I could probably write Mrs. Talbot, after I have talked with Mrs. Snethen, and ask her to call me some time soon when she is in Chicago.

Incidentally, I should like to check with you to be sure that I have copies of all of our material concerning the legal status of women and Indiana laws affecting women. I have a copy of Bulletin #157 - United States summary which is entitled "The Legal Status of Women in the United States of America, January 1, 1938."

2.

Miss Frieda Miller, Director
Conferences of Women's
Organizations

There is
no more

I also have Supplement 1 to this Bulletin dated 1943. Also I have a mimeographed leaflet entitled Legal Status of Women, Analysis of Sex Distinctions, January 1, 1944. I also have Bulletin #157-13 which is the report for Indiana on the Legal Status of Women, dated 1938. Also of course I have the mimeographed leaflet State Labor Laws for Women in Indiana, December 15, 1944, ~~and~~ one copy of the chart entitled Some Possible Law Changes for Women in Indiana. Also, of course, I have Bulletin 202, Parts 1, 3 and 4. If there is some other recent material which I should have concerning legal status of women, please let me know as soon as possible.

X I was interested in the letter from Miss Wear which reached me this morning. I am still a little confused as to exactly what type of help from the Bureau Miss Wear really wants. When she first asked me about getting some help, I indicated that we might be able to help with an outline but that we did not have a staff available to come in and make a survey. Later, at the meeting, I was afraid from Miss Wear's remarks that she thought someone could be made available to help with a survey. Later, though, when I talked to her about this she indicated that she understood we would not have a staff to direct a survey for the Fort Wayne group. I note in her letter that she says the group wishes the assistance of a trained worker to help us on the form to be used in this survey. I presume that this means the assistance of a worker in the Washington office. I have considered writing to Miss Wear to inquire whether she would like me to come down to Fort Wayne to discuss the survey with a small group before the survey actually starts. However, I thought it probably would be better to write to you first to inquire how far I shall offer to go in helping with a survey. I doubt very much whether it is advisable for me to offer to help train a volunteer staff or to try to check the results obtained. This might be time assuming and also, if the survey is not done very well, some difficulties might arise. On the other hand I should be glad to confer with Miss Wear and some of her people concerning the way to go about a survey, possible community resources, etc. X If you think this would be desirable, perhaps you would want to suggest it to her when you write again.

Last week I had another letter from Mrs. Marthenke in Racine. She said that the Mayor has just returned from his vacation and is expected to appoint a post-war committee soon. She said that someone else will write me later after the committee is organized and is ready to have a meeting. Mrs. Marthenke is moving away from Racine. I talked with Mary White of the Women's Trade Union League about the Racine project. She said, as you probably know, that some of the women from the Trade Union League asked the Mayor to appoint the committee.

see
later letter

As yet I have heard nothing more from Duluth.



*Please return
6 Rfn*

Miss Frieda Miller, Director

August 24, 1945

Martha Ziegler

CONFIDENTIAL

Attention Mrs. Nyswander

This afternoon after my report of my conversation with Mrs. Snethen had been written, I received a letter from her enclosing a copy of one she has written to Miss Peters. Copies of the two letters are attached for your information and comments.

When I was in Indianapolis there was a brief comment in one newspaper story I saw concerning the possibility of the Women's Bureau being included in a new department of Public Welfare. This clipping has been sent to the Bureau with some other clippings. I did not mention this newspaper story to Mrs. Snethen since I had no other information about the proposal and did not know to what specifically the newspaper story might refer. However, I thought you would be interested in Mrs. Snethen's comments.

C O P Y

APARTMENT OWNERS' ASSOCIATION
UNION TITLE BUILDING - 155 EAST MARKET STREET
INDIANAPOLIS 4, INDIANA

WM. P. Snethen, Mgr.

My dear Miss Ziegler:

I am again here answering phones and questions, which means that my letters often go hay wire. I'm sort of a one-track-mind-person.

I am sending you a copy of the letter I have just mailed to Miss Peters. If I misrepresented our thought, correct me. Everything is breaking on all fronts it seems, as price ceilings seem pretty important just now, and in my mind are more closely connected with postwar living conditions and employment than I know how to make evident to some of us interested in good employment conditions.

I had a report this morning on the conference Tuesday, the so-called "Good Government Clinic", called by our Governor Gates. It was particularly interesting from the fact that while all departments want no central control of funds given them, none of the departments overlooks the advantage of funds being received. Also, it was an opportunity to secure some idea of the reasoning of our legislators when they were at home! (I'm sure you know what I mean)

Also I am deeply interested in the New York Times' report of the reallocation of the Child Labor and Women's Divisions of the Labor Department in a new set-up. Just from the Indiana psychology on approaching these problems, I have a feeling it might help if it came from a "Welfare" Department of the Cabinet rather than "Labor". We're funny that way, you know. However, that is a personal thought, without any authority whatever, and if you have any reason why such a change should not be made I shall be glad to hear so that I may be prepared if I should be.

That all looks very involved as I reread it. I was only thinking on the typewriter, so don't be disturbed. I shall be glad to hear any ideas, and do appreciate your help at all times.

Do come again.

Cordially,

(Signed)

Kramer Snethen
Mrs. William P. Snethen
1819 N. Pennsylvania
Indianapolis 2

C O P Y

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

August 23, 1945

Dear Miss Peters:

I was too glad to have your letter of the 9th, and have been hoping to have the promised minutes before I answered. However, as it grows near the time for another meeting, I do want to assure you that we shall consider your suggestions at our next Continuing Committee meeting; also that Miss Ziegler and I discussed your letter in our conference this week. I think she was reassured, really, that we were aware of the confusion, although she feels that we are doing well in getting together.

As you know, Miss Blaisdell left the first of this month, since which time everyone in Indianapolis who could make it has been on vacation. We shall soon be hard at it again. In the meantime, I am encouraged by the messages that are coming in; it assures me of interest and willingness to work together.

Because one of the first responses to the broaching of this Postwar Conference was the statement that we in Indiana did not want to be told by a state or national group what we should do, there has been a "hands off" policy by the central committee. However, with the local groups, (more than one of you) writing in to ask for suggestions I am sure that the next committee meeting will prepare specific suggestions which may be followed, and which will lead to the action so necessary if thinking has been effective and objective.

We are now asking the various organizations who have joined the state Committee to send their recommendations to the local groups, and hope that when clubs open their programs, they will be ready for the program.

My best wishes, and hoping to have your minutes when convenient for you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. William P. Snethen
1819 North Pennsylvania
Indianapolis 2, Ind.

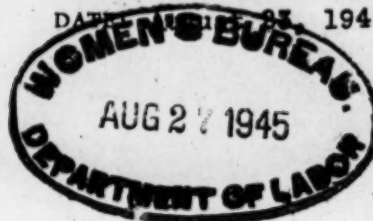
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Miss Frieda Miller, Director

FROM : Martha Ziegler *m. z.*

SUBJECT: Conference with Mrs. Snethen, Chairman
of Indiana Conference on War and Post-War
Problems of Women

DATE: AUG 27 1945

Attention Mrs. Nyswander

On August 21st I spent several hours talking with Mrs. Snethen about the work of the Indiana Conference on Post-War Problems of Women. Mrs. Snethen talked very briefly to me and a good deal of it was more or less "off the record." She emphasized that she has never attended a meeting of the Continuing Committee and has only the Minutes of the Meetings to guide her. She said that she does not as yet know the opinion and points of view of the various people on the Continuing Committee. Miss Blaisdell had planned to have another meeting of the Continuing Committee early in September and Mrs. Snethen thought it was advisable to wait until that time to have her first meeting. She said that people in Indianapolis usually tried to get away for some vacation during August if possible. Also the various Women's Organizations do not usually become active until rather late in September.

Early in our conversation Mrs. Snethen read me a letter she received recently from Miss Peters in Evansville. Miss Peters indicated that she thinks it would be desirable for the various State organizations which are members of the Conference to inform their local organizations about the Conference and its activities. Miss Peters indicated that some of the women who came to the Evansville meeting were not informed concerning participation of their State organizations in the State Conference. Mrs. Snethen said that Miss Wear of Fort Wayne has also indicated that she would like a little more direction from the State organization. Mrs. Snethen said that the Continuing Committee and the State Conference have always been careful not to try to dictate to the local groups around the State. Also she indicated, as did Miss Peters when I talked with her, that it would be up to the local groups in any case to decide upon their local activities. However, Mrs. Snethen thinks that at the next meeting of the Continuing Committee it will be well to discuss the possibility of the Committee making some additional recommendations and suggestions to the local groups. I urged her to try to have the various State organizations inform their local groups throughout the State as to the interest of the State groups in the project. The State groups could let the local groups know about their membership in the Conference and their interest in it without committing the local groups to anything before they have had a chance to become acquainted with the situation.

Mrs. Snethen talked a good deal about the long range objectives of the Conference. She very definitely feels that the organization should have action as its ultimate objective although education concerning the problems of women's employment is necessary first. She also realizes, of course, that there are some differences of opinion on certain questions. Furthermore, she believes that if the representatives of the labor organizations, who are more fully informed in some respects, attempt to bring about action too rapidly representatives of the other organizations will withdraw. She realizes that it is desirable to hold the different groups together and thinks that therefore progress must be made slowly. Mrs. Snethen believes, however, that progress has been made and that there is no reason as yet to be pessimistic.



Miss Frieda Miller, Director
Conference with Mrs. Snethen

Note

Mrs. Snethen asked me one particular question on which she said she would like to have an answer from you, that is she would like to have your considered opinion. In time it may be desirable to attempt to stimulate action on certain problems through this Conference. However, Mrs. Snethen said she can imagine a situation in which perhaps two-thirds of the organizations would be willing to endorse a certain program of action but the other one-third would not. To insist upon endorsement of this proposal by the entire Conference might wreck the Conference. On the other hand, through the knowledge gained as members of the Conference, the organizations favorable to the proposal might be willing to work on the proposal as individual organizations. Would it be desirable for the Conference to continue as an organization even if it cannot achieve joint action on any project by all members? Would it still have value as an educational group and as a clearing house of information which would enable individual organizations to act separately? Mrs. Snethen would like to have an answer from you giving your opinions on this point. If I have not made the point sufficiently clear, please write me and I shall try to elucidate. Mrs. Snethen said that she had heard the meeting originally scheduled for Terre Haute was not held because some of the groups there were fearful that the organization might go ahead too fast on an action program or that the labor groups might be too active in the organization. She indicated to me confidentially her personal opinion that probably a few influential women in the State who are politically opposed to the National Administration had influenced the Federation of Women's Clubs and perhaps also the P.T.A. Mrs. Snethen, of course, has worked in the League of Women Voters for many years and knows the situation there. She indicated that the project for joining the Conference was brought up at a rather unfortunate time when the League was deeply interested in another project on which it has been working. However, Mrs. Snethen indicated that some of the local groups in the League have expressed some interest in the Conference. She believes that if there is sufficient interest on the local level, the State League will join. It is my personal opinion that if the Conference goes well in the future Mrs. Snethen will eventually bring the League into it.

FSM

P.T.A.

LWV

As will be indicated in other reports of my Indianapolis visit, it is said that there may be a special session of the Indiana legislature before long. Mrs. Snethen thinks that this is a definite possibility. I asked her whether she thought the Indiana Conference would be informed enough to take any action concerning legislation for a special session should be called. She indicated that she thinks that some action would be taken, even if the legislature meets relatively soon. Mrs. Snethen and I talked over possible legislation and agreed that the group might well consider a bill to provide "rate for the job." Also I mentioned the importance of minimum wage legislation and said that a bill might provide for the setting a minimum rate which would apply to men as well as women. Mrs. Snethen seemed definitely interested in both of these proposals.

As you will realize our conversation was very extensive and general and I found it rather difficult to get Mrs. Snethen's attention on the subject of the survey of the legal status of women in Indiana about which you are especially concerned. I brought up the subject once and went back to it a couple of times. Mrs. Snethen did not appear to think the matter was likely to receive much additional consideration but told me that I could feel sure that no such survey will be attempted. She knows of our material on the subject and had most of it already in her file. Furthermore she said that the League of Women Voters made an extensive study of the

legal status of women in Indiana a few years ago. In fact she apparently did part of this work and gave some talks at the Y.W.C.A. in which the legal status material was included. She said that the League has some charts which were made at that time. She thinks it quite likely that the University would come back to the League if a request for such a survey were received and also agreed with me that probably the University would come to the Women's Bureau for material. Mrs. Snethen certainly was definite in indicating that she does not take the proposal seriously and that she does not think anyone else is likely to pursue the subject. I mentioned that it had been included in the recommendations and that therefore we had thought questions would come to the Bureau about it. Mrs. Snethen indicated that she feels the meetings of the Conference have been rather quick to adopt general suggestions as recommendations without giving much thought to what might be involved. In fact she indicated frankly she feels that it was a little unfortunate the list of subjects to be studied was announced so definitely during the first meeting. She thinks that some people became opposed to the work of the Conference when they saw the list of subjects to be studied and were unwilling to consider participating.

Since Mrs. Snethen seemed to wonder a little at my emphasis on the question about legal status and assured me so flatly that the survey would not be made, I finally decided that it was better to drop the subject and not to try to insist upon her seeking out any interpretation of the recommendation. She certainly realized that we questioned the advisability of the survey and I believe she will handle the whole problem diplomatically. However, if you still feel that further interpretation in writing is necessary, I shall talk with Mrs. Snethen about it again on my next visit to Indianapolis, which probably will be relatively soon. I was very much impressed with Mrs. Snethen and feel that she is an excellent choice for the job of Chairman. She obviously understands the women's groups and knows Indiana well. She has done work throughout the State for the League of Women Voters for a number of years. In fact it seems to me there may be some advantages in having a chairman who does not have a full time job, such as Miss Blaisdell had. Mrs. Snethen rather disturbed me, therefore, when she indicated shortly before I left her that the new General Secretary of the Indianapolis Y.W.C.A.'s might eventually take over her place on the Continuing Committee. The new Secretary is a Miss Vogel who has been in Seattle. I was rather astonished when Mrs. Snethen indicated her tenure as chairman might be brief and did not react immediately. However, during the afternoon the prospect disturbed me considerably as I thought about it. Mrs. Snethen had asked me to call her again before I left town and so I asked her again whether there is a possibility that she will work with the Conference only a short time. She seemed to have some idea that the new General Secretary of the Y might take over as chairman of the Conference. I told Mrs. Snethen that, of course, it was not up to me to make any decisions but that I wondered whether the new Secretary was at all familiar with Indiana and the people there. Mrs. Snethen indicated that Miss Vogel would not know people "for a while." She told me not to worry about any immediate change in the Y.W.C.A. representative. I felt that she did not wish to say more and it is possible there is some disagreement among people in the Y. Personally it would seem to me most unfortunate for a new person from out of Indiana to attempt to become chairman of the Conference. If the Y.W.C.A. insists upon having the Indianapolis General Secretary as its ~~main~~ representative it would seem to me better for someone else who has served on the

Continuing Committee to become the chairman. Personally I hope very much that Mrs. Snethen can remain on the job for some period of time. I am a little baffled about the situation since Mrs. Snethen did not take me into her confidence concerning the situation within the Y. W. C. A. Possibly, Helen Sater, since she has been in touch with the National Y.W.C.A. about the Indianapolis situation, could find out more from the National office. If she thinks it advisable perhaps she could urge that Mrs. Snethen remain on the Committee. If I find out any more about the situation, I shall let you know. Of course actually it is also possible that the Y.W.C.A. wishes Mrs. Snethen to remain but that she herself does not want to become too involved. She indicated once that she has been talking about decreasing the number of her activities. However, I cannot help feeling that there may be some situation within the Y.W.C.A. about which I am not informed.

Incidentally, Mrs. Snethen said that no one yet has been found to take over Lucy Schulte's job as Business and Industrial Secretary. She feels that Miss Schulte did a very fine job and is very sorry she left.

I felt rather encouraged about the future possibilities of the Indiana organization after talking with Mrs. Snethen. However, while I was talking with Mr. Frisbie, Secretary-Treasurer of the Indiana Industrial Union Council, C.I.O., the Indiana Conference was mentioned. He indicated that Mrs. Talbot had given him a rather pessimistic report concerning the future of the organization. According to Mr. Frisbie, Mrs. Talbot said that some one from the League of Women Voters had rather stopped the activities of the group in Lake County. Mrs. Talbot said that probably the organization will accomplish something in Fort Wayne but may not do much elsewhere. Mrs. Snethen had indicated to me that someone in the League of Women Voters in Lake County has expressed a good deal of interest in the Indiana project and wrote to the State League to inquire about it. Of course Mr. Frisbie may not have meant the League of Women Voters but may have been talking about the Federation of Women's Clubs or some other group. Mr. Frisbie also told me that in the future Elizabeth Moore of Fort Wayne will be considered the official C.I.O. delegate to the Continuing Committee, with Mrs. Talbot serving as alternate. While I was talking with Mrs. Snethen she suggested that we telephone Miss Hoover, the Secretary for the Continuing Committee, to see whether she could have lunch with us. However, Miss Hoover had a previous engagement. I talked with her briefly over the telephone. She said that she may have time to call me in Chicago some time since she expects to be here a few times this winter.

I told Mrs. Snethen that I probably shall want to make another trip to Indianapolis within the next month or two to check into the employment situation. She asked that I let her know ahead of time if possible since she might be able to arrange a meeting of the Continuing Committee during the period of my visit. I told her that my schedule could perhaps be fitted into that of the Continuing Committee if she will let me know when it is to meet.

Since my return from ^{Indianapolis} ~~Indianapolis~~ I have had a letter from Mrs. Noell of South Bend, one of the women whom I met in Indianapolis at the Conference last March. She said she was interested in the work of the Conference and might not hear about any meetings held in South Bend since she is not an "appointed delegate." I do not know exactly what she meant by this term. I wrote to Mrs. Snethen giving her Mrs. Noell's name and telling her of her interest in any meetings in South Bend. I also wrote Mrs. Noell giving her Mrs. Snethen's name and also the name of Mrs. Bessie Thornton who has been asked by the Continuing Committee to plan a meeting for Fort Wayne.



Miss Frieda Miller, Director

August 13, 1945

Women's Bureau

Conferences of Women's Organizations

Attention Mrs. Nyswander

I shall try to answer a number of recent inquiries and comments concerning conferences of women's groups which have been received from Mrs. Nyswander. First let me answer the inquiry about Miss VanGorder's comments on page 3 of the minutes of the Fort Wayne meeting of June 16th. Miss VanGorder was not making any comments of her own but merely reviewed an article entitled "Getting Rid of the Women" by A.G. Meserik, which appeared in the Atlantic Monthly, June, 1945. As a matter of fact the Minutes give only a very brief summary of the report Miss VanGorder gave. As she reviewed the article, it seemed rather good to me and I thought that undoubtedly some of the material had come from the Women's Bureau. My impression was that the writer was favorable to women but was mentioning a good many of the obstacles with which women are likely to be faced. I have not as yet had an opportunity to read the article, but several women I met at the Indiana and Ohio Conferences mentioned it to me.

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It is possible that Mrs. Talbot is still in Indianapolis, since she has been doing some special work there for the C.I.O. However, she usually is in Lake County and comes to Chicago rather frequently, I believe. If you wish me to I could probably write Mrs. Talbot, after I have talked with Mrs. Snethen, and ask her to call me some time soon when she is in Chicago.

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Miss Frieda Miller, Director
Conferences of Women's
Organizations

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As yet I have heard nothing more from Duluth.

Miss Martha Ziegler, Regional Representative
Chicago

August 9, 1945

Rachel F. Nyswander

Fort Wayne meeting on postwar problems of women workers

Miss Wear has written us, finally, and copy of her letter and of our reply is attached. What she is now asking for is different from the idea she gave you (your memorandum of June 28th).

Will you please look at page 3 of the Fort Wayne minutes (meeting of June 16th) and give us your recollection of the discussion outlined in the second paragraph and succeeding items #1-#7. Did Miss Van Gorder say all this? If she represented AAUW and YWCA, we wonder a little at her saying "The new obstacles to women remaining at work, however, are powerful:

#1, 2, 3, 4, 5.....

#6. Women suffer handicaps from both labor legislation and labor contracts.

This could be read both the right way and the wrong way, from our point of view.

Miss Miller is glad that your assistance to the Duluth and Racine groups is working out so this early part of August is the period when they want you.

Miss Martha Ziegler, Regional Representative
Chicago

August 9, 1945

Rachel P. Nyswander

Your memorandum of July 30, 1945

In regard to transcribing ELS records for the laundry study, we will not want to start this before August 22d - at present our plans are that Miss Brilla and one other field assistant will be in Chicago to begin work the 27th, and the others will report for work the following Monday.

Your recollections of the discussion at the Indianapolis meeting, about a research study on the legal status of women to be made by one of the universities, have been carefully considered by Miss Miller.

Miss Miller would like you to go to Indianapolis to see Mrs. Snethen, giving her your recollections of the Indianapolis meeting, and presenting the WB pamphlet on Indiana as evidence of what is already done, not questioning any use of our material but pointing out that a new study would seem to be unnecessary, and suggesting that before long some one will be asking us about this part of the program and we will refer the inquiry to the Continuing Committee. Miss Miller thinks that you can suggest the following line of reasoning to Mrs. Snethen: she can say that questions have been raised and that she has made some check with the people who were present at the meeting and indications are that what was meant was that Indiana women should acquaint themselves with their legal status under Indiana laws, calling attention to the Women's Bureau study already made; and that since this is the situation an interpretative statement can be sent by the Continuing Committee to each of the 5 chairmen (who by now are getting programs under way) giving this explanation of Item #3 of the Recommendations adopted at the Indianapolis meeting.

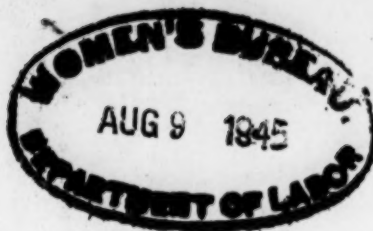
Miss Miller thinks that you would not make an issue over this, at all, and you would make it clear that we think the Indiana group has a right to decide what they want to do, and if this is their wish, all right. We just want to have a full clear understanding, because it is inevitable we will be asked about it. Miss Miller repeated that she thinks you should be quite firm to lay the whole thing on the table, but equally definite that there is no effort at all, and in fact, the very opposite, to tell them what to do.

If you have any special point to make with us, after reading the above, Miss Miller says to write, wire, or telephone, - as you wish. We don't want to write, from here, about this, as it would appear we were repudiating Miss Hoover's account of the meeting when she acted in the role of secretary. We feel you are the representative of the Bureau in all this and by conference and negotiation can do a much more successful job. If Mrs. Snethen will reason the thing out along the above lines, with your help, telling here here is what you remember of the meeting, and here is the situation, she probably would decide to get out something interpretative on Item #3.

Miss Frieda Miller, Director

Martha Ziegler

Evansville Meeting August 3, 1945



August 7, 1945

Attention Mrs. Nyswander

No doubt you will be interested in some report concerning the meeting in Evansville, Ind. ~~and~~ about which you had correspondence with Miss Frieda Peters. The Monday preceding the meeting I received a letter from Miss Peters indicating that she was expecting me for a meeting August 3rd. I noticed that no time for the meeting was given and that no time had been stated in her earlier correspondence with the Washington office. However, since all of the other Indiana meetings have been in the afternoon I planned accordingly and left Chicago the afternoon of August 2nd in order to be prepared for all eventualities. I asked Miss Burke to send Miss Peters word and to tell her that I would be at the Vendome Hotel. When I had heard nothing from Miss Peters a little after nine on the 3rd, I telephoned her and found that the meeting was not scheduled until 8:00 o'clock that night. I did have an opportunity, therefore, to see the War Manpower Commission Area Director briefly and to make a few telephone calls to the Chrysler Union.

I had dinner with Miss Peters and a representative of the A.A.U.W. but there was no detailed discussion as to possible procedure in the Evansville group. While the meeting was called at the suggestion of the State Continuing Committee, it was evident that it would be up to the local people to decide whether they wished to carry on any activities with respect to women's post-war employment. Miss Peters told me during dinner that she has been serving on the Y. W. C. A. Board in Evansville and represented the Y at the last State Conference in Indianapolis. However, Miss Peters is beginning her duties as General Secretary of the Evansville Y. W. C. A. about September 1st. In recent years she has been a school teacher in Evansville. Miss Peters told me that she had written or called twenty-six women's organizations and had requested that they send one or two representatives to the meeting. She had not had definite responses from many of them and had had no direct response from the Labor Unions. It was a fairly hot night and I really did not think there would be a very large crowd. I believe that actually about fourteen women were at the meeting, representing chiefly the Y. W. C. A., A.A.U.W., B. & P. W., United Council of Church Women, the Women's Rotary Club, the Pilot Club, and the National Council of Catholic Women. Miss Peters said that the Council of Catholic Women had said it wished to send a representative as an observer but could not decide until later about the possibilities of joining any organization.

Since the women at the meeting knew almost nothing about the previous history of the Indiana meetings and had not as yet decided whether they wished to participate or not, I found it somewhat difficult to know just what to say. I tried to give some of the general statistics concerning women's employment and to make some suggestions as to possible lines of study and activity which the women might like to follow. Miss Peters had seemed to want some suggestions of this type presented. However, I think I probably mentioned too many different things in an attempt to make some suggestions which would appeal to them.

I am not sure exactly how the women responded though certainly some of them are very interested in the problems and a good many of them took a few of the leaflets and pamphlets which I had with me. The woman from the A.A.U.W. was especially interested in the possibility of working for equal pay legislation or a minimum wage law. She seemed more interested in legislation than any of the other women with whom I have talked regarding Indiana affairs.

During the meeting it was decided to appoint a committee to make a survey of the employment situation for women in Evansville. I was, and am, a little concerned as to how this will be done. However, one of the women at the meeting evidently works at the U.S.E.S. and obviously is well informed on the current problems of women workers in Evansville. She was named one of the members on the Committee to look for people to help make the survey and I rather imagine that she will do a good deal to make the survey successful. Miss Peters and others in the group have worked with the Evansville Post-War Employment Council and believe they can get a good deal of information from that source. It was understood that another meeting will be called later, at which time the Committee will make a report concerning the employment situation for women in Evansville. At that time it is hoped representatives of the Women's Organizations, or some of them, will be ready to participate in some kind of a joint program of study or action.

The representative of the United Council of Church Women and the people from A.A.U.W. were informed as to the progress of the Indiana Conference and the fact that their State Organizations are active in it. The representative of the Catholic group also indicated that she knew her organization has been participating on a State basis. However, the women from B. & P. W. did not seem to know about the interest of the State group in the project. All of the representatives stressed the fact they would have to consult with their own local groups before any decision can be given as to the participation of the various groups in a community program. Miss Peters also indicated to me after the meeting that the various State Organizations would probably not wish, or be able, to exert much influence over the local groups with respect to any activities of this type. Of course there were representatives of some organizations at the meeting which have not formally joined the State Conference. Also no official labor representatives were present, although I believe the A.A.U.W. representative is a member of the American Federation of Teachers. I believe that to date the organization of the Indiana group is rather loose and must necessarily be rather flexible. I shall try to keep in touch with Miss Peters by correspondence so as to find out what material is collected during the course of the proposed survey. I believe that the group is planning to get most of its information from other agencies in the community rather than by first hand contacts with employers and workers. However, the woman I mentioned previously, who is evidently connected with U.S.E.S. indicated that she realizes there will be serious post-war employment problems for women in Evansville. I am sure that she will not be misled by any reports which may be received tending to give a rosy and very optimistic picture of the whole problem.

Miss Frieda Miller, Director

E. Burke



*original
sent F. McGraw*
August 2, 1945

Attention Mrs. Nyswander

On the list for Indiana Conference on "War and Postwar Problems of Women Workers" we have just discovered that the town for Miss Eleanor Ferris under "Personnel" was not given. This is 5158 Central (5) Indianapolis, Ind.

September 6, 1945

Miss Olive G. Wear
3121 Hoagland Avenue
Fort Wayne 6, Indiana

Dear Miss Wear,

We have not overlooked your request for assistance from us in developing a form to be used in the summary of findings in your area that relate to women's economic position. Because of vacations in August we have been delayed in adjusting some of our plans and I am sorry we have not written you sooner.

On thinking over what might be the best aid from your standpoint I believe you would find it more satisfactory to work out something with one of our staff who could talk to you in person and after discussion of the matters involved draw up an outline. Whatever we might send you from here might not take into account everything that would need to be considered, simply because we do not have details at hand. I am going to suggest to Miss Ziegler that she get in touch with you as soon as she can so that there will be no further delay in our offer of assistance. Miss Ziegler's other commitments would not permit her staying to give much further aid than this. I know she is deeply interested; there is no one better qualified to help your group with suggestions, and we have had impressive reports from her as to the interest and activity there is in Indiana on this whole subject.

Sincerely yours,

Frieda S. Miller
Director

rfn

copy sent MZ

August 9, 1945

Miss Olive G. Wear
3121 Hoagland Avenue
Fort Wayne 6, Indiana

Dear Miss Wear,

We have your letter of July 21st and are sending you this interim reply so you will know we are very much interested and very glad of the developments that have taken place. We shall be pleased to be of any assistance we can in suggesting an outline for the summary of findings that you will expect to have from reports from each community.

The things you will want to know about, I believe, will be: What change has there been in the employment status of women during the war? What changes are ahead in opportunities? Who in the community is thinking about these problems, and what start has been made? We shall send our suggestions just as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

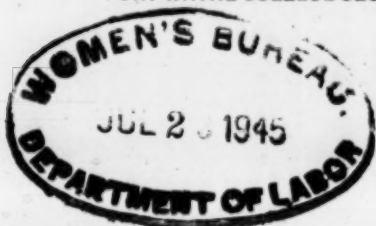
Frieda S. Miller
Director

FSM rfn

copy sent m z 8/10/45-



AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN
FORT WAYNE COLLEGE CLUB BRANCH



3121 Hoagland Ave
Fort Wayne #6, Ind.
July 21, 1945

U.S. Dept. of Labor
Women's Bureau
Washington, D.C.

Dear Miss Miller,

I wish to express my appreciation for the copies of suggested bibliography. I have mailed out many of them to interested members. The others I shall distribute this fall when we have our next meeting.

I am inclosing a copy of the minutes of the meeting held in Northern Indiana regarding women in postwar. You will note that our plans are; (1) to sponsor an educational conference series so that we may become better informed with regard to current trends and national issues; (2) to create a realization that we within this area have a common problem. To do this it is thought that we might develop a form that will tend to summarize current situations, problems, accomplishments, and community plans for meeting postwar difficulties. We need the assistance of a trained worker to help us develop the form to be used in this survey or summary. Will it be at all possible to get some assistance from your office? If so, will you please inform me as to how I should go about getting such aid?

Respectfully yours

Olive G. Wear
Miss Olive G. Wear

First have to find out what the findings are in the form already in existence. Can't advise an over-all form in advance for the data already existing until the latter are examined. Then compile everything in an outline form that will encompass both the detailed and the general, in a clear fashion.

copy sent m 2

MINUTES OF THE NORTHERN REGION CONFERENCE ON POSTWAR PROBLEMS OF
WOMEN WORKERS

Held at the Y.W.C.A., 325 W.Wayne St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Saturday, June 16, 1945, 1 to 5 P.M.

Program was directed by the Planning Committee, as appointed by the State Continuing Committee, for the Northern Region: Miss Pauline VanGorder, AAUW and YWCA; Miss Alice Fisher, BPW; Miss Elizabeth Moore, CIO; and Miss Olive Wear, AAUW.

Acting Chairman -- Miss Olive Wear

Hospitality - - - Miss Alice Fisher

Secretary - - - Miss Martha Feldman and Miss Louise Watson

There were 45 in attendance -- 19 from out of the city and 26 local. There were 23 organizations represented.

There were 12 communities represented.

| | | | | | |
|------------|---|---------|---|------------|----|
| Gary | 5 | Hobart | 1 | Marion | 1 |
| Richmond | 4 | Kokomo | 1 | Muncie | 1 |
| South Bend | 2 | Knox | 1 | Whiting | 1 |
| Chicago | 1 | Laporte | 1 | Fort Wayne | 26 |

The meeting was called to order by Miss Olive Wear, acting chairman, for the Northern Region of the Indiana Conference on Postwar Problems of Women Workers.

Miss Wear outlined the purpose of the conference and pointed out that women have a definite responsibility in establishing postwar policies for women in the future job-world.

In stating the purposes of the conference she said, "It is our hope to become acquainted with representatives of other women's organizations, to understand the problems confronting the workers, and to become better informed, so that we as women can more intelligently face the problems in common and act if necessary. We as citizens in a democracy are obliged to inform ourselves and our community on issues that concern our welfare. Furthermore, it is our obligation to let our governing bodies know how we as individuals or organizations stand on issues that concern us. If we are to share in the planning and in the executing of postwar policies for women, policies that will benefit society as a whole, our most immediate job is to become informed."

Miss Wear, emphasized the fact that government authorities (Women's Bureau of U.S. Dept. of Labor, War Manpower Commission, etc.), International Labor Organizations, and National and International Women's Organizations are urging women to:

1. learn more of economic questions affecting them
2. help to develop an economy that will provide full employment for all who need and want to work
3. be active in professional organizations and unions
4. develop their own skills, retool their thinking, overhaul their attitudes, and check their job habits.

Miss Martha Zeigler, Chicago, Ill., Regional Director of the Women's Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Labor, was then presented.

Miss Zeigler pointed out that the picture of the labor market for women is beginning to change and that we will now begin to see a more rapid change for; "There are going to have to be a lot of shifts and change-overs. We all recognize that the veterans that are returning from overseas must have the first chance at jobs and that the only real solution to our problem is to work out the total matter of employment for every body."

She pointed out certain facts that women's organizations must keep in mind and do something about:

1. It is not a new thing for women to work.
2. Women who entered the labor market during the war are not all eagerly awaiting the chance to return to their homes.
3. There has been a great increase in types of women's jobs.
4. More women are going to need jobs than before the war.

At present about one third of the workers are women.

According to a recent survey by the Women's Bureau, 80% of the women workers will need to go on working after the war. Surveys by the Northern Life Ins. Co., Y.W.C.A., and the Committee for Economic Development came out near this figure and thereby substantiate the findings.

Miss Zeigler gave an overview of previous conferences held relating to War and Postwar Adjustments of Women Workers. She told in particular of the Conference held in Washington which was called to bring national women's organizations together and to see what the problems were and what women might be able to do to help with the problems.

She stated that many types of groups are springing up around the country because women are concerned. There are groups in Hartford, Philadelphia, Duluth (originally started by the Y.W.C.A.) and many women's committees to the Chamber of Commerce.

Miss Zeigler feels that future activities of such organizations of women will naturally depend on the needs of the group. She thinks that the greatest value resulting from women's organization will be:

1. Women of organized groups will get acquainted with each other and learn of their respective problems.
2. Women will become acquainted with the work being done by other organizations.
3. Women will be more alert to the need of having women appointed on committees of the community and will insist on this being done.
4. Women's problems will be more fully discussed and better understood.
5. The ground work for better future legislation will be laid.

-3-

Miss Van Gorder, representing AAUW and YWCA, gave a summary of Getting Rid of the Women, by A.G. Mezerik, Atlantic Monthly, June.

In 1941 public opinion polls indicated that 95% of the women war workers planned to quit as soon as victory was certain. Today Elmer Roper reports that nationally at least two out of every three women war workers wish to continue on the job. On the record there is many an accomplishment which would justify the belief that women are entitled to jobs in industry. The new obstacles to women remaining at work, however, are powerful:

1. The public has absorbed the idea that women will move out of their jobs voluntarily.
2. There is the nation's responsibility to the returning soldier. The veteran has been promised his job and he will get it. No women would oppose the soldier's right to a job.
3. The end of the war will bring plant shut downs for reconversion. Available jobs will be given to employees on the basis of seniority. Since women are the new employees, they will be fired first and rehired last.
4. Resentment and hostility have been shown women by foreman, supervisors, co-workers, and employers. The resentment stems from the idea that women are invading men's jobs.
5. The issues whether women have the right to work has been raised. Women are considered an emergency labor reserve by many people-- both men and women.
6. Women suffer handicaps from both labor legislation and labor contracts.
7. Men fear that there will not be enough jobs to go around.

As yet there is no evidence that women will be a force in the reorganization of the world. Yet if there is employment for women as men, and only if wages are based on occupations and not on sex, shall we achieve a sound economy.

Miss Louise Brunbaugh, representing BPW, talked on the non-legislative problems of women.

She stated that according to the experts some of the immediate problems are:

1. informing the general public as to the position of women
2. federal education
3. employment office relationship to women
4. apprenticeship training
5. consideration of women workers in all postwar planning
6. policies and procedures regarding lay-offs
7. policies regarding various groups, such as negro women, crippled and handicapped women, married women
8. development of opportunities for use of women's new skills
9. problems imposed on women by women themselves
10. equal chance for upgrading and employment
11. child care

Miss Brumbaugh further stated, "From a psychological viewpoint, basically we resolve all of these problems into attitudes of men toward women and women toward themselves".

These attitudes are expressed by the following traditional notions:

1. Women are inferior (physically and mentally) to men.
2. Women are desirous of getting married, having children and keeping a home, concerning themselves with culture clubs, social events, etc.
3. Women are emotionally incapable of dealing with large problems.
4. Women are incapable of working together.
5. Men are superior to women. This is indicated in the movies, books, newspapers, cartoons, etc.
6. Women are not given credit for being interested in world events or community welfare. Whenever we do have something of vital interest to women, perhaps something on legislation, they tell us "to put it in the society section so that women will read it".

She emphasized this fact, "We do not always want identical opportunities or identical rights, but we do want equal rights on the basis that we have the same consideration. If we could prove that we were worthy mentally and physically and that we are human beings, then these other things, employment problems, equal pay and discriminations, would work themselves out".

In summing up what we can do, Miss Brumbaugh said, "Let's work on the basis that women have been a minority group, not numerically but on the rights basis. Let's work with those that merit what they should have and let's assume leadership in doing things for the common good. If we want these things for women's rights, then the men classify us with "women suffrage", and the militant group. If we go out and work consistently and hard for the common good, for better government, for more jobs for all people, perhaps we may disarm the men. Let's somehow get into schools and community organizations and get more women interested in doing something about their common problems".

Miss Erdean McCloud, representing A.F. of L., spoke on the unemployment compensation laws for women. She first clarified the difference between Federal Social Security Law and State Unemployment Law. The federal rate of 1% is deducted from our wages and it goes directly to the federal government. There is no deduction for state unemployment; that is paid by the employer entirely. She stated that Indiana ranks 39th in the list when it comes to the reserve built up in the states for unemployment insurance. About 64% of the workers now employed in the state of Indiana could go on unemployment insurance from the fund that we have. The new law, that goes into effect July 1, allows \$20 for 20 weeks within a given period of 52 weeks. The requirements for eligibility were listed and then the disadvantages relating to women's jobs were discussed.

Miss Elizabeth Moore, representing the CIO, spoke on the problems of Women in Fort Wayne. She stated that the chief problem in the community seems to be centered around full employment.

Factors affecting full employment are: return of service men and women (11,000); support of wounded veterans (541); speed in re-conversion of industries to peace time production.

That which will make for full employment: (1) increase of minimum wage; (2) raising the wage rates -- cutback from 48 hours to 40 hours will reduce the "take-home pay" and living expenses will not drop accordingly.

Miss Moore stated that even after we have secured an increase in the minimum rate, gotten ~~and~~ equal pay for equal work, and then have done nothing about price control, we have gained nothing. Prices must be kept under some kind of control at least until we are back on established peace-time production.

Miss Moore closed by stating, "Unless we get out and give support to the various organizations, and unless we do work together on these things, we will continue to have prejudices built up against us because we will be responsible for them". She recommends that we include representatives from the men's organizations at our meetings and that by so doing we will eliminate many of these prejudices.

Miss Wear then outlined how Fort Wayne Women's organizations plan to approach the Problems of Women in Postwar.

1. Become better informed by making use of available materials.
 - a. Use the facilities of our own organization.
 - b. Become familiar with materials of other organizations.
2. Sponsor monthly Educational Conference Series for local organized groups.

Each month a different organization is to have the responsibility of planning the program. The program should consist of a review of current trends in the job market, such as, pending legislation, lay-offs, job shifts, wage change, etc.
3. Develop with the aid of a trained worker a form for a simple survey (summary) of women's employment problems. A copy of this form is to be sent to all communities in the northern region.

Purpose of the summary:

- a. Get better idea as to what problems are common throughout the region.
- b. Determine how the different localities can work together.

DISCUSSION --

The discussion that followed was related chiefly to the type and plan of the survey. It was agreed that the survey should be more of a summary of the findings that had already been made in the community, that the findings should be valid, and that not too much

should be attempted.

A second conference of the northern region seemed highly desirable and tentative plans were made for one to be held in October. At this conference the results of these summaries might be compared and discussed and serve as a guide for future joint activities. These summaries should be taken in all localities at a set time and at a time near the meeting date.

Miss Roza Tonkel, representing BPW and AAUW, summarized the discussion and emphasized the need of action on the part of organized women's groups. To at last see women working together on their common problems was most gratifying to her for the need has been so great for years. She recalled that these same problems had been discussed at a National Convention in 1931 of the Business and Professional Women, pioneers in the field.

She pointed out that as never before we are looking now at the problem of industry. She stated, "As women we have a responsibility not to cheapen labor by working for less than men -- it will be well to eliminate women's jobs, as such. But let us admit that there are jobs that women do much better than men and there are jobs that men do better". She emphasized the great need of planned price control.

Miss Tonkel was much in favor of the plan for an educational conference series as is planned by the Fort Wayne Women's organizations. She said, "Let it represent all women - not just a small group and let the housewife realize it is her problem also". To give emphasis to the need of an educational program and the status of women she quoted Stanley High, "The first thing that the American woman must do is to be informed and after that what she must do is to be informing". She considers a survey impracticable unless the information is valid, unless the findings are needed, and the objectives clear. She implied that a survey might serve to pool opinions and information needed.

She closed by saying, "You say in the discussion that you are not working for joint action on legislative questions but that you need to become more aware of the problems in common. It is on this common problem you need joint action".

Miss Wear closed the discussion that followed regarding the publication of the minutes of the meeting by suggesting that the State Continuing Committee be asked to grant funds for materials and mailing of copies to representatives of the Northern Region. She asked for suggestions for the general plan of the survey and future regional conferences.

C O P Y

Mrs. William P. Snethen
1819 North Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

This is handwritten

October 30, 1945

Miss Frieda Miller,
Director
Women's Bureau
U. S. Department of Labor
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Miller:

Miss Ziegler will report to you fully of our problems in Indiana, which quite likely are typical of many states. Your letters have been most helpful and when you receive the material which is now about ready for the mimeograph, you will find yourself quoted as our real authority.

It is difficult for me to write until I have something to report; on the other hand when matters move so slowly, you should not be left to think we are not appreciative. I think the Continuing Committee will be a good one--by that I mean interested, co-operative and anxious to work intelligently--when we can get started. However, the Labor members must be brought in before we are complete.

We have sent rough drafts of the suggested preliminary survey to each of the five areas selected for organization. When we have their reactions, you will hear from us. In fact, you may hear direct from all of them. However, we hope they will understand, and think through to working out a better one if they are too disgusted with ours.

Until we have real news for you, please believe me an appreciative but embarrassed member of your Indiana Continuing Committee. I am grateful for you and Miss Ziegler.

Most sincerely,

/s/ Kramer Snethen

Mrs. William Snethen

Mrs. Mason

Return to Mrs. M

September 7, 1945

Mrs. William P. Snethen
1819 North Pennsylvania
Indianapolis 2, Indiana

Dear Mrs. Snethen,

We have had most impressive reports from Miss Ziegler of the interest and activity in Indiana, on behalf of the situation for women workers, and we are very happy to be made aware of the real potential concern there is on these problems. Also, the prospect of a special session of the State legislature brings up the possibility there might be for strengthening legal protection for women, and of course we should be glad to be of any assistance we can along this line.

Along with what Miss Ziegler told us she said that the question came up as to whether it would be desirable for the conference group to continue if it cannot achieve joint action on any project by all members. I remember that that very question was raised at the March meeting in Indianapolis, and I think my viewpoint now, as then expressed, could be stated in this way. As background, however, I want first to recall that the Women's Bureau concern and deep interest in this is certainly not to create a new organization which will act independently, but to assist the group to coordinate their thinking and convictions, their programs and their activities, which the organizations are committed to or which they may develop, in the field of women's economic status. What we understood the State organizations were interested in, when we responded to word from the national organizations that our assistance would be an effective aid to all their efforts in this general field, was the establishment of an agency which would be essentially a clearing house and coordinator.

Because we have seen over and over again the defeat (or relative futility) of a good program due to lack of cooperation among groups which should be behind that program, we feel it is terribly important to integrate support. We would therefore think of this conference, essentially as a means for clearance where the organizations can decide, through their representatives, how much and how far they can help one another to get optimum results. (As an illustration, at the conference in March Mrs. Sater questioned how many of the group knew of the equal-pay bill sponsored by the Business & Professional Women in the last session of the legislature.)

I think it would come pretty close to being futile if one were to expect an organization of this kind to get a unanimous position on more than a very occasional item. If, after a matter has been fully presented, there is difference of opinion still, as many as want to can work together.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

FSM rfm

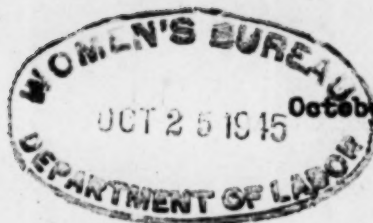
Frieda S. Miller, Director

copy to MZ

Miss Frieda Miller, Director

Martha J. Ziegler

(Indiana Conference on Post-War
Employment of Women)



October 24, 1945

Attention Mrs. Hason, Mrs. Nyswander

Attached is a copy of a letter I received from Miss Wear of Fort Wayne, dated October 7, 1945. This was in answer to a letter I wrote her September 14th after you wrote suggesting that I offer to go to Fort Wayne to help in the drafting of a simple form for a survey. You will note in the letter that Miss Wear was anxious to have you come for a meeting in Fort Wayne if possible. From the correspondence which you sent me I realize that you have already received the request from Miss Wear and have replied that you will be unable to come.

You will note that Miss Wear says "Fort Wayne women are not willing to listen to the amateur and if they did might immediately set up prejudices. We definitely need the voice of authority to present the situation." I telephoned Miss Wear the evening of October 10th since I needed to plan my schedule of work as soon as possible. While I was talking with her over the telephone she indicated that some of the Fort Wayne women are inclined to be prejudiced where labor and employment problems are concerned. Therefore, she feels the Fort Wayne group must move very carefully. She said there had been some recent strikes in Fort Wayne which have stirred people up. (Also you may remember that I wrote you previously concerning Alice Smith's statement that Elizabeth Moore has been conducting some organizing campaigns in Fort Wayne recently.)

Miss Wear and I decided that the best time for me and the *Fort Wayne* Indiana Committee to get together would be some time between October 28th and 31st. Within the past day or two I have had another letter from Miss Wear asking me to come to Fort Wayne for the evening of October 30th. We shall also arrange to continue our discussions the evening of October 31st if one night does not prove to be sufficient.

On my return to the office last Monday I found the memorandum from Mrs. Nyswander of October 19th enclosing correspondence with Miss Peters as well as with Miss Wear. Since I am going to Kankakee, which is on one of the railroad lines to Indianapolis, for a meeting October 25th, I immediately wrote to Mrs. Snethen, offering to come to see her for the afternoon of October 26th. Since I thought this might not be convenient for her on short notice I also suggested the possibility of my coming to Indianapolis October 29th. I can go on from there to Fort Wayne the morning of October 30th.

I have just received a reply from Mrs. Snethen, a copy of which is attached. I shall plan to see her before the meeting of the Continuing Committee the evening of October 29th if I possibly can. I shall write her

Miss Frieda Miller, Director
Indiana Conference on Post-War
Employment of Women

today saying that I would like to see her the afternoon of the 29th.

You will see from Mrs. Snethen's letter that she is a little pessimistic about the situation at present. However, there does seem to be a certain amount of activity going on in several places in the State. I shall try in the meeting in Indianapolis October 29th to present to Mrs. Snethen and the Committee, as specifically as possible, the suggestions in Mrs. Nyswander's memorandum of October 19th.

You will note that Miss Wear in her letter of October 7th asked for assistance of field workers in tabulating the findings. From previous correspondence with you I presume that this would not be feasible for us unless a very simple survey is made which I could help the Fort Wayne Committee to tabulate in a day or two.

I shall welcome any additional suggestions which you may have for me before I see the women in Indianapolis and Fort Wayne. I shall be in the Chicago office Friday afternoon, October 26th, after my return from Kankakee. Therefore, you could reach me by telephone in Chicago that afternoon.

I shall plan to reach Indianapolis some time early the afternoon of October 29th. I shall wire the Warren Hotel today for a reservation. If I cannot stay there I shall at least call there for ~~any material~~ *mail*. I am expecting to stay at the Hotel Indiana in Fort Wayne arriving there some time October 30th.

copy

Mrs. William P. Snethen
1819 North Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

October 23, 1945

Miss Martha J. Ziegler,
Regional Representative,
U. S. Department of Labor,
Women's Bureau,
1200 Merchandise Mart,
Chicago 54, Illinois

Dear Miss Ziegler:

Your letter came just after we have had a Continuing Committee (state) and an Indianapolis group meeting. We are in the throes of trying to clear the varying viewpoints and you will be most welcome.

However, I can see no time Friday for any meeting, as this is a hectic week. Miss Hoover is out of town, and whether or not I could get the group together for the 29th, I cannot be sure.

Shall we say Monday evening the 29th for a meeting, with you arriving earlier in the day for a talk with me if possible? I hope by that time we will have some of our material out and be able to hear from some of our representatives whom we have written for progress reports.

We have been trying, but this particular morning I must admit that Mrs. Kimmel and I are not too encouraged. We seem to fall into three divisions, - pressure, listeners to a program, or those who feel action must be the outgrowth of work and intelligent thinking through. This is no week for us to try to plan, as we must hear more from the various groups.

I am ashamed that I have not written sooner, but I keep hoping for more encouraging information. We shall be glad to have you with us. See you Monday the 29th?

Cordially,

(Signed) Kramer Snethen

10/10/45

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN
FORT WAYNE COLLEGE CLUB BRANCH

3121 Highland Ave.

October 7, 1945

Miss Martha Ziegler
Merchandise Mart
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Miss Zeigler:

I have delayed writing this letter regarding plans for a survey related to unemployment of women because we have been unable to meet to make decision as to our next step. The fall has been crowded with activities and I have been especially busy because I have been changed from a teaching position to one of supervising.

Our plans now are to ask Miss Miller to come some day during the week of November 26-30 and in the interim plan a simple survey of the situation here in Fort Wayne. Perhaps this is a star too high for us to even hope for, but we do need the help of experts. It is certain that Fort Wayne women are not willing to listen to the amateur and if they did might immediately set up prejudices. We definitely need the voice of authority to present the situation.

We would consider it a great favor to have help to plan a survey of what has happened to the 4000 women that have been layed off here in Fort Wayne. In the survey we would like to find out what the experiences have been regarding new opportunities of employment, cut-back in wages, change in hours, conditions under which they are asked to work, unemployment compensation, etc.

Then too, we wonder if you might be able to send to us, when the survey is ready, field workers who might assist with the findings. This would make the survey official.

Please state when you may be able to come to Fort Wayne to plan the survey, and we shall plan accordingly.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

Olive G. Wear

2 carbons

(rough draft)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Miss Ziegler, Regional Representative
Chicago

FROM : Rachel F. Nyswander

SUBJECT: Indiana situation -

DATE: October 19, 1945

Attached ^{is} ~~are~~ copies of a ~~letter~~ ^{message} from Miss Wear, Ft. Wayne, and Miss Peters, Evansville. (Miss Wear did not indicate she was again in touch with you, but we note you are probably seeing her this weekend.)

^{from your own report that} Mrs. Nason who is of course now reviewing all our correspondence and problems is especially interested in the Indiana situation, as she has had some contacts with it through her former work.

In our conference with Miss Miller yesterday, there seemed to be real danger that your load will increase disproportionately if you try to handle all these local calls direct, although you may find it desirable to respond to calls for first meetings. It seems time to stimulate further State activity.

We are telling both Miss Wear and Miss Peters that at this long distance we cannot advise them; it is a problem of their taking general material and applying it to their locality. The Women's Bureau participation, after all, was ^{at the} State level, where certain organizations made an effort to set up something that would be a directing force for activity for the State as a whole and insofar as it could be developed for its localities. (Your help seems necessary in steering Miss Wear and Miss Peters to see this) they are almost too ambitious in the plans they are making. If this is to be a healthy development it must be ~~based on~~ ^{based on} the State agency which was set up, taking the lead to clarify, to pull together, to aid, and to forward the whole idea. Therefore, with the keenest interest and the greatest desire to be helpful, we think the greatest service is to get the State group to face up to its problems. We agree there must be something concrete and tangible, and we suggest that you try once again to meet with them and aid them in a consultation which ought to result in a definitive plan and program.

Miss Miller wondered if it would be possible for you to go to Indianapolis to talk the situation over with Mrs. Snethen, saying something to this effect: "My office has sent me this correspondence of Miss Wear's and Miss Peters' and in confidence I am showing it to you ~~together with the reply that has gone out from~~ ^{the steering committee} Washington... Mrs. Snethen, isn't this going to be in your lap very promptly?... Aren't you going to have something pretty positive to give them?" "Don't we have to sit down and work this out?" ^{Mrs. Snethen might say at this point,}

Could you propose to her that she call a State meeting that might take the form of a 2- or 3-day workshop to develop standards and discuss techniques for local work, to do information ^{things} with a limited program, in which the workshop consultants are Indiana people. Our idea was that in the various Indiana colleges you have a considerable number of economists, sociologists and others equipped to help; they should be ~~drawn~~ ^{drawn} in and used; there are ~~also~~ ^{also} a few experienced community leaders ~~too~~. The new director of the Indiana bureau of women and children should be included, and, perhaps, featured. The workshop idea is that the things talked about are questions that will be repeated in the localities ^(actual data) - support of the Employment Service, of the merit system; child-care centers; also the question of legislation in the State. Of course you would give advice and aid to the ~~State~~ ^{steering} committee on planning and program. Miss Miller may go out to Kansas City for a meeting Nov. 17th, and she might be able to stop off on her way back for a day or two of such a workshop.



AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN
FORT WAYNE COLLEGE CLUB BRANCH

3121 Hoagland Ave
Fort Wayne #6



October 9, 1945

Miss Freda Miller
U.S. Department of Labor
Women's Bureau
Washington, D.C.

Dear Miss Miller,

I have delayed answering your letter of late August because the committee has had no opportunity to make future plans regarding our next step related to postwar employment problems of women.

The meeting held here on June 16, was only a beginning and although approximately 50 attended, we felt that was far too few. We definitely need the help of an expert to assist us in arousing the necessary interest of women, and to start us off with a worth while study program which will create the proper reactions. Too many of us are woefully uninformed and can not speak with the assurance that is necessary to get women to realize that the problem of employment for all should concern them. Then too, we have to face the possible, unfair, yet dangerous, criticism of the uninformed that we are aligning with organized labor. In Fort Wayne the strike situation has caused many people to actively fear the power of organized labor units and for that reason many women are ready to set up definite prejudices against any activity regarding employment, if these organizations are in any way linked with the activity, whether it be study or pressure group.

The committee, Miss VanGorder (YWCA), Miss Fisher (BPW), Miss Moore (CIO), feels that we should start the season with a speaker who has studied the picture of employment during the war and has authentic information of the present situation. Perhaps it is too much to expect of you during these very busy days, but we are hoping that you can find opportunity to give us some time for an evening meeting.

The calendar of activities here indicates that the best opportunity for such a meeting would be the week of November 26-30. Possible dates are 26, 28, 29, 30. If you can grant us this privilege, please notify us at your earliest opportunity. We shall appreciate an indication of the possible expense for this service to us.

Respectfully yours,

Oliver L. Wear

m Z Letter Oct 20 - 26 sometime

October 19, 1945

Miss Olive G. Wear
American Association of University Women
Fort Wayne College Club Branch
3121 Hoagland Ave.,
Fort Wayne 6, Indiana

Dear Miss Wear:

I read your letter with much interest on my return from a little vacation, and I hasten to let you know how sorry I am that it will not be at all possible for me to undertake any more engagements in the last week of November. It was most kind of you to ask me, and I would like the opportunity to see you and the others.

In thinking about the questions you raise in your letter on how to develop a program for your committee, that will accomplish the right results, I recognize the difficulties you mention and know from my own past experience how real they can become. In considering what suggestions we might make to help you, it seems to me, that the Women's Bureau cannot advise you wisely at this long distance. What is before you is the problem of taking general material (policies to be observed, outlines for study, techniques to be followed), and applying it to a locality. Isn't this, I wonder, something you should call to the attention of the State steering committee (so it can be ready to advise you). Perhaps it could organize a kit of material applicable to Indiana that will include factual data and some recommendations on techniques. The State steering committee could function in such a situation for all 5 localities in the State undertaking this kind of program. The questions you raise are likely to be raised by one or more of the other groups, and your experience would most certainly be valuable to pass on to another group.

It is with the keenest interest and the greatest desire to be helpful that I am following what is developing in Indiana, and I appreciate your letting us know how things are going. I feel our greatest service was in aiding the State groups get a central organization under way to develop some concrete and tangible attention to women's economic problems. The quickness with which the group in Fort Wayne undertook a program seems vastly encouraging to me. The committee representation you have in Fort Wayne promises good underlying strength for working out a project and getting attention from the community on women in their economic role.

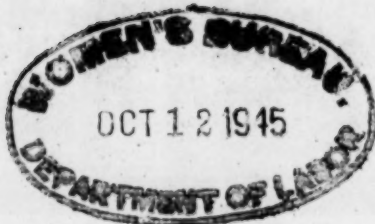
I do not know what plans the steering committee has under way, of course, and, you may already have presented your questions to that group, so that my comments may not have much meaning. I understand from Miss Ziegler that she is going to make a brief visit to Fort Wayne at your invitation to talk over a feasible plan for a survey, and I am sure she will give you the best suggestions possible.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

FSM/RFH/nb

Frieda S. Miller, Director.



1200 Merchandise Mart
Chicago 54, Ill.

October 10, 1945

Miss Anne Larrabee
Chief Clerk
Women's Bureau
U. S. Department of Labor
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Miss Larrabee:

Since I talked with you by telephone last Monday my plans have been changed again. Yesterday my sister-in-law received a wire from my brother, sent from the Canal Zone, indicating that he will reach Boston, October 18th. He has made hotel reservations there.

Unless we get some other word from my brother we shall probably want to start from Chicago some time October 15th. I shall try to come back over the week end of October 20th and 21st. Probably, therefore, I shall be able to attend some of the Workers' Education Conference in Milwaukee this week end.

However, yesterday I received a letter from Miss Olive Wear of Fort Wayne who is active in the Indiana Conference on War and Post-War Employment of Women. I wrote to Miss Wear a number of weeks ago offering to come down to talk with her about a survey, and she has been delayed in answering my letter. Miss Wear now indicates that she would like me to come to Fort Wayne some time. Since she is a teacher I presume that she would want to see me at night or on Saturday. I am planning to telephone her tonight to inquire how soon she wishes me to come, since she did not mention any specific time in her letter. I have to go to Kankakee for a meeting on October 25th and could go to Fort Wayne from there. However, Miss Wear may want to see me this week. If so I shall probably go to Fort Wayne this coming Friday and return some time Saturday. If Miss Wear wishes me to see her this week, I probably shall not be able to make the Milwaukee meeting.

I am enclosing a leave slip which I signed and shall let you know later when, and if, I actually begin taking leave. There is always a possibility that I may not need to go East, though at present I believe it is important to go if possible. Please send all of my mail to the office as usual. If for any reason you should need to get in touch with me in an emergency Mrs. Keith Preston, 729 Emerson St., Evanston will know where I am.

I presume that Miss Miller will let us know as soon as she can if there is to be a staff conference some time during November or December. My schedule is very crowded during the first week of November and I have recently had requests to participate in meetings on November 21st and 23rd. I have been wondering whether it is advisable for me to accept definite engagements for the latter part of November and shall try to keep things on a tentative basis for a time.

We enjoyed your visit to Chicago and I am glad that you enjoyed seeing our office and especially the Merchandise Mart. Miss Burke and I shall appreciate the new office furniture very much and are waiting eagerly for November.

Sincerely yours,

Martha J. Ziegler
Regional Representative

Miss Frieda Miller, Director

September 27, 1945

Martha Ziegler

Weekly Report Sept. 17th to 21st

Attention Mrs. Nyswander - Mrs. Nasom

Most of my time for this week was spent on the laundry survey. However, there are a few other matters which might be of interest to the Bureau.

On September 20th Miss Stringfellow of the Peoria Y. W. C. A. telephoned me long distance to ask whether I could speak to an evening meeting of the Y. W. Industrial Club. She suggested either October 20th or November 2nd, and I agreed to come on November 2nd, since it seemed to me more likely that the October 20th date would conflict with my trip to Duluth. I explained to Miss Stringfellow, however, that the exact date for the Duluth meeting has not been set and that I might have to change my plans later with reference to her meeting on November 2nd. She thought that some adjustments could be made.

On September 19th I went with Margaret Anderson to call on Mrs. Pacelli, Director of the Women's and Children's Division, Illinois Department of Labor and on Mr. Schuette who is the Assistant Director of the Division. Margaret Anderson has already reported on the laundry survey which the State Department of Labor is making. Mr. Schuette also indicated that the Department is contemplating making the study of retail trade which was requested early last winter by those signing petitions circulated by the Chicago Y. W. C. A. No definite plans for making this survey have been made however. I again offered the cooperation of the Women's Bureau in any way in which we can be helpful to the Women's and Children's Division.

The Wage Analysis Division of the Bureau of Labor Statistics sent me its available wage data for the Kenosha-Racine, Wisconsin area. I had promised to obtain this if possible for the use of the Women's Post-War Committee recently set up in Racine. The wage data have been forwarded to Mrs. Marshall Beaugrand temporary chairman of the Racine Committee.

On September 6th I wrote Miss Near in Fort Wayne offering to come to Fort Wayne to help the representatives of the Women's Conference on Post-War Problems of Women plan their proposed survey. I have heard nothing from Miss Near and am a little concerned about the existing situation in Indiana. Last week I talked with Alice Smith,

District Vice President of the United Electrical Workers about several matters. In the course of our conversation Elizabeth Moore, who is an organizer for the Electrical Workers in Fort Wayne, was mentioned. As you know she has been very active in the Indiana Women's Conference and seemed to have established very friendly relationships with Miss Wear and others in Fort Wayne. However, Alice Smith told me that the United Electrical Workers has been conducting some new organizing campaign in Fort Wayne and that there have been one or two strikes. She indicated that Miss Moore has been very active in this work. I do not know, of course, but it is possible that some of the more conservative women in the Fort Wayne group would react unfavorably to these activities.

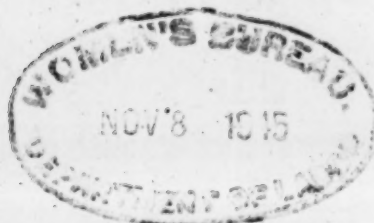
Now that my work on the laundry survey is finished, I am trying to pick up some loose ends around Chicago for a few days. However, I am considering making another short trip to Indianapolis soon, in the course of which I shall plan to see Mrs. Snethen to find out what is being done by the Indiana Women's Conference.

November 5, 1945

Miss Frieda Miller, Director

Martha J. Ziegler

Indiana Conference on Post-War
Employment of Women



Attention Mrs. Nason, Mrs. Nyswander

Due to pressure of work my report on trip to Indiana will have to be rather brief, but I did want to send you something before leaving for Duluth.

When I arrived in Indianapolis I found that the Continuing Committee had sent out some suggestions to various groups in the State concerning some questions which might be used for a simple community survey. Copies of these questions are attached. Mrs. Snethen said that these questions had been sent out only a few days prior to my arrival and that she had not had time to receive any comments from Fort Wayne and Evansville. However, Mrs. Snethen was feeling somewhat discouraged because of the re-action of the local group in Indianapolis to the idea of making a survey. Mrs. Snethen said that the women on the Continuing Committee agree very well among themselves and believe that some basic facts are necessary before the group will know enough to consider recommending any action. However, Mrs. Snethen feels that some of the organizations which are active in the local Indianapolis group have their own pet legislative projects which they wish to promote. Some of the things they wish to consider are, of course, controversial. For example, there has apparently been some difficulty in the local group because of the Equal Rights Amendment. Also at the recent meeting of the Indianapolis group someone from the W.C.T.U. made a speech for prohibition. This group has not joined the Indiana Conference, as a matter of fact.

Mrs. Snethen was also feeling a little discouraged because very few organizations have been represented at the last few meetings of the Continuing Committee. At the moment the active members of the Committee, in addition to Mrs. Snethen, seem to be Mrs. Kimmel, of the A.A.U.W., Mrs. Wolf, of the National Council of Jewish Women, and Miss Hoover of the B. & P. W. Miss Ferris of the Personnel Women has not been able to attend recent meetings because of illness in her family. Mrs. Heller has left her position with the A. F. L. but has been slow in sending her resignation from the Committee. Mrs. Snethen finally got in touch with Mrs. Heller who said she would send a formal resignation so that the Committee can ask Mr. Mullen to appoint another representative. There seems to be a good deal of confusion concerning the C.I.O. representation. I was sure that according to my latest information Elizabeth Moore was supposed to be the C.I.O. representative on the Continuing Committee, although Mrs. Talbot was the first representative designated. Mrs. Snethen thinks that Mrs. Talbot is the representative and has been sending material to her. However, Mrs. Talbot has not attended any recent meetings and evidently has not been writing to Mrs. Snethen. When I got to Fort Wayne I talked with Elizabeth Moore. She also thought that she had been named the representative and said that certainly the C.I.O. wishes to be represented and that the matter should be straightened out. She said she would write to

Mr. Frisbie, the Secretary-Treasurer of the State Industrial Union Council.

While I was in Indianapolis I had an opportunity to meet with Mrs. Kimmel, Mrs. Wolfe and Mrs. Snethen. They felt it would be better to try a local project or two in Fort Wayne, Evansville, etc. prior to attempting anything like a work-shop on a State wide basis. They thought it would be a good idea for me to work with the Fort Wayne group on a demonstration project. It seemed to the Indianapolis women that it might be very profitable to hold a work-shop after the Fort Wayne group, and perhaps a few other local groups, have completed surveys. Then these women could report as to their actual experiences. Mrs. Wolfe made the particular point that she felt a workshop meeting would have to be on a somewhat theoretical basis and that the women will profit more from a work-shop after they have had some experience.

I attempted to talk over the possibilities of getting some expert help within the State but there was not much opportunity to discuss this matter at length. Mrs. Snethen still has not met Mrs. Lowe and ~~has~~ again urged her to become acquainted with Mrs. Lowe. Of course Mrs. Lowe is as yet very inexperienced herself but certainly the Indiana group wants to become acquainted with her.

During my stay in Indianapolis Mrs. Snethen also took me to call on Miss Voegel (I am not sure of this spelling) the new Metropolitan Secretary for the Indianapolis Y. W. C. A. Miss Voegel is, of course, new and the Y is very short of staff. As yet Miss Voegel has not had time to become acquainted with the work of the Indiana Conference. I might say confidentially that I am not at all sure what Miss Voegel's attitude will be toward the project. At present she is, of course, working under many handicaps. She seemed to think that the Industrial Secretary of the Y would be the person most directly concerned with the work of the Indiana Conference. However, Lucy Shulte has left and I am not even sure that there is a full time business and industrial secretary at present.

As you will see from the attached letters a good deal of progress was made during a series of conferences in Fort Wayne. During the early part of the conferences the women said a good deal about having no time to make their own survey and inquired again as to the possibility of the Women's Bureau making a survey for them. I inquired of Miss Wear concerning the questions sent out by the State Continuing Committee. While she expressed some interest, she seemed to think the project was too limited and simple. I showed the group some very rough material I assembled very hastily purely as a basis of discussion. As the meeting went on it developed that one or two of the women who have done some survey work really wanted to devise some type of survey for themselves. I am a little afraid that it will prove to be rather elaborate and perhaps will be more suitable for the type of survey where identical material is obtained from many sources. However, the women are very intelligent and I think will work out something in the end. I have promised to return to try to make some suggestions to the interviewers before they start out and to discuss with them the results obtained from the first few visits.

Miss Frieda Miller, Director
Indiana Conference on Post-War
Employment of Women

Several of the Fort Wayne women would really like to interview individual women workers or to contact such women through a post card questionnaire. I did not encourage them to try to do anything very extensive along that line. However, Elizabeth Moore seems to think she might be able to get some information from women in her union. Also someone mentioned the possibility of getting something through the Y. W. C. A. Industrial Clubs.

Incidentally, Miss Wear and the Fort Wayne group seem to agree with the Continuing Committee in wanting to assemble facts ~~at~~ this point. They would not want to follow the lead of the Indianapolis group and attempt to consider possible

Attached are copies of the material I gave the women in Fort Wayne. This has been revised a little in accordance with our conversations.

Attached also is a copy of the Indiana Division Bulletin of the A.A.U.W. for September, 1945. You will be interested in the article on Page 3. You will see there is still a little confusion as to the Women's Bureau relationship to the project.

Incidentally, I should have mentioned earlier that the Fort Wayne group has adopted a name to be used during their survey. It was chosen as a name which would meet with general acceptance in the community. The name is "Council for Women's Welfare."

1200 Merchandise Mart
Chicago 54, Ill.

November 5, 1945

Miss Olive Wear
3121 Hoagland Ave
Fort Wayne 6, Ind.

Dear Miss Wear:

The morning I left Fort Wayne there was a news paper story concerning the United States Employment Service in the Fort Wayne Journal Gazette. Probably you already have seen the story, but in case you did not have time to read the paper that day, I am sending the clipping to you. I can well imagine that you might not have had any time for reading the day I left Fort Wayne.

Since my return to Chicago I have been extremely busy and as yet have not had time to check with various agencies in Chicago which might have some material available on Fort Wayne. However, I shall look into the matter next week. Of course I shall also save the week beginning November 26th so as to be able to return to Fort Wayne at that time if your plans go forward on schedule.

I enjoyed very much seeing you and other members of the Fort Wayne group again and felt that real progress was made during the various conferences. I also appreciate all of the courtesies extended to me. You really do far more than is necessary.

Sincerely yours,

Martha J. Ziegler
Regional Representative

MJZ/EMB

1200 Merchandise Mart
Chicago 54, Ill.

November 5, 1945

Mrs. William P. Snethen
1819 North Pennsylvania St.
Indianapolis 2, Ind.

Dear Mrs. Snethen:

Perhaps you have already heard from Miss Wear concerning the meeting in Fort Wayne. In fact we had several separate conferences during my stay in Fort Wayne including one w/ breakfast. A good many decisions were made as to a future course of action. In case you have not heard from Miss Wear as yet I thought you might be interested in learning a few of the details.

Miss VanGorder and Miss Brumbaugh are working on the outline of a survey. They are using the list of questions received from the Continuing Committee and also the rough, preliminary outline which I showed you. We discussed some of the points in the outline I had and made some changes. Certainly under Item #1 there should have been something to indicate current employment of men and women and this was brought out during the Fort Wayne meeting.

Miss Wear and Miss Walker, another member of the group, are working on the recruitment of women to help make the survey. I have agreed to return to Fort Wayne for a few days some time the week of November 26th to help train the workers for the survey and to discuss with them the material obtained after the first visits to community agencies.

The Fort Wayne group would also like to get some information directly from women who have been laid off and the possibility of making a survey among such women is also being discussed. At the time I left Fort Wayne some of the group had discussed the possibility of interviewing women workers through such agencies as labor unions, the industrial clubs of the Y. W. C. A., and the Business and Professional Women's Club.

At the meeting Tuesday night it was also decided to have a couple of women keep clippings concerning the various types of want ads offering jobs to workers.

While I was in Fort Wayne I had an opportunity to ask Elizabeth Moore concerning the representation of the C.I.O. on the Continuing Committee. Miss Moore believes that some confusion has developed concerning the official representative of the C.I.O. on the Continuing Committee. She said that she would get in touch with Mr. Frisbie about the matter and also would write to you. I believe that you also were

thinking about calling Mr. Frisbie and so perhaps you have talked with him by now. Miss Moore is working actively with the group in Fort Wayne.

I have been extremely busy lately and must leave tonight to spend the remainder of the week in Minnesota. You may remember that I offered to call the Regional office of the United States Employment Service in Chicago to see whether any additional copies of the release on wage rates for job openings listed with the Employment Service are available. I may not have time to call the Employment Service before I leave the city today but shall keep the matter in mind and call the Regional office when I return.

I enjoyed very much having an opportunity to talk with you again. I shall be interested, of course, in future developments in Indiana and shall be glad to hear from you any time.

Sincerely yours,

Martha J. Ziegler
Regional Representative

MJZ/EMB

Suggested Survey for Local Groups

Information to be Used in Planning Needed Action

The local committee may work in pairs to interview:

the local U. S. E. S.
local Chamber of Commerce
local Personnel Groups
local labor organizations - any other groups
with pertinent information

The Continuing Committee suggests that each visited group be asked for information on all of the following questions which their work touches:

1. What was the date of peak employment of women in your town?
2. How many women were employed at that peak?
3. How many women are employed now?
4. How many of the unemployed women are seeking employment?
5. How many jobs will there be in peace-time industries that women can fill?
6. Will employers hire women for these jobs?
7. Is job training open to women?
8. What is the employers' feeling about equal pay for comparable work done by women?
9. What will be the effect on the Labor market of the returning service women?
10. What percentage of the younger women will leave the labor market to return to school?

No two groups should ever visit the same agency in seeking information. When all answers are collected, there should be a careful sorting and summarizing. The facts which are then found may be used to make the decision as to what is the most pertinent need, and how to proceed further.

.....

The above questions are merely suggestions. Using the same procedure, other questions may be prepared by a local group which may wish to attack the problems from a different approach or has already secured this information.

The philosophy of using many members to secure information and to consider further planning in the light of the information obtained is a sound method, especially among groups of so diversified interests.

OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

The objectives of the survey need to be defined as specifically as possible.

Perhaps the general objective of the survey might be stated somewhat as follows: To collect and compile information concerning women's employment in the community with a view to considering the problems of women workers in a program of full employment.

TYPES OF INFORMATION TO BE COLLECTED.

Information on the following subjects would be desirable:

1. Present employment status of women in the labor force in relation to that of men.

- A. Current employment of men and women.
- B. Number of men and women laid off since August 15, 1945.
- C. Number of laid off men and women re-employed since August 15, 1945.
- D. Number of men and women currently registered for jobs at the U. S. Employment Service.
(as of date of survey or nearest data for which figures available.)
 - 1. Approximately what proportion of the hiring in the community is being done through the U. S. Employment Service.
- E. Number of men and women who have filed initial claims for unemployment compensation since August 15, 1945.
- F. Number of men and women currently drawing unemployment compensation.

2. Future Employment Prospects For Women In The Community.

- A. Principal sources of employment for women in the community.
- B. Data on unfilled job openings for women currently available.
 - 1. Number of jobs.
 - 2. Types of jobs. (Will women be able to use their war-time skills?)
 - 3. Wage rates offered for various types of jobs.

C. Number of additional jobs which are expected to be available to women within next six months.

1. Through reconversion of manufacturing plants and general expansion of civilian production.
2. Through expansion in existing non-manufacturing enterprises.
3. Through the development of new industries and community services.

3. Community services and facilities in relation to the needs of women workers.

1. Are vocational guidance and Employment counseling services available to women? Should such services be improved or expanded?
2. What training facilities are currently available to women. Is there need for re-training of women war workers and is such training available?
3. Do women workers need various other types of community services, such as facilities for care of pre-school children and after school care of school children? Are adequate facilities available?

In addition to the types of information suggested above it might be possible to get some specific information concerning what has happened since the end of the war to certain groups of women workers or to individual women. Officials of labor unions and social agencies, as well as individual women, might be able to give such information.

TYPES OF AGENCIES TO BE CONSULTED.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

(Particularly for information concerning the current employment situation and future job prospects. Also for information on employment counseling, training facilities, etc.)

LOCAL OFFICE OF INDIANA DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY (for information concerning number of applicants for unemployment compensation and number receiving benefits).

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE and the

COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(particularly for information concerning future plans for business and industrial expansion in the community).

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND AFFILIATED UNIONS. (for general information on layoffs on current employment problems of members).

Congress of Industrial Organizations and Affiliated Unions. (for general information on lay-offs and on current employment problems of members)

Council of Social Agencies and Other Welfare Agencies

(For information concerning the impact of lay-offs on Welfare Services. Also some information may be available from such sources as to opportunities for employment of additional women by welfare services).

BOARD OF EDUCATION (for information on employment counseling and training facilities, also for information on the current demand for teachers and other school personnel).

PERSONNEL ASSOCIATIONS (if any active in the community).

PERSONNEL OFFICIALS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS. (probably only a few industrial and business establishments could be visited. However, interviews with personnel officials of a few of the principal establishments in the community might be very profitable)

Region ~~VI~~ VII

Burns City
Indiana

- E N W

Duplicate Copy - Orig. Report in old
12/11/43

Region ~~VI~~ VII

files.
VII

Confidential

SUMMARY OF BURNS CITY, INDIANA, REPORT

January 1942

Employees:

At present only office workers are employed and they come from Bedford or Bloomington in private cars. Probably in late spring about 600 women will be hired for the plant.

Housing:

It is expected that the women will commute, and no provision has been made for dormitories. It is possible that rulings will be relaxed so that unattached women can rent trailers and even defense housing units.

The trailer camp which is temporary has 100 units. A minimum of 400 houses has been promised, about 200 of which will be permanent. The trailer camp and the houses are within the reservation.

A Rooms Registration Survey needs to be made now.

Eating Facilities:

Bedford and Bloomington have adequate facilities, but eating facilities within the reservation are necessary for the defense housing and trailers. There is a new cafeteria in the plant which will seat 600 people every 20 minutes.

Recreational Facilities:

Recreational facilities will be necessary for the people living in defense housing units and trailers. A recreation hall is being erected about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the trailers and will be open to occupants of trailers and later to families in the defense houses. In the summer Lake Greenwood can be used for swimming.

Bloomington, a college town has 3 or 4 movies; college basket and football; probably some bowling alleys (A complete community survey of Bloomington, Bedford, and Bloomfield did not seem feasible at present.)

Bedford and Bloomfield have several movies and some other recreational facilities.

E

Burns City, Ind.

January 9, 1942

DEFENSE AREA REPORT - Confidential

I. Area affected by defense plant

a. Defense plant - East Coast Naval Ordnance
Burns City, Ind.

b. Towns within area

| <u>Towns</u> | <u>1940 Population</u> | <u>Economic Structure</u> (Location of Indiana University) (Furniture factory) |
|--------------|------------------------|--|
| Bloomington | 20,870 | |
| Bedford | 12,514 | Center for Indiana Limestone |
| Bloomfield | 2,270 | Furniture factory (nearby) |
| Loogootee | 2,325 | No industries other than limestone |
| Washington | 9,312 | No industries other than lime/stone |
| Shoals | 1,031 | " " " " " |
| Vincennes | 18,228 | Various industries - Canning and misc. shops |
| Burns City | About 100 | No industry |

Burns City is 15 miles from Loogootee, 25 from Bedford, 25 from Bloomfield and 30 from Bloomington.

c. Characteristics of surrounding area - a region of low productive farms with barren hills. At one time this section was quite heavily wooded but timber was all taken off. Several years ago part of this area was reclaimed for reforestation but that land has been included in the Ordnance grounds which cover 80 to 90 square miles. It is an isolated area with the nearest small town about 15 miles. The limestone region, of which Bedford is the center, was at one time prosperous but it has been a depressed area for several years.

d. Comments concerning outlying area beyond commuting distance - In addition to this Naval Ordnance Plant at Burns City, other defense projects are being developed in this part of Indiana.

Southern Indiana was a heavy relief area, hence an abundant labor supply is available.

II. Plant Information - Confidential -

Since war industries regard their information as confidential, very little specific data can be given.

Employment:

In the late spring it is estimated that about 600 women will be employed in production. Employment will increase as production moves into two and three shifts.

Labor Supply:

It is expected to recruit all labor from within an area of 50 miles except some Civil Service transfers from Washington and other cities.

Working Schedules:

Office employees are working on a 48-hour week schedule. Lunch periods are one-half hour. There are no rest periods.

III. Transportation Facilities to Plant -

Existing: Milwaukee Railroad runs a W.P.A. work train from Terra Haute via Loogootee into Ordnance plant.

No bus transportation or any other means of getting to plant except by private car.

Being Provided: Before plant opens bus transportation will be available from Bedford, Bloomington, Bloomfield, and possibly Vincennes.

Additional Needs: Difficult to determine until workers are hired.

IV. Housing of Women Workers -

The only women employed at plant, as yet, are office workers who come from Bedford or Bloomington in private cars. Female productive workers will be hired later, probably in April or May. Inasmuch as only about

IV. Housing of Women Workers -

600 women are to be hired no provision for dormitories has been made. Com. Kelly thought the local labor supply of female workers would be adequate to meet needs. Since the plant is located in such an isolated spot he thought it would be advisable for women to commute if possible. A Rooms Registration survey is to be conducted for purpose of determining available vacant rooms in Bedford, Bloomington and Bloomfield. Two representatives from the Division of Defense Housing O.E.M. were in these towns and requested the local Chamber of Commerce and mayors to perform this service. However according to a copy of a letter sent to each town mayor by the Division of Defense Housing nothing had been done in regard to this registration. The letter was dated December 31, 1941 and urged the local people to conduct the survey as soon as possible. None of the surrounding towns have a Defense Council or any organized agency to coordinate facilities other than Chamber of Commerce and it seemed rather pointless to contact church groups, etc., in regard to women defense workers since the date of their arrival was so far distant. It is doubtful if many women from outside these towns will be needed to fill the quota.

V. Plans for Defense Housing -

- a. Temporary trailer camp to be used until houses are ready for occupancy. (Farm Security) 100 units to be located in area just west of the Canteen Cafeteria where 3 meals per day are served.

This camp will have a laundry trailer with washing machine and tubs.

Rent - \$6.00 per week, including electricity and water but not fuel oil for cooking and heating.

V. Plans for Defense Housing (cont.) -

According to the present F.S.A. regulations, only families can rent trailers. A family may consist of father and daughter or mother and daughter, but thus far single women have been barred. However, there is a possibility that this ruling will be relaxed.

- b. Family housing units - A minimum of 400 houses has been promised, about 200 of which will be permanent structures. These houses will be located within the area near Greenwood Lake on the northern border of the reservation. The project will be authorized by the Division of Defense Housing but probably the Navy will construct them. Some of these houses will be for Navy personnel but they are also for defense workers. Officers' homes are already constructed.

VI. Meals - Bedford and Bloomington have fairly adequate facilities but both towns are about 30 miles from plant. Since all housing and trailers are to be put on the reservation it would seem that some eating and recreational facilities must be within the area. The new cafeteria will seat 600 people every 20 minutes. The present canteen cafeteria serves 3 meals per day and accommodates quite a large number.

VII. Health Facilities - Naval Hospital unit will be on grounds and will be available to all who are living there in case of emergency.

VIII. Facilities for Recreation - A recreation hall is being erected adjacent to the Marine Barracks and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from trailers. This building will have facilities for:

| | |
|----------|-------------|
| Movies | Dances |
| Soda Bar | Barber Shop |

The above facilities will be open to occupants of trailers and later to families in the defense houses.

VIII. Facilities for Recreation (cont.)

In the summer Lake Greenwood may be used for swimming.

The town of Bloomington seems to offer more facilities for recreation than Bedford or Bloomfield, probably because it is a college town.

The population is much greater also; Bloomington has 3 or 4 movies, college basketball and football and probably some bowling alleys.

Bedford and Bloomfield have several movies and some other facilities for recreation. Since there were no transportation facilities available and also because of the fact that only women now living in these towns are expected to be hired at plant, it seemed inadvisable to take the time required to make a complete community survey of the towns of Bloomington, Bedford and Bloomfield. Perhaps at a later date, when more definite figures are available on number of women to be employed, and source of that labor is determined, it might be well to investigate community facilities to a greater extent than was done at this time.

VIII

Duplicate copy
in current files

Jan. 9, 1942
Edna Wolfe
Burns City, Ind.

Defense Area Report

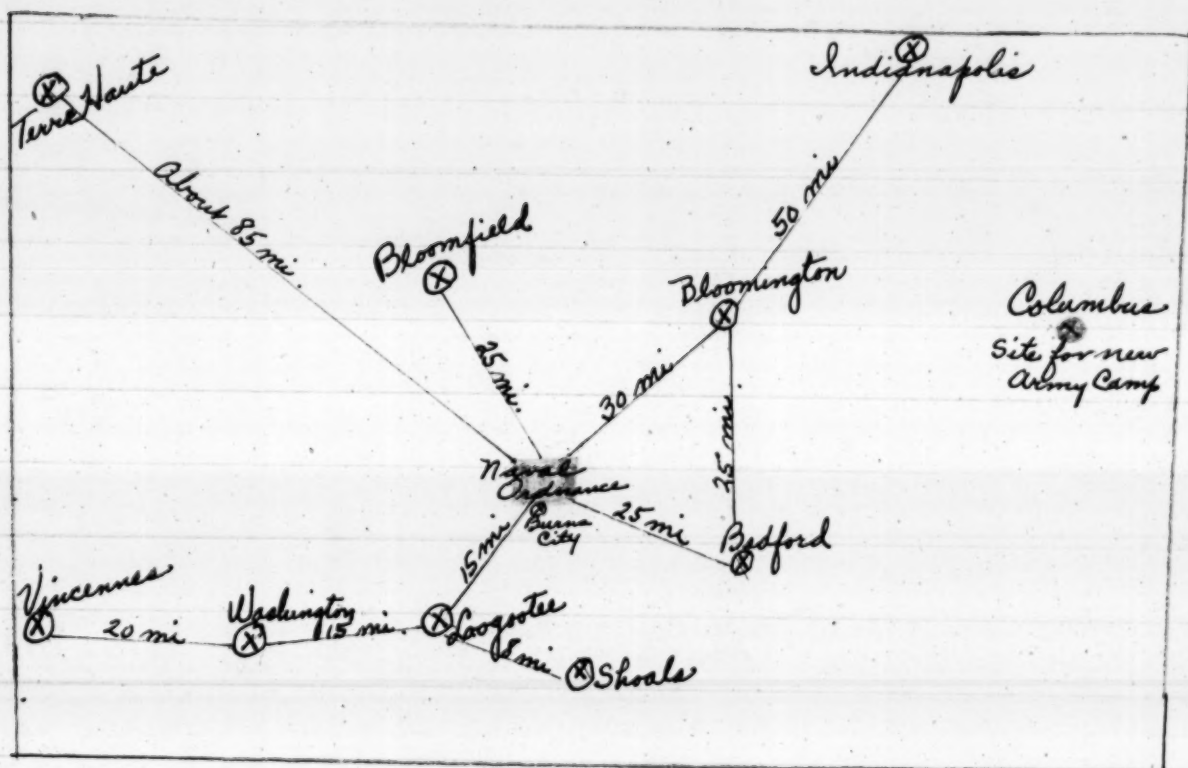
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IX

I Areas affected by defense plant

a. Defense plant - East Coast Naval Ordnance
Burns City, Ind.

b. Towns within area:



| Towns | 1940 Population | Economic Structure |
|-------------|-----------------|---|
| Bloomington | 20,870 | Location of Indiana University Furniture factory |
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| Burns City | About 100 | & misc. shops. No industry. |

1
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25 from Bedford, 25 from Bloonfield,
and 30 from Bloomington -

East Coast Naval Ordnance Area

- c. Characteristics of surrounding area — a region of low productive farms with barren hills. At one time this section was quite heavily wooded but timber was all taken off. Several years ago part of this area was reclaimed for reforestation but that land has been included in the Ordnance grounds which cover 80 to 90 sq. miles. It is an isolated area with the nearest small town about 15 miles. The limestone region, of which Bedford is the center, was at one time prosperous but it has been a depressed area for several years.
- d. Comments concerning outlying area beyond commuting distance

Two large defense projects are being developed relatively near the Naval Ordnance at Burns City, namely the Wabash Ordnance north of Terre Haute and the new Army Camp at Columbus, Ind. about 65 miles northeast.

The Charlestown Defense area is only 75 or 80 miles southeast of Burns City.

Southern Indiana was a heavy Relief area, hence an abundant labor supply is available.

East Coast Naval Ordnance, Burns City, Ind.³

Transportation facilities to plant

Existing: Milwaukee R.R. runs a W. P. A. work train from Terra Haute via Logansport into Ordnance plant.

No bus transportation or any other means of getting to plant except by private car.

Being Provided: Before plant opens bus transportation will be available from Bedford, Bloomington, Bloomfield and possibly Vincennes.

Additional Needs - Difficult to determine until workers are hired.

Housing of Women Workers

The only women employed at plant, as yet, are office workers who come from Bedford or Bloomington in private cars. Female productive workers will be hired later, probably in April or May. Inasmuch as only about 600 women are to be hired no provision for dormitories has been made. Com. Kelly thought the local labor supply of female workers would be adequate to meet needs. Since the plant is located

Housing (cont.)

in such an isolated spot he tho't it would be advisable for women to commute if possible. A Rooms Registration survey is to be conducted for purpose of determining available vacant rooms in Bedford, Bloomington and Bloomfield. Two representatives from the Div. of Defense Housing O. E. M. were in these towns and requested the local Chamber of Commerce and mayors to perform this service. However, ^{according to} a copy of a letter sent to each town mayor by the Div. of Defense Housing nothing had been done in regard to this registration. The letter was dated Dec. 31, 1941 and urged the local people to conduct the survey as soon as possible.

None of the surrounding towns have a Defense Council or any organized agency to coordinate facilities other than Chamber of Commerce and it seemed rather pointless to contact Church groups etc. in regard to women defense workers since the date of their arrival was so far distant. I doubt if many women from outside these towns will be needed to fill the quota.

Plans for Defense Housing

- a. Temporary Trailer Camp to be used until houses are ready for occupancy. (Farm Security)
100 units to be located in area just west of the Canteen Cafeteria where 3 meals per da. are served. This camp will have a laundry trailer with washing machine and tubs.

Rent - \$6⁰⁰ per wk, including electricity and water but not fuel oil for cooking & heating.

According to the present F. S. A. regulations, only families can rent trailers. A family may consist of father & daughter or mother & daughter, but thus far single women have been barred. However, Com. Kelly and Ensign Wells, in charge of trailers, expect this ruling to be relaxed. Two single men have rented trailers so they see no reason why two or three unattached women should not do likewise.

b. Family Housing Units

A minimum of 400 houses has been promised, about 200 of which will be

Plans for Defense Housing (cont.)

Permanent structures. These houses will be located within the area near Greenwood Lake on the northern border of the reservation. The project will be authorized by the Div. of Defense Housing but probably the Navy will construct them. Some of these houses will be for Navy personnel but they are also for defense workers. Officers' homes are already constructed.

Com. Kelly feels that housing units should be made available to ^{unattached} women ^{defense workers} if they care to rent them. He said it had been done at Hawthorne, Nev. where Navy Dept. secured a special ruling in order to keep women at the plant which was in a very isolated area and offered no home environment if this was not done.

Meals

Bedford & Bloomington have fairly adequate facilities but both towns are about 30 miles from plant. Since all housing and trailers are to be put on the reservation it would seem that ^{some} eating and recreational facilities must be within the area. The new cafeteria

Burns City Naval Ordnance

Meals (cont)

will seat 600 people every 20 mins. The present Canteen cafeteria serves 3 meals per day and accommodates quite a large number.

Health Facilities

Naval Hospital Unit will be on grounds and will be available to all who are living there in case of emergency.

Facilities for Recreation:

A recreation hall is being erected adjacent to the Marine Barracks and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from trailers. This building will have facilities for:

Movies

Dances

Barber Shop

Soda Bar

The above facilities will be open to occupants of trailers and later to families in the defense houses.

In the summer Lake Greenwood may be used for swimming.

The town of Bloomington seems to offer more facilities for recreation than

East Coast Naval Ordnance Area

Recreation (cont.)

Bedford or Bloomfield, probably because it is a college town. The population is much greater also. Bloomington has 3 or 4 movies, College basket and foot ball and probably some bowling alleys. Bedford and Bloomfield have several movies and some ^{other} facilities for recreation. Since there were no transportation facilities available and also because of the fact that only women ^{now} living in these towns are expected to be hired at plant, it seemed inadvisable to take the time required to make a complete community survey of the towns of Bloomington, Bedford and Bloomfield. Perhaps at a later date, when more definite figures are available on number of women to be employed, and source of that labor is determined, it might be well to investigate community facilities to a greater extent than ~~it~~ was this time.

Community notes on
Charlottesville, Ind. defense area

1. Charlottesville
2. Jeffersonsville
3. New Albany

✓ ENW

Region VII

2/13/45-6 AM

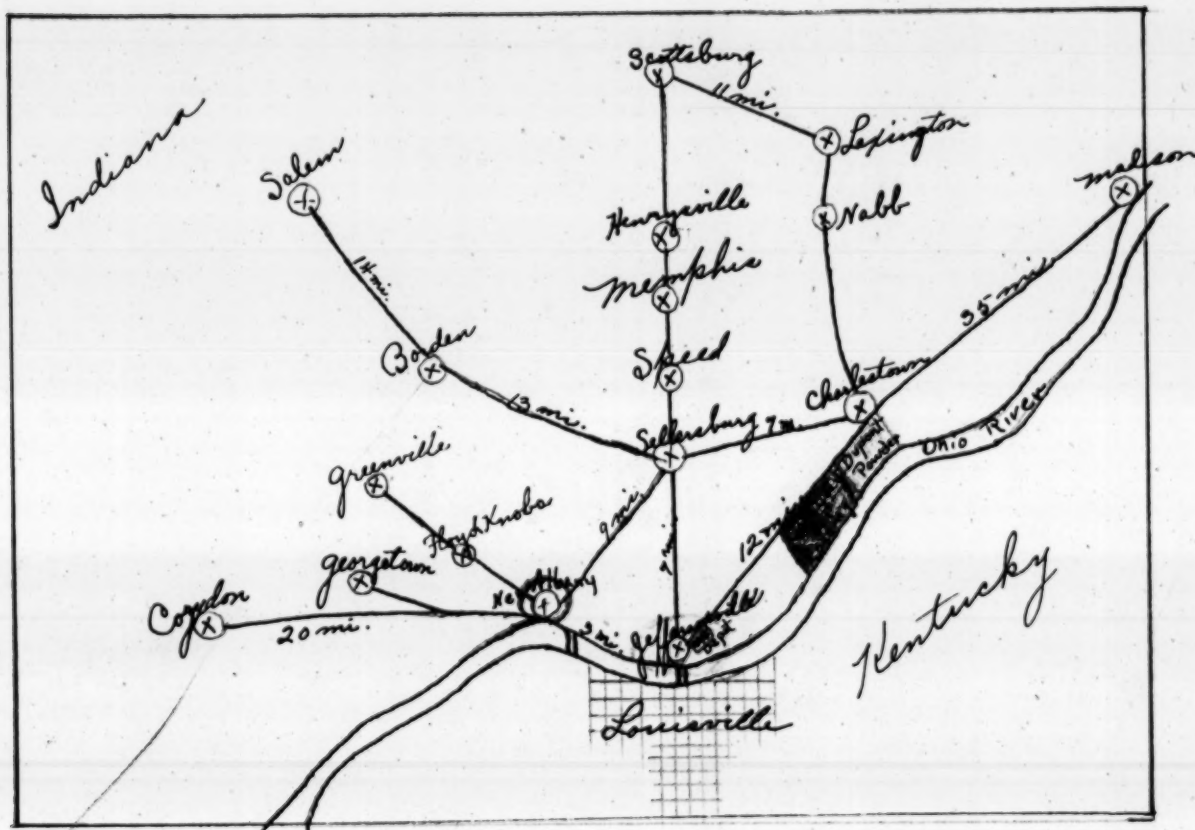
New report on a
Jeffersonville
Coke Works in
Charlottesville - Jefferson
ville area
on the South Parkway

original in old files
12/13/43

SUMMARY OF THE CHARLESTOWN DEFENSE AREA

Region VII IX

I. Areas affected by the Defense plants:



a. Defense plants within area:

12/41

1. Hoosier Ordnance (Goodyear Bag Loading) between Jeffersonville and Charlestown
2. Indiana Ordnance (Dupont Powder Plant) Charlestown
3. U. S. Quartermaster's Depot, Jeffersonville

b. Falls City Area includes:

| <u>Towns</u> | <u>1940 population</u> | <u>Economic structure</u> |
|-------------------|------------------------|--|
| 1. Louisville | 319,000 | (Large manufacturing center (with following industries: |
| 2. Jeffersonville | 11,946 | (Distilling liquors |
| 3. New Albany | 25,414 | (Tobacco (cigars & cigarettes (Soap & Glycerin (Colgate's) (Clothing (men's work shirts (and trousers (Synthetic rubber (2 plants) (Metal (aluminum) (Submarine chasers |
| 4. Sellersburg | 1,121 | Rural community with 1 cement plant |
| 5. Scottsburg | 2,189 | Large canning center (Morgan County |
| 6. Charlestown | 939 | No industries before boom |
| 7. Corydon | 1,865 | Not reporting |
| 8. Salem | 3,194 | Not reporting |
| 9. Madison | 6,923 | Government Proving Grounds Few employees come from Madison due to new Proving Grounds |

All the towns within this area had large Relief and W.P.A. rolls.

The 1937 flood caused great damage to property - some industries left and the general employment situation was at a low level until the many defense plants came to southern Indiana and Kentucky.

c. Characteristics of surrounding rural area

Good farming land on which corn, alfalfa, and vegetables are grown. Tobacco is grown on the Kentucky side of river.

d. Comments concerning outlying area

The Evansville region is a "distressed" area due to priorities so there is a large labor supply in Southern Indiana. Two new Ordnance plants are in process of construction, or about to begin,

East Coast Naval Ammunition depot at Burns City and the Wabash Ordnance (TNT). The plant at Burns City will employ women assembling and loading shells and bombs.

II. Agencies coordinating facilities needed:

a. Civilian Defense Council

Louisville, New Albany, Jeffersonville and Charlestown consolidated into one unit with headquarters in Louisville.

Coordinator for this District - Mr. Neil Dalton.

The mayor of each city acts as chairman of the local council.

Louisville Mayor - Wilson W. Wyatt.

Clark County Chairman - Mr. Wilson

All three Ordnance plants are in Clark County, Indiana.

b. Community Service Council (Jeffersonville)

Chairman - Mr. S. A. Shannon

This council was organized before U.S.O. came in for the purpose of planning for recreational and other community needs. They now operate in conjunction with the U.S.O.

c. U.S.O.

Louisville Center, both colored and white, under City supervision.

None of the affiliated agencies of U.S.O are present.

Charlestown, Indiana

U.S.O. - Miss Alice Hawkins (Traveler's Aid)

New Albany Recreation Center

Mr. Carson Bard, Member of Parks Commission, has supervision of center with 22 W.P.A. workers serving as Staff for the Center.

Mr. Herbert Jenkins - W.P.A. Supervisor.

Jeffersonville

U.S.O. - Miss Helen McCandless (Y.W.C.A.)

" Mary Louise Vetter (N.C.C.S.)

III. Sanitary Facilities:

Taking the area as a whole sanitary facilities are fairly good. However, Jeffersonville is getting a new sewage disposal plant which was needed quite badly before influx of defense workers. Charlestown's sanitary facilities were very inadequate during the construction period when trailers were parked everywhere. No definite information on additional facilities being provided was obtained by agents. Water supply for area seems to be adequate to meet present and future needs. Jeffersonville is trying to create a "Sanitary District" as a means of bettering conditions throughout defense area.

IV. Transportation facilities - Good

Bus Service:

Louisville to Jeffersonville every 15 minutes (fare 10 cents)
Every 15 minutes rush hours
" " New Albany " 30 " after (fare 10 cents)
Jeffersonville to Charlestown and Ordnance Plants every 30 minutes.
Fare 25 cents one way, 40 cents round trip.
Local buses within Louisville, New Albany & Jeffersonville

Train Service

Louisville to Charlestown commuter's train was discontinued about 3 weeks ago but would be put on again if needed.
Additional buses will also be added when needed for second and third shifts.

V. Housing

Government Projects operated by F.W.A.

Charlestown - 75 family units

Jeffersonville - 75 family units (4-family barrack type)

New Albany - 100 family units

Louisville - See Housing Report

Rate of Rent since 12/1/41 (Government Housing)

1-bedroom unit - \$27.50 per month

2-bedroom unit - \$30.00 per month

3-bedroom unit - \$37.50 per month

All of these houses are occupied except a few 3-bedroom units at New Albany.

Private Construction of New Homes 1940-1941

Jeffersonville - about 50 new homes

New Albany - about 300 new homes constructed or in process of construction

Charlestown - Very few, perhaps 5 or 6 houses.

According to local citizen it was difficult to secure needed cash for building, inasmuch as there was no F.H.A. or Building and Loan Association in Charlestown.

Louisville - 3,475 new units, both private and U.S.H.A. construction - no segregation on report (See Housing Report)

Slum Clearance Projects (white and Negro)

Both Louisville and New Albany had large slum clearance projects, some of which are completed and others in the process of construction. These projects helped to alleviate the housing shortage.

Additional housing needed:

The most urgent need for additional housing is at Charlestown where "shacks" are being built to supply the need. Many trailers are still in use.

Mr. Wilson, County Chairman of Defense Council and also County Superintendent of Schools said homes for large families were badly needed in Charlestown. At present there is not a vacant house in Charlestown or the surrounding rural area.

Jeffersonville also needs additional housing of the one-family permanent type, according to Mr. Shannon, Chairman of Community Service Council. The permanent residents did not like the barrack type of Defense Housing - location of housing project and general appearance is not good. However, they are all occupied.

New Albany seems to have more private construction and can probably take care of additional needs in that way. A recent housing survey (Nov. 1941) made in New Albany of three-fourths of city, showed 94 vacant houses and apartments, of which 59 were substandard. The one-fourth of city omitted was the best residential section in town. A copy of survey when completed will be sent to Washington.

Dormitories - None built in this area. One person contacted in Jeffersonville thought dormitories for women might be needed there if many additional women were hired. However, it is doubtful if community would want dormitories.

Rooms in private homes available at present:

Charlestown - 30 vacancies listed of which 2 were cabins and several housekeeping rooms.

New Albany - No information on number of rooms available. Chamber of Commerce stated that no requests for rooms had been made since construction period. Few women rented rooms in New Albany.

Jeffersonville - Approximately 1200 - 1500 rooms available, according to Mr. & Mrs. Seabrook who conducted a Rooms Registration Agency during the construction period. Mr. Seabrook is President of the Board of Trade and this service grew out of a need not supplied by town - a free service. Mr. Seabrook estimated that at least 5,000 people had been placed from Sept. 1940 to May 1941 when service was discontinued. Men roomers were preferred but the homeowners who took women were satisfied and willing to take other women later.

Charlestown, Ind.

- 7 -

Louisville - Not reporting on number available. Room Registration

Office sponsored by Real Estate Board no longer needed.

Rates of rooms seem to be high considering the standard of rooms. Rates are as follows:

Charlestown:

Double room - \$3.50 (each for 2 persons) No bath or furnace in house. Occupants expected to furnish own coal for stove. This room was listed with the Traveler's Aid Room Registration Office just recently opened. Miss Hawkins estimated that about 12 persons had been placed in the 2 or 3 weeks since office was opened and that 2 of the 12 were women.

Rates of rooms varied from \$3.50 to \$7.00 and some were listed without rates. The \$7.00 rate, presumably for two people, but was not so designated.

Single rooms - Miss Hawkins rents a room for \$4.00 per week with bathroom facilities. Very few single rooms rented in this area. Landladies want two in a room.

Apartment listed for \$22.00 per month - 2 rooms partly furnished.

No furnace and no bath.

Rates of rooms

Jeffersonville

Double room - \$3.00 to \$5.00, prevailing rate \$3.50 per person.

Single room - 4.00 to 7.00, prevailing rate \$5.00 per person.

Board and room - \$10.00 per week - some for \$9.00 per week.
(2 persons in a room)

New Albany - No report on rates.

Louisville - " " " "

The explanation of high rents, according to many of the persons interviewed is as follows:

- (1) Construction wages were high, consequently rents were placed at a higher level as demand became greater.
- (2) Home owners, particularly in Jeffersonville, had suffered great losses during the 1937 flood and this seemed a good opportunity to get back some of the money spent in renovating their houses.

VI. Meals

Existing facilities very meagre in Charlestown and not good in Jeffersonville. However, townspeople seemed to think restaurants were adequate, at least for the present.

VII. Arrangements for care of children whose mothers are employed

No arrangements have been made although the problem has been discussed. A meeting was held by Clark County Welfare Board, of whom Mrs. Hughes is head, with some of the local and State people to consider a Nursery School. Mr. James Zachary, Field Recreational Representative of Federal Security and also Miss Louise Gilbert, who is paid by the Children's Bureau, were present. Since no funds were available they wrote to Goodyear and asked them to help finance it but the Company did not think a nursery necessary at that time.

The original plan was to establish a Central or Community Nursery near the Bag Loading Plant. However, that plan has been abandoned due to transportation difficulties and a separate nursery for each of the three towns considered advisable.

After the women go to work on all three shifts the problem will become much greater and some definite action should be taken. Mrs. Hughes also stated that a small Detention Home for girls 16 years and under, was badly needed. These girls come in, particularly from Kentucky, expecting to get work but cannot due to their age, and as a result get into difficulties that eventually bring them under the custody of the Welfare Board. The only place to keep them is the Jail. It is really against the law to put them in Jail but that is the only building available.

VIII. Health facilities

Hospitals

New Albany - 100 bed hospital with 10 more beds to be added.

Jeffersonville - County Hospital with 35 beds to be increased to 80 beds.

Charlestown - No hospital except at plants.

Louisville - No definite report but other surrounding towns use Louisville facilities if an emergency arises.

No more additional hospital facilities appear to be needed.

12/4/41 original in old files 12/12/49 IX
SUMMARY - CHARLESTOWN DEFENSE AREA Region VII

Recreational Facilities

Many commercial and public recreational facilities are of course available in the city of Louisville. Because of this, and also because a good many workers from the Indiana defense plants live in Louisville, there is some feeling throughout the area that very few recreational facilities are needed in Jeffersonville, New Albany, Charlestown, and the other small towns nearby. However various persons interviewed believed that recreational facilities are necessary in the Indiana towns in the Louisville region since many workers, particularly those with the smaller incomes, do not have ready access to Louisville, and in any case bus fares, or bridge tolls and gasoline costs for private cars, have to be paid.

Existing Facilities and Recreational Agencies (outside of Louisville)

A W.P.A. recreational program is being carried on extensively throughout the immediate area adjacent to the defense plants in both Floyd and Clark Counties. This service is cooperating closely with the U.S.O., and in the operation of existing recreational centers in New Albany and Charlestown W.P.A. instructors are teaching classes in many types of arts and crafts; play schools are being conducted in New Albany and Charlestown, and dances are being sponsored. (See the bulletin recently issued concerning recreation available, a copy of which is attached. This bulletin is being distributed to the defense plants and in other places where it will be seen by many people). W.P.A. also has a County Library in Clark County which is serving Jeffersonville and Charlestown and some smaller communities through use of a bookmobile.

Several workers from the U.S.O. have been in the area since the early part of September but encountered difficulties in New Albany because of a violent public reaction against the opening of a center there. The community had understood that all U.S.O. money was to be spent for service men and gained the impression that the center planned in New Albany was to function almost entirely for the entertainment of the wives of defense workers. It was felt that these women had more money to spend on recreation than many of the other people in town. However Jeffersonville requested the U.S.O. to come there sometime ago, prior to the New Albany trouble, and the defense council has now officially taken action in favor of the U.S.O. However, because of the necessity of moving slowly a center has not been opened as yet, although it is hoped that one can be very soon. The two U.S.O. workers in Jeffersonville have assisted at many parties, and church and club meetings throughout the Jeffersonville-Charlestown area, and have made contacts with many of the new residents, as well as with those who have lived in the area a long time. The U.S.O. definitely plans to make its recreational programs available to all the people of the community.

Existing recreational facilities in New Albany are centered in the while Park Commission, ~~which is~~ a board operating as part of the city government, in addition to the operation of several parks and playgrounds, has supervision over a city recreation center. While the W.P.A. is furnishing the staff, most of the equipment and the building belong to the city of New Albany. Since the center was once an old factory building, it is not very attractive in appearance but actually does have facilities for a good many types of recreation. Undoubtedly a good many people in New Albany feel that any

expansion of community recreational facilities should be through this center and the Park Commission. Supplementary assistance from the U.S.O. might have been welcomed by some of the citizens at least. New Albany has 3 movie theatres and at least one bowling alley.

A number of persons interviewed considered existing facilities in Jeffersonville very inadequate. The high school has a large gymnasium which is used for basketball games and school activities but has not been used generally for community activities. However one U.S.O. party was held there recently. There are some churches and private clubs, but these have been used primarily by their own groups. Jeffersonville has two movies and two bowling alleys, and there is one playground for children.

Charlestown also has a small movie and a bowling alley. Two church buildings are being used for recreational centers. One of these is a building built especially for recreational purposes but according to reports this center has been handicapped in the community because most of the people in Charlestown belong to other denominations. This building should be utilized as much as possible no doubt.

Additional Requirements.

Probably the most pressing recreational facility needed at this time, and the one generally recognized, is a suitable building in Jeffersonville for the use of the U.S.O. However the latest report available seemed to indicate that this would be accomplished relatively soon. However everyone seemed to agree that any recreational programs and facilities in the area must be planned for the use of the people as a whole.

Educational Facilities.

Federal Government is helping to provide funds for a grade school in Charlestown where the schools cannot accommodate all of the children in the regular school buildings at present and for an addition to the high school in Jeffersonville. According to report apparently an addition also to be made to the New Albany High School.

Health Facilities - No detailed information obtained concerning health facilities, however State Health Department has recently established a health center at Charlestown primarily to assist in giving instructions and care to women during prenatal period.

General Comments - Undoubtedly the facilities available in the city of Louisville are a very large factor in the total community picture. However our information was gathered primarily in the small towns and therefore information on Louisville is quite incomplete.

do not send this out

11

Confidential

Sent to

U S O agencies

Charlestown Indiana Defense Area

Summary of Most Apparent Needs at time of Survey - December 1941

copy in old files

1. Housing: *

- a. For families at Charlestown
- b. For families at Jeffersonville
- c. Dormitory for women workers may be necessary later for this area.

2. Meals:

More adequate eating facilities in Charlestown and Jeffersonville.

3. Care of Children:

After women start working on all three shifts, the problem of caring for children whose mothers are employed will be much greater. Plans were being discussed; some definite action should be taken. (This has been referred to the Children's Bureau.)

A small overnight home is needed for young girls who come from other places to get work, but cannot because of their age. (This was later discussed with Mrs. Land in Chicago.)

4. Recreation:

a. The recreational facility most needed at this time is a suitable building in Jeffersonville for the use of the U.S.O. It was believed that this would be available without much delay.

b. Recreational facilities are necessary in the Indiana towns in the Louisville region, especially for workers with smaller incomes. Recreational programs and facilities in the area must be planned for the use of the community as a whole.

c. For women, recreational facilities mean facilities for leisure time, not necessarily a gymnasium for basketball tournaments.

* Housing. (later report) Defense Housing announced. 750 additional demountable houses to be constructed by War Relocation Authority in the Charlestown - Louisville area. Site not specified.

* 2. Mr. Hall, assistant regional director of Defense Public Works in Chicago, reported that the town of Charlestown agreed to turn over its old school building which

the new one was built, & this old building is to be made into a recreation center. A federal grant of \$66,400.00 has been made for this work.

Confidential
December, 1941

SUMMARY OF THE CHARLESTOWN, INDIANA, DEFENSE AREA

I. Areas affected by the Defense plants:

The three towns included in this survey are Charlestown, Jeffersonville and New Albany. They are near Louisville and undoubtedly the facilities available there are a very large factor in the total community picture. However, our information was gathered primarily in the small towns and therefore information on Louisville is quite incomplete.

a. Defense plants within area:

1. Hoosier Ordnance (Goodyear Bag Loading) between Jeffersonville and Charlestown
2. Indiana Ordnance (Dupont Powder Plant) Charlestown
3. U. S. Quartermaster Depot, Jeffersonville

b. Falls City Area includes:

| <u>Towns</u> | <u>1940 population</u> | <u>Economic structure</u> |
|-------------------|------------------------|--|
| 1. Louisville | 319,000 | (Large manufacturing center with following industries: |
| 2. Jeffersonville | 11,946 | (Distilling liquors (Tobacco (cigars & cigarettes) (Soap & Glycerin (Colgate's) (Clothing (men's work shirts (and trousers (Synthetic rubber (2 plants) (Metal (aluminum) (Submarine chasers |
| 3. New Albany | 25,414 | |
| 4. Sellersburg | 1,121 | Rural community with 1 cement plant |
| 5. Scottsburg | 2,189 | Large canning center (Morgan County) |
| 6. Charlestown | 939 | No industries before boom |
| 7. Corydon | 1,865 | Not reporting |
| 8. Salem | 3,194 | Not reporting |
| 9. Madison | 6,923 | Government Proving Grounds Few employees come from Madison due to new Proving Grounds |

All the towns within this area had large Relief and W.P.A. rolls.

The 1937 flood caused great damage to property - some industries left and the general employment situation was at a low level until the many defense plants came to southern Indiana and Kentucky.

c. Characteristics of surrounding rural area

Good farming land on which corn, alfalfa, and vegetables are grown. Tobacco is grown on the Kentucky side of river.

d. Comments concerning outlying area

The Evansville region is a "distressed" area due to priorities so there is a large labor supply in Southern Indiana. Two new Ordnance plants are in process of construction, or about to begin, East Coast Naval Ammunition depot at Burns City and the Wabash Ordnance (TNT). The plant at Burns City will employ women assembling and loading shells and bombs.

II. Plant Information - Confidential

Since war contract plants regard their information as confidential, very little specific data can be given.

a. Employment -

In this area including the two plants near Charlestown and the U. S. Quartermaster Depot at Jeffersonville, there are ^{about} 2,000 women employed in production, and about 1,000 in office work. There will be an increase in employment, especially as production moves into two and three shifts.

Some Negro women are employed in the plants.

b. Labor Supply -

From 80 to 90 percent of the employees come to work at present in private cars. When the plant was visited transportation was not a problem and probably would not be since bus service to nearby towns is available and B. and O. trains which were operated during the construction period could be put on again if necessary.

This does not eliminate housing nor recreational problems however.

c. Working Schedules -

The schedules for the three plants vary from 40 to 56 hours a week for production, and from 40 to 48 for offices. The lunch period is generally one-half hour. There are no specified rest periods. Time and a half is paid for overtime.

d. Employee Organization -

No union organization. Social and recreational activities such as parties, dances, basketball teams are organized for employees in the offices and plants by employee committees.

III. Sanitary Facilities:

Taking the areas as a whole sanitary facilities are fairly good.

However, Jeffersonville is getting a new sewage disposal plant which was needed quite badly before influx of defense workers. Charlestown's sanitary facilities were very inadequate during the construction period when trailers were parked everywhere. No definite information on additional facilities being provided was obtained by agents. Water supply for area seems to be adequate to meet present and future needs.

Jeffersonville is trying to create a "Sanitary District" as a means of bettering conditions throughout defense area.

IV. Transportation facilities - Good

Bus Service:

Louisville to Jeffersonville every 15 minutes (fare 10 cents)
Every 15 minutes rush hours
" " New Albany every 30 minutes after (fare 10 cents)
Jeffersonville to Charlestown and Ordnance Plants every 30 minutes.
Fare 25 cents one way, 40 cents round trip.
Local buses within Louisville, New Albany & Jeffersonville

Train Service

Louisville to Charlestown commuter's train was discontinued
about 3 weeks ago but would be put on again if needed.
Additional buses will also be added when needed for second and
third shifts.

V. Housing

Government Projects operated by F.W.A.

Charlestown - 75 family units
Jeffersonville - 75 family units (4-family barrack type)
New Albany - 100 family units
~~Louisville - See Housing Report~~

Rate of Rent since 12/1/41 (Government Housing)

1-bedroom unit - \$27.50 per month
2-bedroom unit - \$30.00 per month
3-bedroom unit - \$37.50 per month

All of these houses are occupied except a few 3-bedroom units
at New Albany.

Private Construction of New Homes 1940-1941

Jeffersonville - about 50 new homes
New Albany - about 300 new homes constructed or in process of
construction

Charlestown - Very few, perhaps 5 or 6 houses.

According to local citizen it was difficult to secure needed cash for building, inasmuch as there was no F.H.A. or Building and Loan Association in Charlestown.

Louisville - 3,475 new units, both private and U.S.H.A. construction - no segregation on report (See Housing Report)

Slum Clearance Projects (white and Negro)

Both Louisville and New Albany had large slum clearance projects, some of which are completed and others in the process of construction. These projects helped to alleviate the housing shortage.

Additional housing needed:

The consensus of opinion was that the most urgent need for additional housing is at Charlestown where "shacks" are being built to supply the need. Many trailers are still in use.

Some citizens said that homes for large families were badly needed in Charlestown. At present there is not a vacant house in Charlestown or the surrounding rural area.

Jeffersonville also needs additional housing of the one-family permanent type, according to Mr. Shannon, Chairman of Community Service Council. The permanent residents did not like the barrack type of Defense Housing - location of housing project and general appearance is not good. However, they are all occupied.

New Albany seems to have more private construction and can probably take care of additional needs in that way. A recent housing survey (Nov. 1941) made in New Albany of three-fourths of city, showed 94 vacant houses and apartments, of which 59 were sub-standard. The one-fourth of city omitted was the best residential section in town. A copy of survey when completed will be sent to Washington.

Dormitories - None built in this area. One person contacted in Jeffersonville thought dormitories for women might be needed there if many additional women were hired. However, it is doubtful if community would want dormitories.

Rooms in private homes available at present:

Charlestown - 30 vacancies listed of which 2 were cabins and several housekeeping rooms.

New Albany - No information on number of rooms available. Chamber of Commerce stated that no requests for rooms had been made since construction period. Few women rented rooms in New Albany.

Jeffersonville - Approximately 1200 - 1500 rooms available, according to Mr. & Mrs. Seabrook who conducted a Rooms Registration Agency during the construction period. Mr. Seabrook is President of the Board of Trade and this service grew out of a need not supplied by town - a free service. Mr. Seabrook estimated that at least 5,000 people had been placed from Sept. 1940 to May 1941 when service was discontinued. Men roomers were preferred but the home owners who took women were satisfied and willing to take other women later.

Charlestown, Ind.

Louisville - Not reporting on number available. Room Registration

Office sponsored by Real Estate Board no longer needed.

Rates of rooms seem to be high considering the standard of rooms.

Rates are as follows:

Charlestown:

Double room - \$3.50 (each for 2 persons) No bath or furnace in house. Occupants expected to furnish own coal for stove. This room was listed with the Traveler's Aid Room Registration Office just recently opened. Miss Hawkins estimated that about 12 persons had been placed in the 2 or 3 weeks since office was opened and that 2 of the 12 were women. Rates of rooms varied from \$3.50 to \$7.00 and some were listed without rates. The \$7.00 rate, presumably for two people, but was not so designated.

Single rooms - Very few single rooms rented in this area. Landladies want two in a room.

Rates of rooms

Jeffersonville

Double room - \$3.00 to \$5.00, prevailing rate \$3.50 per person.

Single room - 4.00 to 7.00, prevailing rate \$5.00 per person.

Board and room - \$10.00 per week - some for \$9.00 per week.
(2 persons in a room)

New Albany - No report on rates.

Louisville - " " " "

Charlestown, Ind.

The explanation of high rents, according to many of the persons interviewed is as follows:

- (1) Construction wages were high, consequently rents were placed at a higher level as demand became greater.
- (2) Home owners, particularly in Jeffersonville, had suffered great losses during the 1937 flood and this seemed a good opportunity to get back some of the money spent in renovating their houses.

VI. Meals

Existing facilities very meagre in Charlestown and not good in Jeffersonville. However, townspeople seemed to think restaurants were adequate, at least for the present.

VII

(next page)

VIII. Arrangements for care of children whose mothers are employed

Plans were being discussed by welfare people in the community and the plant. Nothing definite had been decided. After the women go to work on all three shifts the problem will become ^{much} greater and some definite action should be taken. It was also stated that a small Detention Home for girls 16 years and under, was badly needed. These girls come in, particularly from Kentucky, expecting to get work but cannot due to their age, and as a result get into difficulties that eventually bring them under the custody of the Welfare Board. The only place to keep them is the jail. It is really against the law to put them in jail but that is the only building available.

according to plans
added to report sent to
Building
Ray line last year
22 W. - report 1942

VII. Schools-

A new \$600,00 school financed entirely by the federal government has been approved for Charlestown. The building is to be of permanent construction and ~~is planned to~~ ^{will} have 15 grade school rooms, 5 high school rooms, special rooms for shop work, home economics, and other technical subjects, and a gymnasium and auditorium. Also provision ~~xx~~ to be made for ten temporary classrooms.

IX
VIII. Health facilities

Hospitals

New Albany - 100 bed hospital with 10 more beds to be added.

Jeffersonville - County Hospital with 35 beds to be increased to 80 beds.

Charlestown - No hospital except at plants.

Louisville - No definite report but other surrounding towns use Louisville facilities if an emergency arises.

Charlestown, Indiana

— Notes

Summary —

This is a small town with no industry prior to the construction of the Indiana Ordnance Works which is only a short distance from the center of the town. During the construction period, particularly conditions were very bad in Charlestown. Hundreds and hundreds of trailers were parked on almost every available vacant lot in the vicinity and many were parked in the yards of houses in town. A considerable number of trailers are still in or near the town but according to all persons interviewed there are comparatively few trailers left now. It is thought that in some of these trailer camps sanitary facilities must have been very poor, and undoubtedly still are in some cases. Several persons interviewed stated that some of the workers who have been unable to find suitable housing in Charlestown have begun to build small shacks in the vicinity and that of course such building is very undesirable.

One government housing project, being operated by the F.W.A., has been built but ~~has~~ has only 75 units. The project is near a main road in a rather good location and the buildings appeared attractive from the outside, more desirable than those at Jeffersonville, in fact. The rents are the same as at Jeffersonville.

Of course at the present time very few new workers are being hired at the Indiana Ordnance Works which is already running on three shifts and presumably has reached its peak. Also no women are employed in this plant except in the office and probably not many of these are living in Charlestown. However Miss Alice Hawkins of the Travelers' Aid, Miss Vetter of the U.S.O., and Mr. Wilson, the County Supt. of Schools, ~~felt~~ felt that existing housing is very, very poor for many of the families of men who are employed at the powder plant. Miss Vetter and Miss Hawkins have both personally visited a good many of the trailer camps and tourist cabins. They both seemed to feel that the people who have lived in Charlestown for many years do not recognize the need for additional housing sufficiently. There has been some tendency to feel that the workers who have moved in, many of whom are said to have come from poor farms in southern Indiana, have never been used to anything better. However there may be some question as to whether these families will be willing to live for a long and indefinite period in the Charlestown region and to go on working in the defense plants unless more housing for families is available.

The Travelers' Aid made plans several months ago to open a room registration office in Charlestown and was fortunate in having a chance to rent a small office next to the bus station. However the worker who had planned to come to Charlestown took another position and it was some time before another worker could be found. Therefore the room registration service has been opened only about two or three weeks. Since the powder plant near Charlestown has now reached peak employment, there have not been any great demands made on the room registration service since it opened. Miss Hawkins had 30 ~~names~~ listed in her file. This ~~name~~ number included a few housekeeping rooms and a very few houses. It also included some tourist camps. She estimated that about a dozen people, including about 2 women, have been placed. The rates seemed to vary a good deal but in general seemed somewhat high considering the type of accommodations available. For example one room was listed as \$3.50 each for two persons in a room but the house had no bath and no furnace and the occupants would be expected to furnish their own coal for the stove. One room listed a vacancy for room and board for 2 meals a day. The room was to be shared with another person and was \$9.00 per week. Some of the light-housekeeping rooms seemed more reasonable by comparison. One room listed at \$7.00 per week, presumably for two people.

Charlestown, Ind.

Housing, cont.

was furnished and the rent included the use of electric lights and a washing machine. A two room second floor apartment, partly furnished, and heated, was listed at \$22.00 per month. There is a stove for heating and a kerosene stove for cooking, but no bath. Miss Hawkins said she had seen a few of the rooms, herself, but by no means all. She does feel that more housing for families is needed in Charlestown but has had very few calls for rooms, and practically none from single women. Miss Hawkins is rooming in Charlestown, herself, and has a comfortable room for \$4.00 a week. There is a bath available. While some things, such as the lighting, are not as good as would be desirable, the room is satisfactory on the whole. Miss Hawkins is also boarding at the same place for \$7.35 per week. The eating facilities in the restaurants are very poor, although a few small lunch places do exist.

Because of the ~~fact~~ fact that the DuPont Plant has about reached its capacity and it is the Goodyear plant which will be expanding the question has been raised as to whether or not the room registration service should be moved to Jeffersonville which is really just as near, or even nearer to the bag loading plant, than is Charlestown. In fact the employment service office which has been in Charlestown is definitely moving to Jeffersonville and apparently has favored the idea of having the Travellers' Aid move too. Also ~~the~~ Miss Vetter of the Jeffersonville U.S.O. seemed to think that the room service should be moved. Miss Hawkins seemed to be uncertain about what was best but said that the officials of the DuPont Co. thought she should remain in Charlestown, apparently because the projects have been advertised as at Charlestown and it was thought that people are likely to come there first looking for rooms. Miss Hawkins said that at the time the original survey was made by U.S.O. people this location was picked out but that it may well be that the national organization will decide to move the office a little later. It did seem to agent that because of the small amount of satisfactory housing available in Charlestown, the nearness of the bag loading plant to Jeffersonville, and the location of the Quartermaster's Depot there, ~~that~~ Jeffersonville might be a much better place for the room registration service. However it was no doubt decided not to have all of the U.S.O. services in the same town.

Miss Hawkins did state that she is also prepared to do emergency work in taking care of people who become stranded in the area and to carry on the other usual services of the Travellers' Aid, ~~xxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ and it is of course possible that there will be more need of services of this type in Charlestown than in the somewhat larger places.

~~Registration-~~

Charlestown-- cont.

Recreation 66--- -

Talked to Lee Campbell, area project technician for the W.P.A. over the telephone (Mr. C. was leaving town) He is in charge of all the W.P.A. recreational program being ~~carried~~ ^{conducted} in the area, at the recreation center in New Albany, the churches in Charlestown, etc. His office is in Charlestown. This office has recently issued a mimeographed bulletin which is being distributed to defense plants, filling stations, business firms, etc., to show the recreation available in the various centers. Mr. Bard of New Albany said this had already proved to be quite useful.

Mr. Campbell stressed two things especially: (1) that the W.F.A. and the U.S.O. are cooperating very closely in the Jeffersonville-~~Charlestown~~ Charlestown area and giving valuable aid to each other. (2) In Charlestown at least the battle to get the new inhabitants and the "native" citizens to mix seemed to be won. *(The U.S.O. women seemed more darkly tanned.)*

As will be noticed on the bulletin a good many of the recreation activities in Charlestown are being carried on in the Catholic Church. (St. Michaels). The W.P. A. also has a library in Charlestown and a bookmobile which travels to other small towns in the vicinity.

Some classes are also being held in the "community center" in Charlestown. This is a building constructed some months ago by the Episcopal Church. Opinion concerning the success of this center seemed to be somewhat divided. According to Miss Vetter the church had established this center more or less as a home mission project, apparently with the idea that there were very few, if any, churches in Charlestown. However there actually are several active churches in town and very few Episcopalians and so the community reaction to the center had been very bad. Miss Vetter felt that Major Lewis of the Army Ordnance group stationed at Dupont's had more or less encouraged the establishment of this center when it was being discussed because of the fact that ~~XXXXXXXX~~ recreational facilities were so meagre. This was before the U.S.O. came into the community. This building while small is new and rather attractive. It has a stage and some cooking facilities. However it does not have any easy chairs, ~~XXXXXXXX~~ or any facilities which would make it useful as a lounging room, but is a good place to hold meetings, parties, etc., Miss Gillespie, the worker in charge, is said to have been trained as a missionary and there is apparently some difference of opinion as to how much of the recreation should be at least partly religious in character.

Agent called at the center briefly one afternoon when Miss McCandless of the U.S.S.C. was giving a book review. Also a worker had talked for the Red Cross at the same meeting. Miss Gillespie, herself, seemed surprised at the number of women who had come to the meeting, -and also that a good many of the old inhabitants had come as well as the wives of workers at the plant. Everyone seemed to feel that the declaration of war a few days previously had probably changed the attitudes of a good many of the women in the community. It is possible, therefore, that this community center will become increasingly popular as time goes on. *Agent had no opportunity to talk to Miss McCandless or to explain her interest in the center.*

The U.S.O. staff from Jeffersonville have been assisting various churches in Charlestown in the planning of recreational programs, and generally helping in the community when possible.

Commercial recreational facilities consist largely of one small movie and a bowling alley.

Schools are so crowded in Charlestown that some grade school children are being housed in a small room in a building near the bus station. New grade schools to be built.

Transportation - Bus service every 30 minutes from Charlestown to Jeffersonville, going by both plants. Also some service to New Albany. (over)

Persons interviewed

Miss ~~Delice~~ Hawkins, — U.S.O. (Traveler's Aid)

Miss Helen Gillespie — Dir. of Community Center
of Episcopal Church — Miss Gillespie
not really interviewed but ~~was~~ ^{was}
visited Center and engaged in
general conversation while several
others were present.

Lee Campbell — WPA area project technician
(by telephone).

Considerable information about Charlestown
obtained also from persons interviewed
in Jeffersonville and New Albany.

Arrangements for care of children — need for some
type of day nursery here also — especially if more
women are working. Also Miss Vetter ^{M.C.A.} mentioned
that some women living in a trailer or in
one room with their families had talked
about problems involved in trying to keep the
children quiet during the day when the
father is working on a night shift.
Dept. of Health has just established a center
to give instructions in pre-natal care and
the care of young babies but no day
nursery facilities.

Charlestown
Ind

original in old files
12/13/43

VII

IX

PLANT INFORMATION

1. Name and address of plant - U.S. Quartermaster's Depot, Jeffersonville, Ind.

a. Firm operating - U.S. Government (army)

2. New Plant - Yes ☐ No ☒

Date operations started on defense production - August 1940

3. Products

a. Prior to defense - This depot has been in existence for many years. It is primarily a storage depot but some manufacturing is done at all times. See products listed below - same items made but on a smaller scale.

b. Defense products:

Army tents

Army Field Rangers

First Aid Couches

G.I. Cans

Web Belts

Wire Cutter Carriers

Dispatch Cases

Pack saddles and harness

c. Plans for Post Defense - probably will continue making same products.

4. Labor Supply

Area of recruiting

(1) Prior to defense

Although employees are under Civil Service they are not certified unless they come from within a radius of 35-40 miles, except in rare cases or if it is a technical job.

U.S. Quartermaster's depot, Jeffersonville, Ind.

Labor Supply (cont.)

(2) Present - Thus far not more than 2% have come from outside the Falls City area. A few come from Cleveland and Evansville or some nearby city. The other 98% are local. Technical force is taken from Civil Service Register without regard to residence.

(3) Plans for Future Labor Supply - Lt. Garnett said there was a large available clerical supply in this region and that he had 200 applications on file for office jobs. He did not anticipate any difficulty in securing any type of labor. They are planning to substitute women for men wherever possible, beginning with messengers where replacement has already begun. Much of the sewing is heavy work and at present is done by men but all that can be handled by women will be allocated to them. At present only 15% of office force are men and that proportion will decrease, but male laborers will increase, because most of the laboring work is heavy and can not be done by women.

Transportation facilities -

According to Lt. Garnett, 80% of the employees walk or come in their own cars. 70% live in or near Jeffersonville on the Indiana side of Ohio river. Bus service to Louisville every 15 minutes, price 10¢ per trip. Buses to other nearby towns such as New Albany, Sellersville and Charlestown.

Method of Recruiting and hiring -

Civil Service - certified from Falls City area

Requirements - Age, sex, marital status, race, etc.,

Regular Civil Service requirements according to job.

Method of Recruiting and hiring (cont)

18% of total employees are colored. Lt. Garnett did not know how many of that number were women but majority are male laborers. Some colored sewing machine operators are hired. No negroes on office force--messengers are white.

Present turnover - Very little, since practically all are local people.

Numbers employed - Present force.

On Nov. 30, 1941 there were approximately 3000 men and women employed. Of this number 500 were female office workers with 160 women in the factory, principally sewing machine operators, helpers and examiners. The majority of the women are in the 26 through 39 age group, according to personnel manager. No information available on marital status, i.e., number of married women employed.

Pre-defense Employment -

On July 1, 1940 there were approximately 600 men and women employed. Of this number 66 were women -- 10 female factory workers and 56 female office employees.

Anticipated Maximum force -

Impossible to determine as yet. During the World War there were 10,000 employees at the depot but no number approaching that figure is expected according to Lt. Garnett. Labor saving machinery has replaced employees in many types of work.

Future Rate of Expansion -

In June 1941 they hired 150 per week. Since that date the rate of expansion has decreased but probably will increase now that war has been declared.

Post defense employment -

Difficult to determine as yet but Lt. Garnett thought it likely that the Depot would never ^{again} drop to the 1940 low level of 600 employees -- at least 20% more than the 1940 figure in both office and factory.

Hours of work-

Factory is on an 8 hour day, 5 days per week, 40 hours per week. Probably will work 6 or 7 days later. Since Dec. 7th office is on an 8 hour day, for 5 days with 4 hours on Saturday making a 44 hour week schedule.

Shifts

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Factory-- 1 shift | 7:30 -- 4:00 P.M. |
| Office-- 2 shifts | 8:00 -- 4:30 |
| | AM PM |
| " | 10:30 -- 7:00 |

Some I.B.M Operators (women) work from 10:30 to 7:00 P.M. and others on 8:00 to 4:30 shift.

Lunch Periods -- one half hour for all employees

Rest " -- None

Overtime *- No overtime as yet in the factory. Clerical force has put in quite a lot of overtime -- 200 hours this past week. No compensation for office workers other than time off if possible.

Training

a. Pre-employment training

N.Y.A. has a training class for sewing machine operators. These girls are eligible for employment at Depot as soon as they have reached the age of 18 years.

b. Supplementary training during employment

None

Training (cont)

c. Training within plant-

No regular training course given. Inexperienced employees work with experienced operators until they become familiar with type of product.

Personnel policies -

Medical - Regular Civil Service Physical examination before employment.

A registered nurse is on duty in First Aid room during working hours.

A doctor is in plant office part of each day and is on call at any time.

No hospital facilities other than City Hospital.

Food Service - No cafeteria on grounds at present. However, there will be a cafeteria in the new Administration Building when it is completed. The great majority of workers, both office and factory, either bring their lunch or go home to eat lunch. However, there is a cafeteria across the street from the depot.

Uniforms

None required.

Employee Organization -

None

Person in charge of Personnel relations for Women, Lt. Garnett.

original in old files
1/12
~~VII~~ ~~IX~~

Plant Information

1. Name and address of plant - Indiana Ordnance

Charlestown, Indiana

a. Firm Operating - Dupont

2. Date operations started on defense production

Approximately April 1, 1941

3. Product manufactured

Smokeless powder

4. Labor Supply

Source of labor - area of recruiting

Present - No women are hired in production, only in a clerical and technical capacity. The majority of office women come from Louisville, Kentucky, others are recruited from the towns in the Falls City area. The technical women and men are hired regardless of location.

All male labor is local, i.e., within an area of 35 to 50 miles.

Plans for future labor supply

Very little additional labor will be needed inasmuch as plant is now operating on a 3 shift per day, 7 days per week, basis.

Transportation facilities and problems

At least 90% of employees come to work in private cars, according to Assistant Personnel Manager. Bus service to many nearby towns. During the construction period a train was put on between Louisville and Charlestown but that has been discontinued.

No transportation problems foreseen inasmuch as plant is operating 3 shifts at present time and personnel will not be increased to any extent.

Dupont Powder Plant

Method of Recruiting and hiring

Recruiting is done in most cases by the Indiana State Employment Service. Applicants thus selected come to company office where they are hired after a thorough medical examination and investigation of character.

Mr. Lane, from the State Employment Office in New Albany, stated that Duponts had set up their own temporary employment office in Louisville before construction started, and that many were hired without consulting the State Employment Office. Assistant Personnel Manager at Dupont did not mention this office. Evidently it was for construction workers only.

Requirements for Women Office Workers

Must be 18 years of age but no limit on age over 18. Some inexperienced are hired but experienced office workers preferred. Married women are employed but if a single girl had equally good qualifications and experience she would probably be hired in preference to the married woman.

All employees must be citizens.

Negroes are not hired except as laborers.

Present turnover has been very low in plant and office, according to assistant Personnel Manager. Practically no turnover in office woman labor.

Numbers employed

Over 7,000 men are employed in plant operations. Women, in office only, number less than 200. About 8% of the total number of women are technicians, nurses, X-ray and clinic technicians, also a Serologist. Over half of the women are under 30 years of age.

Dupont Powder Plant

Anticipated maximum labor force - maximum force is now operating.

Scheduled Hours of work

Men in plant work 8 hours per day, 56 hours per week (7 days).

Office employees work 8 hours per day, 48 hours per week (6 days)

Shifts - around the clock for men in production.

Office - 8:30 A.M. to 5 P.M. with one-half hour for lunch, no specified rest periods.

Overtime

All employees work overtime - paid time and one-half over 40 hours for plant and office.

Personnel Policies

Medical - a physical examination is given office workers but it is not so rigid as the one for plant operatives.

Office workers are eligible for First Aid and emergency hospital service at company hospital on grounds.

Food Service - a cafeteria, in a separate building, has been constructed near the Administration office. This is not operated by company but is let out on contract.

Employee Organization

Office and Supervisory Personnel have an organization for social activities only. Periodic dances and parties are held. Receipts come from sale of coca cola and candy.

PLANT INFORMATION

1. Name and address of plant - Hoosier Ordnance Plant, Charlestown, Ind.
 - a. Firm operating - Goodyear Engineering Corporation.
2. Date operations started on defense production - Sept. 2, 1941 - 1 or 2 lines operating.
3. Products (Bag Loading Plant)

75 mm. and 105 mm. bags for complete powder charge are sewed and loaded here. Smokeless powder is used in all except the igniter charge which contains black powder.

The smokeless powder is manufactured at the Indiana Ordnance (Dupont) adjacent to the Goodyear plant.
4. Source of Labor Supply
 - (a) Present - All labor is recruited within a 50-mile area, the majority of workers coming from a radius of 30 to 40 miles.

A survey, as of 12/1/41, indicates that a rather large proportion come from Louisville. However, Company hires as many rural people as possible because they consider them good steady workers.
 - (b) Plans for Future Labor Supply

Company officials seemed to feel that all necessary labor can be obtained within the 50-mile area. They did not believe that their 5-year residential requirement would need to be relaxed.

Transportation facilities and problems

Most workers come in private automobiles.

Bus service to nearby towns available. B. & O. trains, which were run during construction period, could be put on again if necessary.

Method of recruiting and hiring

Company has worked in close cooperation with Indiana Employment Service. Very careful investigation is made of all applicants who are considered for hiring after they have passed a rigid physical examination. Ten letters of reference are required. However a person can begin work before all these letters are received.

Requirements - Age, sex, marital status, race, etc.

Five years' residence within the 50-mile radius is required. Minimum age - 18 years - no definite maximum but Louisville Employment Office Director thought the majority of workers would be under 40 years.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Married women are hired.

Sixty Negro women sewing machine operators employed at present time. No Negroes in explosives department but many Negro laborers are hired. Company has definite policy of hiring only inexperienced women - trained on the job.

Overweight is considered a hazard so that factor is taken into consideration. According to one report, 140 pounds was the maximum weight for women but no definite weight was given at Company office.

Present turnover

No definite information available. However, Personnel Manager said it had been necessary to "weed" out a good many women, particularly at the beginning of operations. Company hired more than was needed in order to select a nucleus that would have high

standards. According to hostess in the Change House, some of the women left because they did not like changing their clothes twice per day.

Numbers Employed

Company requested that numbers employed be kept confidential. However 60 percent of the total number employed on production the first week of December were women.

The female office workers comprised approximately 30 percent of the total salaried employees.

Age groups - No definite information available but Personnel Manager thought over half of the women would be in 20 to 30-year group.

Anticipated maximum labor force

Plant was working only one shift at time of visit but expected to double or triple force as soon as possible.

Future rate of expansion

Unknown at that date, December 8th, when we visited plant. At that time Indiana had a law prohibiting women working at night so Company could give no definite answer. However, they were planning to go on a 3-shift, 7-days-per-week basis, except in bag sewing department, where 2 shifts could supply enough bags for 3 shifts in the loading department.

Hours of Work

7½ hours per day for men and women in factory 6 days per week, 45 hours per week.

Hours of Work (cont.)

Office scheduled hours were 40 per week.

7½ hours for 5 days and 3 ¾ hours on Saturday.

Shifts (All employees on 1 shift except guards who are on 3 shifts)

8 a.m. to 4 p.m. with ½ hour for lunch.

No special rest periods. ✓

Office workers 8:30 to 4:30 with ¾ hour for lunch.

Overtime

All factory workers on a 45-hour week therefore receive time and one-half for all time over 40 hours.

Training

a. Pre-employment training - defense training courses given for plant -

None given particularly for plant. However, Mrs. Richardson of N. Y. A. Industrial Sewing Project at Jeffersonville, said about 35 girls, who were formerly in the training center, are now employed at the bag plant.

b. Supplementary training during employment - No special training of this type.

c. Training within plant

Company hired inexperienced workers and has carried on a very extensive training program of its own, both for sewing machine operators and explosive operators. A model loading line was built for training purposes which was operated exactly like a powder loading line except that corn was used instead of powder. Girls were trained on this line for about 10 days and taught to observe all safety precautions. Toward end of the training

Training within plant (cont.)

period, girls were taken for short periods into regular explosive line to observe experienced operators. Because of this careful training Company officials feel that the workers have no fear when they actually begin loading powder but at the same time they are careful. Instructors were sent to Picatinny for necessary training.

Personnel Policies

Medical - Hospital still under construction but will open in a few weeks.

First Aid Center is now in a warehouse.

Company employs one full-time medical examiner and 3 part-time examiners, also 2 male nurses and 4 female nurses. 1 full-time doctor at First Aid Station.

Food Service - Company has erected a very large well lighted cafeteria in the bag sewing factory, and also a cafeteria and dining room in the Administration building. There are 14 canteens in the explosive area where hot coffee, soup, sandwiches and cold drinks are available. Canteens serve as shelter houses for loading lines - one canteen to each line. Both Personnel Manager and Foreman seemed to feel that it would be better for employees if a hot meal were available in the canteen. Local people are accustomed to eating their dinner at noon and so do not feel satisfied with sandwiches, etc. Thus far, the hot meal was not possible but Personnel Manager hoped something would be done about serving hot food.

Uniforms for Women Workers

All women in the Explosive Area are required to wear uniforms, consisting of one piece cotton dresses with slit pockets, rubber buttons, caps and powder shoes.

All employees must go through a rigid inspection in the Change House before entering explosive area. Company furnishes and launders all uniforms and provides shoes. Uniforms are changed every day in the black powder area; for smokeless powder workers three times per week.

Uniforms are being provided for women in bag sewing or inert area. Wool jackets are provided for employees in Explosive Area as they have some distance to canteen. Walks to shelter houses are covered but not entirely enclosed.

Employee Organization

No union organization. Company does have a Recreation Association which gives dances, has a basketball team, etc. Membership is voluntary.

Name of Person in Charge of Personnel Relations for Women

Mr. Charles Blythe, Personnel Manager. No woman in charge of personnel relations. Company does have a change house hostess and inspectors who inspect all women entering the explosive area.

VII

Interview with Mr. Wilson, County Supt. of
Schools

Housing in Charlestown

No vacant houses in Charlestown or rural areas.

The original plans for Defense Housing Project were to build all the units in Charlestown for the Falls City Area. Charlestown wanted the project whereas New Albany and Jeffersonville did not. Later the houses were divided among the three towns.

Mr. Wilson thinks there is a great need for family houses with more bedrooms, at least 3 bedrooms, in Charlestown as many of the families needing housing are large and their incomes are usually low. He feels that ^{the} many "shacks" which are being put up around Charlestown are a disgrace, and should be stopped by building additional low cost housing units. According to law, these shacks can not be burned if evacuated so he advocates prevention of building by removing the cause. Mr. Wilson thinks all additional defense housing should be built in Charlestown.

Survey by: Mr. Lisle Baker Jr. Treasurer C. J. D. taken
from record of Real Estate Analysts compiled by Mr. Roy Wenslick - plus
data recently received from various sources

MEMORANDUM ON THE HOUSING SITUATION
IN THE
LOUISVILLE DEFENSE AREA

State Employment Office
12/8/41

The last census credited Jefferson County Kentucky with 111,264 dwelling units of which 5000 were vacant as of April 1, 1940. On May 21, 1941, Mr. Roy Wenslick of Real Estate Analysts, Inc. estimated that in the year ended March 31, 1941, there was an addition of 3475 new units by reason of private construction and U.S.H.A. projects. He further estimated that in the period from April 1, 1941 to January 1942 there would be further additions of 2550 units net, by construction, conversion and erection of defense housing units after a reduction of 200 units for slum clearance. He therefore estimated a total addition of 6025 units which added to the 5000 vacancies would make a total of 11,025 units to accommodate the influx of new residents and natural growth.

On April 1, 1940, the Louisville Gas & Electric Company had 87,984 residential customers which was 83% of the occupied houses. As of April 1, 1940, this number had increased to 92,999, a gain of 5,015, and on November 1, 1941, it was 95,443, a further gain of 2,444, or an aggregate gain of 7,459. These figures do not include two slum clearance projects which have 1,594 living units, nor do they include 250 living units in the Camp Taylor Defense Housing projects. When these are added, it is clear that there are 9,303 more living units occupied in the Louisville Gas & Electric territory than on April 1, 1940. The Louisville Gas & Electric Company serves no customers in Southern Indiana, so these figures do not take into account the number of new dwelling units which may have been made available in Clark and Floyd Counties which are part of the defense area.

The Public Service Company of Indiana reports a gain in electric residential customers in Clark and Floyd Counties of 1,305 since April 1, 1940. Of this number, 901 were gained in the year ended March 31, 1941 and the remaining 406 in the last seven months. In addition there are two housing units completed in Clark and Floyd Counties, one of which has 100 dwelling units and the other 75. There are two other developments, one of which will soon be completed, having aggregate space for 181 families. Therefore it seems that Mr. Wenslick's predictions as to number of dwelling units available has been substantially verified with two months of his time yet to expire.

As to future development, I have been informed by the local director of the FHA of eight building development programs under discussion in his office which, if carried out, will provide 1,344 new dwelling units within the next eighteen months. These do not take into account 423 units in one slum clearance development of the U.S.H.A. upon which contract has already been let, nor a 600 unit slum clearance development projected, but not yet contracted for. This latter development will involve some demolition, but would provide a net gain of some 300 units. There are therefore in the discussion, projection or contracted stage some 2000 units of new construction. What percentage of these will actually be constructed and completed can only be determined by future events.

It should be noted, however, that the foregoing paragraph refers only to large developments and no account is taken of small builders of whom there are scores. These builders will undoubtedly keep pace with the demand if they are permitted to do so and their contribution to the housing supply would undoubtedly run several hundred per year.

There is a further factor upon the supply side of this problem and that is the program now being started by the privately financed Louisville Rehabilitation Committee. This Committee has as one of its major objectives the conversion of single family dwellings in certain sections of the city into multiple family units. I understand the committee foresees the possibility of approximately 2000 such conversions within the next eighteen months. Whether or not anything like that number will actually be accomplished depends, of course, upon conditions. From the emergency standpoint of time, cost and materials, additions to the housing supply by this means constitute the quickest, cheapest and least wasteful method of meeting the situation. The program contemplates awakening of public apathy through an intensive campaign and has great hopes of being able to accomplish some really worthwhile results in the Louisville area.

It is my belief that the organization, the will and the funds are available in the Louisville area to provide from 1000 to 5000 new dwelling units within the next 18 months. The number actually provided will depend upon the demand, upon priorities and upon some degree of certainty that the program will not be upset by entrance of governmental building agencies into the field.

Present vacancies equal approximately one (1) percent of total completed housing facilities as compared to three (3) percent in Dec 1940. — Of this one percent approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of these are rentals over 50¢ monthly — and $\frac{1}{4}$ of them rentals in the low brackets. A thorough survey will be made within the next month and accurate figures can then be obtained — Request for rentals are mostly in the Southern & Eastern sections of Lou.

Defense Plants

The demand aspect of the situation is one again composed of variables. The defense establishments in the Louisville area comprise the following: Indiana Ordnance Works at Charlestown, Indiana; Hoosier Ordnance Works also at Charlestown; Quartermaster Depot at Jeffersonville, Indiana; Army Camp at Fort Knox, Ky.; Naval Ordnance Plant in Louisville; National Carbide and Carbon Plant; DuPont Synthetic Rubber Plant; Louisville Gas & Electric New Substation; Jeffersonville Boat Works; B.F. Goodrich Synthetic Rubber Plant; Bowman Field Air Base; New Auxiliary Airport; Reynolds Metal Company; and the announcement of another synthetic rubber plant to be operated by B.F. Goodrich. There have been intimations that certain other defense plants may be located in the Louisville area, but nothing definite is yet known.

The construction phase of most of these plants is either completed or near completion. The Indiana Ordnance Works has dropped its employment from 27,652 in May of this year to about 13,000 as of November 1st, a reduction of 13,650. Of the present 13,000, 3000 are still employed in construction activities and 10,000 in operations. So far as I can ascertain, no increase in operating personnel is contemplated. The same general situation is true of the Hoosier Ordnance Works whose peak employment was 15,939 in August and is now down to 9,600. 4000 of these are still employed in construction, but they are being gradually reduced as the operations force is increased. The operations peak is expected to be 9000 in January, of whom 3,600 will be female.

Leave out

The Westinghouse Naval Ordnance Plant reached its construction peak in August with some 750 employees. Construction activities are now being reduced so that there are only 250 so employed, but operations have started and about 450 employees are now engaged in that phase. The peak employment of 1,700 is not expected before June 1942. The Dupont Synthetic Rubber Plant now has slightly less than 300 men employed on construction. Recently approved additions will probably double this figure. Operations will not begin until about April 1942, but I do not have any present estimate of the number to be employed. My guess would be that it would not exceed 600.

(2200
2500)

The other projects have either reached or already passed their peak.

It would seem, therefore, that if housing facilities have been sufficient to accommodate the peaks which have already been passed, the proposed building and conversion should certainly take care of such future requirements as may arise out of the known factors. Of course, a decision to place some other very large defense

plant in Louisville, would necessitate a recanvass of the situation, but it is eminently sound, I think, that housing facilities should not be built either privately or by the government in anticipation of such a possibility unless there are some definite assurances and commitments as to what the need will be.

Since there maybe some question as to how adequately Louisville is meeting the present situation, I would like to present such facts as are available as to the situation in October 1941.

Up until the latter part of October, the Fair Rent Committee had only about 60 cases presented to it. The chairman told me that only a very small proportion of these constituted legitimate complaints. A chart of "For Rent" ads in the local newspapers show that after reaching a peak of nearly 8000 ads per month in summer of 1940 there was a sharp decline to a low of 1,874 in March 1941. Since that time with the sole exception of March 1941, there has been a constant increase to 4,410 ads in October 1941. This is greater than the January and February figures for 1940 and only about 500 less than the March 1940 number. These facts seem to sustain the conclusion that rents have not generally been raised to unfair levels and that the supply of property for rent is steadily increasing.

The data on hand at the Louisville Real Estate Board indicates an average monthly demand for family units of 150 for defense workers, 20 for military members and about 130 for those having secondary employment. This is a total of about 300 per month, but how many represent replacements and how many are just shoppers is not known. In addition the Rooms Rental Service has an average demand of about 30 per month for very low rentals. This appears to be the point of most acute shortage, brought on in part by demolition and eviction is one of the Negro slum clearance developments. The area of greatest demand is for rents from \$30 to \$35 per month. On October 8, 1941 a survey of local realtors showed 74 units for rent of which 30 were below \$50.

CONCLUSIONS

The situation in Louisville is not ideal, but far from acute. Given priorities local interests will, I feel, adequately meet the presently foreseeable demand. Priorities constitute the greatest deterrent to future building, particularly in the case of the small builder who is not equipped to cope with red tape.

What effect priorities may have upon factories engaged in civilian work is not yet apparent, but it is perfectly possible that labor and housing shortages in defense areas may be converted into surpluses if any appreciable proportion of those presently employed in civilian work should be thrown out of work.

The Courier-Journal and Louisville Times Company has engaged Real Estate Analysts of St. Louis to resurvey the Louisville situation in January 1942 at which time many factors now quite nebulous may be resolved with more certainty. That report will, of course, be made available to this committee.

War Brings Censorship of Powder Plants' Work

You are not going to read much more about details of what is going on in Charlestown's powder plant, or the powder bagging plant or what steps are being taken by F.B.I. agents, it became clear yesterday shortly after Congress declared war with Japan.

Col. R. E. Hardy of the Indiana Ordnance Works, powder plant, said it would not be advisable to go into too much detail about the work being done in that vital munitions plant. He pointed out that most of the essential facts have been published, but said it was likely no announcement would be made of future developments.

Output to Be Doubled.

Spokesmen for the Hoosier Ordnance Works, which packs gunpowder into silk bags, did say that output will be doubled soon, and possibly trebled. The speed-up will be accomplished by putting on a second shift of women workers. The project is operating at normal production now—600,000 of powder daily.

Increased tempo appeared too at the Jeffersonville Boat and Machine Company, where the first of eight submarine chasers will be launched in February.

Work has been started on four more of the craft. Keels already have been laid for two. Additional guards have been placed on duty.

Meanwhile the Jeffersonville U. S. Quartermaster Depot, largest in the nation, speeded its \$5,800,000 expansion program. Three shifts may be put to work soon.

It was evident that activities of the F.B.I. would be kept closely secret. A safety school being conducted by the bureau in the Kentucky Hotel was the only topic which agents would discuss.

35 Attend F.B.I. School.

Herbert K. Moss, special agent in charge of the Louisville F.B.I. office, said he was under instruction to make no comment to the press, except in connection with the F.B.I. school.

Mr. Moss warned the class of approximately thirty-five law enforcement officials in Louisville and Jefferson County and adjacent counties, including Floyd and Clark Counties in Indiana, that bombing from the air is a distinct possibility in the United States.

The instruction, which will continue here for six days, touches on fire prevention, con-

trol of sabotage, civilian defense in the event of air attacks and fifth column activities.

Mr. Moss said there are men and women in our midst working to prevent the United States from producing material for the army and navy.

"Don't kid yourselves," he warned. "These people are here."

Similar schools will be conducted throughout the state as soon as the agents can get around to them, Mr. Moss said.

Girl Has Jap Parents.

For the first time in several years, it was found that the Baptist Theological Seminary here

has no Japanese students. There is one girl of Japanese parentage in the training school but she was born in the United States.

The United States district attorney's office has not been asked to round up any alien enemies here, Malcolm Wallace, assistant, said. Action on the part of his office would follow a complaint from an individual or an F.B.I. report, he said.

Wire Messages Regulated.

Another immediate result of the war, felt here, was adoption of strict regulations governing the sending of telegrams to Hawaii and the Philippine Is-

lands. Both Western Union and Postal Telegraph said they had orders not to accept telegrams to the war zones unless the messages were directed to the full name and address of the addressee and were signed by the full name and address of the sender.

All such messages must be worded in simple, understandable English. No code addresses are permitted.

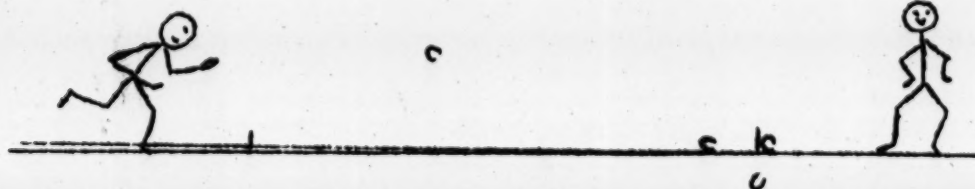
Shawnee Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, called all members to an emergency meeting at 8 p.m. tonight at headquarters, 311 Amy. The call was signed by Lambert L. Lechner, commander.

WHAT YOU CAN DO IN THE DEFENSE AREA FOR FUN AND RECREATION



M O N D A Y

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| Playschool - New Albany - | 9 to 12 a.m. |
| Photography - New Albany | 3-5 and 6-10 p.m. |
| Hand Crafts " | 3-5 and 6-10 p.m. |
| Puppetry " | 9-12 a.m. and 1-4 p.m. |
| Wood Working " | 3-5 and 6-10 p.m. |
| Art " | 3-5 and 6-10 p.m. |
| Tap & Ballet dancing (instruction) - New Albany - | 3-5 |
| Physical Fitness - New Albany - | 7:30-8:30 p.m. |
| Table Tennis " | 3-5 and 6-10 p.m. |
| Horseshoe " | 3-5 and 6-10 p.m. |
| Rifle Range " | 6-10 p.m. |
| Free Play " | 3-5 p.m. |
| Reading Room " | 3-5 and 6-10 p.m. |
| Game Room " | 3-5 and 6-10 p.m. |
| Gymnasium " | 3-5 and 6-10 p.m. |
| Dramatics " | 8 to 10 p.m. |
| Homemaking - Charlestown - Liberty Camp - | 1-5 p.m. |
| American Literature - Methodist Church - Charlestown . . . | 2-4 p.m. |
| American Literature - Library - New Albany | 7:30-9:30 p.m. |
| Agriculture - Radio - Salesmanship - Citizenship C C C Camp - Henryville | 5:30-8:30 p.m. |
| Americanization - Old City Hall - Jeffersonville | 6-9 p.m. |
| Play School-St. Michaels Recreation Center - Charlestown . | 9-12 a.m. |
| Dramatics " " " " | 3-4:30 |
| Booster Club " " " " | 4:30-5:30 |
| Physical Activities " " " " | 3-6 p.m. |
| Game Room " " " " | 3-6 p.m. |
| Game Room " " " " | 7-9 p.m. |
| Dramatics - Clarksville - Ge. Rogers Clark School | 7-8:30 p.m. |
| Boys Physical Activities " " " " | 7-8:30 p.m. |
| Girls and Boys Social Recreation " " " " | 8:30-9:30 p.m. |
| Play School - Speed - | 8:00-11:00 a.m. |
| Community Band Rehearsal - Community House - Speed . . . | 7-10 p.m. |
| Library hours - Charlestown - | 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. |



T U E S D A Y

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|--|-------------------|
| Playschool - New Albany | 9 to 12 a.m. |
| Photography | 3-5 and 6-10 p.m. |
| Hand Crafts | 3-5 and 6-10 p.m. |
| Puppetry | 9-12 and 1-4 p.m. |
| Wood Working | 3-5 and 6-10 p.m. |
| Art | 3-5 and 6-10 p.m. |
| Table Tennis | 3-5 and 6-10 p.m. |
| Horseshoe | 3-5 and 6-10 p.m. |
| Rifle Range | 6-10 p.m. |
| Free Play | 3-5 p.m. |
| Reading Room | 3-5 and 6-10 p.m. |
| Dance (square) | 8-11 p.m. |
| Dramatics | 3-5 p.m. |
| Library Hours - Charlestown | 10 to 6:30 p.m. |
| Home-making - Jeffersonville - Old City Hall | 7 a.m. to 2 p.m. |
| Expression - Christian Church - Clarksville | 1 to 3 p.m. |
| American Literature - Jeffersonville High School | 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. |
| Home-making - Colored School - Charlestown | 7-10 p.m. |
| Spelling - American History - Arithmetic - Photography | |
| CCC Camp - Henryville | 5:30 to 8:30 p.m. |
| Americanization - Court House - New Albany | 1 to 4 p.m. |
| Home-making - Johnson Camp - Charlestown | 1-5 p.m. |

** (TUESDAY - continued on next page)

W E D N E S D A Y

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Playschool - New Albany | 9-12 a.m. |
| Photography | 3-5 and 6-10 p.m. |
| Hand Crafts | 3-5 and 6-10 p.m. |
| Puppetry | 9-12 and 1-4 p.m. |
| Wood Working | 3-5 and 6-10 p.m. |
| Art | 3-5 and 6-10 p.m. |
| Table Tennis | 3-5 and 6-10 p.m. |
| Horseshoe | 3-5 and 6-10 p.m. |
| Rifle Range | 6-10 p.m. |
| Free Play | 3-5 p.m. |
| Reading Room | 3-5 and 6-10 p.m. |
| Dance instructions (Ballet and Tap) | 3 to 5 p.m. |
| Dramatics | 8 to 10 p.m. |
| Library Hours - Charlestown | 10 to 8 p.m. |
| Library Hours - Henryville | 1 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. |
| Home-making - Jeffersonville - Old City Hall | 7 a.m. to 2 p.m. |
| Expression - Christian Church - Clarksville | 1 to 3 p.m. |
| American Literature - Jeffersonville High School | 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. |
| Home-making - Colored School - Charlestown | |
| General Science - Citizenship - Current Events - Radio | |
| CCC Camp - Henryville | 5:30 to 8:30 p.m. |
| Americanization - Court House - New Albany | 1 to 4 p.m. |
| Home-making - Johnson Camp - Charlestown | 1 to 5 p.m. |
| Play School - St. Michaels Rec. Center - Charlestown | 9 to 12 a.m. |
| Physical Activities | 3 to 6 p.m. |
| Game Room | 3 to 6 p.m. |
| Young Peoples Club | 7:30 p.m. |
| Social Dance Instruction | 8:30 to 10 p.m. |
| Play School - Speed | 8 to 11 a.m. |
| Art Class - Community Center - Charlestown | 9:30 to 12 noon |
| Puppet Class | 3 to 5 p.m. |
| Music and Art Appreciation | 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. |
| Band Rehearsal - New Albany Junior High School Annex | 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. |

T U E S D A Y

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| Reading Room | 3-5 and 6-10 p.m. |
| Dance (square) | 8-11 p.m. |
| Dramatics | 3-5 p.m. |
| Library Hours - Charlestown | 10 to 6:30 p.m. |
| Home-making - Jeffersonville - Old City Hall | 7 a.m. to 2 p.m. |
| Expression - Christian Church - Clarksville | 1 to 3 p.m. |
| American Literature - Jeffersonville High School | 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. |
| Home-making - Colored School - Charlestown | 7-10 p.m. |
| Spelling - American History - Arithmetic - Photography | |
| C C C Camp - Henryville | 5:30 to 8:30 p.m. |
| Americanization - Court House - New Albany | 1 to 4 p.m. |
| Home-making - Johnson Camp - Charlestown | 1-5 p.m. |

** (TUESDAY - continued on next page)

W E D N E S D A Y

| | |
|--|---------------------|
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| Photography | 3-5 and 6-10 p.m. |
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| Wood Working | 3-5 and 6-10 p.m. |
| Art | 3-5 and 6-10 p.m. |
| Table Tennis | 3-5 and 6-10 p.m. |
| Horseshoe | 3-5 and 6-10 p.m. |
| Rifle Range | 6-10 p.m. |
| Free Play | 3-5 p.m. |
| Reading Room | 3-5 and 6-10 p.m. |
| Dance instructions (Ballet and Tap) | 3 to 5 p.m. |
| Dramatics | 8 to 10 p.m. |
| Library Hours - Charlestown | 10 to 8 p.m. |
| Library Hours - Henryville | 1 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. |
| Home-making - Jeffersonville - Old City Hall | 7 a.m. to 2 p.m. |
| Expression - Christian Church - Clarksville | 1 to 3 p.m. |
| American Literature - Jeffersonville High School | 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. |
| Home-making - Colored School - Charlestown | |
| General Science - Citizenship - Current Events - Radio | |
| C C C Camp - Henryville | 5:30 to 8:30 p.m. |
| Americanization - Court House - New Albany | 1 to 4 p.m. |
| Home-making - Johnson Camp - Charlestown | 1 to 5 p.m. |
| Play School - St. Michaels Rec. Center - Charlestown | 9 to 12 a.m. |
| Physical Activities | 3 to 6 p.m. |
| Game Room | 3 to 6 p.m. |
| Young Peoples Club | 7:30 p.m. |
| Social Dance Instruction | 8:30 to 10 p.m. |
| Play School - Speed | 8 to 11 a.m. |
| Art Class - Community Center - Charlestown | 9:30 to 12 noon |
| Puppet Class | 3 to 5 p.m. |
| Music and Art Appreciation | 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. |
| Band Rehearsal - New Albany Junior High School Annex | 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. |

TUESDAY (Continued)

(continued)

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Play School - St. Michaels Rec. Center - Charlestown | 9-12 a.m. |
| Physical Activities " " " " " | 3-6 p.m. |
| Game Room " " " " " | 3-6 p.m. |
| Social Dancing " " " " " | 8-10:30 p.m. |
| Commercial Music Class " " " " " | 2 to 4 p.m. |
| Physical Activities - Colgate School - Clarksville | 7-8:30 p.m.; 9-9:30 p.m. |
| Boys Craft - Optimists Club room - Clarksville | 7-9 p.m. |
| Play School - Speed | 8 to 11 a.m. |
| Social Dance Instruction - St. Frances Church - Henryville | 8:30 to 10 p.m. |
| Girls Craft Community Center - Charlestown | 3-5 p.m. |

T H U R S D A Y

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Play school, New Albany - | 9-12 a.m. |
| Photography " | 3-5 and 6-10 p.m. |
| Hand Crafts " | 3-5 and 6-10 p.m. |
| Puppetry " | 9-12 and 1-4 p.m. |
| Wood Working " | 3-5 and 6-10 p.m. |
| Art " | 3-5 and 6-10 p.m. |
| Home Making - Old City Hall - Jeffersonville | 7 to 10 p.m. |
| American Literature - High School - Henryville | 2 to 4 p.m. |
| Public Speaking - Public School - Sellersburg | 7:30 to 8:30 p.m. |
| Home-making - Community Center - Charlestown | 1 to 5 p.m. |
| Literary - C C C Camp - Henryville | 5:30 to 8:30 p.m. |
| Traffic School - City Hall - New Albany | 6 to 8 p.m. |
| Library Hours - Charlestown | 10 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. |
| Table Tennis - New Albany - | 3-5 and 6-10 p.m. |
| Horseshoe - New Albany - | 3-5 and 6-10 p.m. |
| Rifle Range " | 6-10 p.m. |
| Free Play " | 3-5 p.m. |
| Reading Room " | 3-5 and 6-10 p.m. |
| Dance (ball room) " | 8 to 10:30 p.m. |
| Play School - St. Michaels Rec. Center - Charlestown | 9 to 12 a.m. |
| Craft Classes " " " | 3-4:30 p.m. |
| Physical Activities " " " | 3 to 6 p.m. |
| Game Room " " " | 4:30 to 6 p.m. |
| Social Recreation " " " | 7 to 9 p.m. |
| Girls Crafts - Community Center - Charlestown - | 3 to 5 p.m. |
| Dramatics " " " | 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. |

F R I D A Y

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Playschool - New Albany - | 9 to 12 a.m. |
| Photography | 3 to 5 and 6-10 p.m. |
| Hand Crafts | 3-5 and 6-10 p.m. |
| Puppetry | 9-12 and 1-4 p.m. |
| Wood Working | 3-5 and 6-10 p.m. |
| Art | 3-5 and 6-10 p.m. |

(continued)

FRIDAY (Continued)

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| Table Tennis - New Albany - | 3-5 and 6-10 p.m. |
| Horseshoe | 3-5 and 6-10 p.m. |
| Rifle Range | 6-10 p.m. |
| Free Play | 3-5 p.m. |
| Reading Room | 3-5 and 6-10 p.m. |
| Dramatics | 3-5 p.m. |
| Dramatics | 8-10 p.m. |
| Sewing (fundamentals) | 10:15 to 11:30 a.m. |
| Home-making - Old City Hall - Jeffersonville - | 1 to 5 p.m. |
| Photography - C C C Camp - Henryville | 2 to 4 p.m. |
| Current Events - County Infirmary - New Albany | 5:30 to 6:30 p.m. |
| Playschool - St. Michaels Rec. Center | 9 to 12 a.m. |
| Game Room | 3 to 6 p.m. |
| Physical Activities | 3 to 6 p.m. |
| Library hours - Charlestown | 1 to 6 p.m. |
| Handcraft Class - Charlestown - Hoseley's Grocery Store | 1 to 4 p.m. |



New Albany Notes.

Persons Interviewed:

W. Scott Lane - Mgr. of Indiana Employment Service office.

John W. Priest - Secy of Chamber of Commerce.

Carson Bard - Member of Park Commission

Herbert Jenkins - Head of WPA workers at City Recreation Center.

Mrs. Dorothy Conner - Worker on special housing survey for New Albany Housing Authority.

Call also made at office of New Albany Housing Authority and information obtained by telephone from office of Mr. Mc Crocklin, director of ^{housing} projects operated by F. W. A. in New Albany, Charlestown, and Jeffersonville.

12/8/41 - Interview with W. Scott Lane, mgr. of Indiana State Employment Service, New Albany. This is main office for 6 counties.

Indiana Ordnance Works - - Dupont Co. set up temporary offices in Laminelle - during & prior to construction people. Many local people applied & their applications sometimes were sent to Wilmington, Del. Most labor from local area except men in key jobs. No women in production. Even in the offices, where women are employed, many men are also employed. Mr. Lane said he believed co. had had approx. 1800 in office during construction but at least half of these men. Employment Service has done hiring for the co. Now has an open order for negro men. (Est. no. in office, even at construction time, seems high. See plant interview.

Hawaii Ordnance Works -

Employment Service has had orders for most of the women employed at bag loading plant - Probably 2000 have been hired, sometimes 40 or 50 in one day. (over) No orders from the co. at present which is (over)

now operating only 1 shift. 2 shifts were being
run for a time. The night work law
has presented a difficulty in this respect.
all labor being drawn from within
50 miles. Mr. Lane guessed 50% might be
from Lanesville. One reason for hiring
labor from within limited area is to make
it possible to make the necessary investigation
of each applicant. The Co. has maintained
policy of hiring inexperienced workers. Mr. Lane
thought there had been a lot of turnover.

Other women employing industries in New Albany -
4 factories making men's clothing. These
factories are working at least at normal
production and some are working at
top speed on govt. orders. Probably about
800 women employed in these factories.

^{Note}
(Chamber of Commerce estimates much higher)

Mr. Lane also mentioned that some workers having
to pay double state income taxes by living in Ky. and
working in Indiana where the tax is collected on money
earned in Indiana. —

(He also mentioned 120 difficulties in New Albany, and the Housing
project — These described elsewhere.)

12/18/41 - Interviewed John W. Priest, Secy.,
Chamber of Commerce, New Albany, Ind. -

Said C. & C. hasn't had a call for rooms
in 2 months. - During construction job.
~~many rooms rented but mostly to~~
~~underground workers were anxious~~
~~men that women coming within radius~~
~~of 40 miles. Some of the workers from~~
~~construction job lived at bag plant.~~
~~but would have probably spent many~~
~~of women at bag plant coming from~~
~~Louisville.~~

see later

Transportation -

1 bus a day being operated by Home
Transit Co. to gate 2 of bag plant. Leaves
at 6:30 A.M. Returns after closing time. Mr.
D. thinks more transp. necessary. Telephoned
Co. to check on this bus schedule. Was told
Co. originally operated 2 buses but didn't
have enough business. (However buses run from Jeffersonville
to plant).

Now bus service to grinding plant
but because of franchise route there do not go
by bag plant - go to Allshung, Charlestown,
grinder
of plant, & return.

Most people going to work in private
cars. Getting rides with others.

Hospitals - Facilities believed adeq. -

St. Edmunds, New Albany, - 100 rooms. Avg. no. of patients before leave 50. Advanced to 75 since heavy construction & production work begun. Plans have been made to add 10 more rooms.

Clark County Hosp. at Jeffersonville, - 40 rooms.

Plans for 45 more rooms.

When emergencies occurred, Hamiltonville Hospitals used.

Local Industries

Two largest firms clothing M. F. and Co. & H. A. Seinscheimers. - Approx. 130^(?) employees in the 2 plants mostly women. Also 2 other clothing factories. Labor has not gone to bay landing plant - bridge. inexperienced keep policy for one thing.

City has a recreation center under parks commission. Suggested see Mr. Carson Band - at night - employed Lamineille during day.

U.S.O. - Mr. Griest's story of difficulties in New Albany written up separately. - (see other notes).

Civilian Defense Council - ~~the~~ Scott Pickens, chairman. Mr. Lane of Employment Service a member. Only one or two meetings have been held thus far - just getting organized.

2- New Albany -

Housing - Mr. Priest said Chamber of Commerce hasn't had a call for rooms in 2 months. During the construction period many rooms rented but mostly to men. He believes very few women renting rooms in New Albany.

Housing - Mr. S. listed 105 ^{units} Defense Houses - all filled. - 124 units slum clearance under construction.

Slum clearance project apparently to the necessity of defense housing to get motivated.

Also 24 or 26 units for negroes - slum clearance - under construction. Last 2 projects under New Albany Housing Auth.

Housing survey recently made under direction of Miss Catherine Wagoneller of Education Div., under construction or built in last 15 mos. approx. 300 private homes.

Later - visited New Albany Housing Authority. Referred to Mrs. Dorothy Conner. (City Hall)

- Survey made of 3/4 of New Albany for purpose of rent determinations.

Survey made from Sept. 27 to sometime in Nov. -

94 vacant houses & apts., of which 59 substandard. Probably majority of vacancies apts. & for white persons. - Substandard if bath & toilet accommodations had to be shared, if too many persons living in one room, etc.

Survey checked on vacancies, utilities, amount of income & occupants, how many people per room, condition of house, place of employment & principal wage earner, whether family has auto, etc.

copy to be sent to Wash. when completed. Mrs. C. thought might be to U.S.A. - not certain. No information re women rooming in New Albany. - Was belief of Mrs. C. & another person who had worked on survey that not

many women ~~working~~ ^{rooming} in New Albany though. Mrs. Catherine Wagoner, Director, Ill. Housing project, conducted the survey.

Note - Girl working in office of C. & C. volunteered the information that when plants first opened many women flocked to work there. Many decided didn't like night hr. - Also, if had to work O.T. in office, missed sleep hours, etc. This girl that many had now gone back to their old jobs.

Note - Mr. Kane also stressed the fact that there has been considerable turnover.

Housing - did not see Mr. Mc Cracklin, in charge of fed. housing projects because he was ill. Woman in his office reported by phone that 100 family units in New Albany operated by FWA (built by Public Bldg. Admin). Rents ~~set~~ ^{on} ~~to be~~ some basis as in Jeffersonville and Charlestown. Perhaps 10 lodgers in all of the housing projects - according to woman in the office, and perhaps a few of these are women. (Lawrence later has been no gen'l. tendency for families to rent one bedroom. In 3 bedroom units, 1 bedroom is very small - a few)

bedroom place meant.

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

New Albany, Ind.

Recreation program--

U.S.O. .- A number of persons interviewed, including Mr. Griest of the Chamber of Commerce and Mr. Lane of the Employment Service in New Albany, Mr. Applegate of the Jeffersonville Board of Trade, Miss Vetter and Miss McCandless of the Jeffersonville U.S.O. told many of the details given below concerning the difficulties which the U.S.O. had in New Albany.

At the time of the campaign for funds for the U.S.O. the people of New Albany responded very liberally, -in fact while the quota of money to be raised was \$4000.00 the city actually gave about \$9000.00. However the local committee, of which Dr. Hausser of the state hospital located near New Albany was the chairman, emphasized throughout the campaign that the money was to be used to provide recreation for the men in the military services. At the time the money was raised nobody seemed to have any idea that this money could be used in defense areas.

Sometime during the month of Sept., Miss Hagen of the National Catholic Community Service came to New Albany and rented a building in preparation for the establishment of a recreation center. Since, as it happened, this building had been a restaurant where most of the service clubs had been holding their luncheon meetings people in the town soon became informed concerning the proposed new center and opposition began to develop. According to the persons interviewed, newspaper publicity, etc., the people in New Albany seemed to have the idea that the center was being established primarily for the entertainment of the wives of the defense workers. Very little attention seems to have been paid to the point that this center would also be for women defense workers. ~~particular~~ People in New Albany became quite aroused, partly because they had understood that all of the U.S.O. money was to be spent for soldiers and sailors, and partly because it was felt that the wives of many of the defense workers had more income than the people in the town who had given the money to the U.S.O. In general wages in New Albany are not high and ~~people~~ people in the town could not see why they should pay for the recreation of these defense workers' wives.

A terrific campaign against the opening of the center was begun among the various clubs, and in the newspaper in New Albany. Also some publicity was given to the controversy in other papers, including the Chicago Tribune. Eventually Mr. Finlay from the Washington office of U.S.O. made a special trip to New Albany to see what could be done. He had a meeting with representatives of practically all of the organizations in New Albany including the service clubs, the Red Cross, the women's organizations, etc. A very representative group of leading citizens was present. Mr. Finlay went over the U.S.O. literature and tried to explain the purposes and functions of the U.S.O. According to reports the local committee which had raised money during the campaign admitted that the literature sent out by the national organization had never been read very thoroughly. However the opposition continued at this meeting, -and apparently it was still felt that the center was designed primarily to give entertainment to the wives of defense workers. Some of the women present said that these "wives could come and work for the Red Cross if they didn't have enough to do." At the end of the meeting, despite Mr. Finlay's explanation the people at the meeting voted 19 to 1 against having a U.S.O. center in New Albany. Therefore Mr. Finlay decided that it should be closed.

department.

New Albany U.S.O. Showdown Set Today

Members of New Albany's United Service Organizations fund committee and representatives of other civic groups opposing establishment of a women's recreation center in that city with U.S.O. funds made ready Friday for a showdown Saturday with a national U.S.O. official who arrived during the day to talk the situation over.

Dr. A. P. Hauss, chairman of the New Albany committee, said a conference had been arranged for 9:30 a.m. Saturday at the Chamber of Commerce offices, and that it would be up to Frank D. Finlay, the national U.S.O. representative, to answer some questions.

Rotary Votes Opposition.

Two additional organizations, the Rotary Club and the Alpha Club, went on record Friday as opposing the recreation center, which is being set up at 501 E. Spring in a building leased at a reported rental of \$150 a month.

A telegram over the signatures of Dr. Hauss, Chester V. Lorch

and William B. Janes, officials of the local U.S.O. committee, was sent to national U.S.O. headquarters several days ago protesting use of the funds for the New Albany project.

Dr. Hauss said the committee took the position that the money should be spent for soldier and sailor recreation, and that it would be wasted on such a project as the one in New Albany.

Floyd County contributed about \$9,000 to the U.S.O. campaign, more than twice its quota.

The center is being established under auspices of the National Catholic Community Service, a U.S.O. member agency.

New Albany--continued-

U.S.O. -

Mr. Carson Bard, member of the New Albany Parks Commission, is particularly interested in the recreation center operated by the city. He also said that it had been understood that the U.S.O. center was to be for women only, wives of defense workers and women defense workers, and that men who were defense workers and all of the citizens of the town were to be excluded from the building. He said that he personally would have been glad to have supplementary assistance on the town's own recreation program from the U.S.O.

Primarily the objection to the center seems to have been *made* because it was believed that some special recreational facilities, not available to the general public in New Albany were to be provided for a certain group of defense workers who actually were earning more money than many of the local citizens who had contributed to the U.S.O. Several other reasons were also given as contributing to the general local prejudice and no doubt all of these were of some importance. Although there are a good many Catholics in New Albany the community is at least slightly more Protestant than Catholic. However at least one very influential Catholic who was at the meetings also voted against the establishment of the U.S.O. The general feeling seemed to be that any branch of the U.S.O. would have met the same reception. Also, as it happened, Miss Hagen was from New York City. The person who worked with her in New Albany, Miss Mary Louise Vetter (who is now working with the U.S.O. in Jeffersonville), as well as other persons seemed to feel that local people who understood the slow moving nature of the community and its general resistance to anything new might have been able to win over New Albany a little more successfully. However those interviewed all seemed to agree that Miss Hagen had been considered a very nice person as an individual. *Naturally the town was prejudiced against an "outsider."*

Because of the difficulties at New Albany, Miss McCandless of the Y.W.C.A. and Miss Vetter of the National Catholic Community Service have had to move very slowly in Jeffersonville, -in fact they have been unable as yet to open a center although they came to the town about the middle of September. However they have now become well-known in the community, have participated in many local activities, and are now apparently accepted by the town. It is hoped that a center will be opened very soon. Miss McCandless and Miss Vetter both stated that they certainly felt that the U.S.O. activities in Jeffersonville had been and would be for the community as a whole, -that, in order to provide suitable recreational activities for the defense workers, it is necessary anyway to include the local citizens as well. Also it is recognized that the recreation available for all of the citizens of Jeffersonville is very meagre, -unless of course they have the time and money to go to Louisville. Both of these U.S.O. people felt that the national organization should endeavor to give much more publicity to the work which the U.S.O. is doing and plans to do in defense rather than military areas, the reasons for such work, etc. Also it is necessary to gain the confidence of the leading citizens of the community and explain the work thoroughly to them before much progress can be made in some areas, particularly in a region similar to southern Indiana.

New Albany Recreation Center- Visited Dec. 11, 1941. -Interviewed Carson Bard, member of Parks Commission which has supervision of the center and Mr. Herbert Jenkins who has charge of work done in the center under the W.P.A. recreation program. Twenty-two other workers also provided by the W.P.A. to serve as a staff for the center.

New Albany--continued---

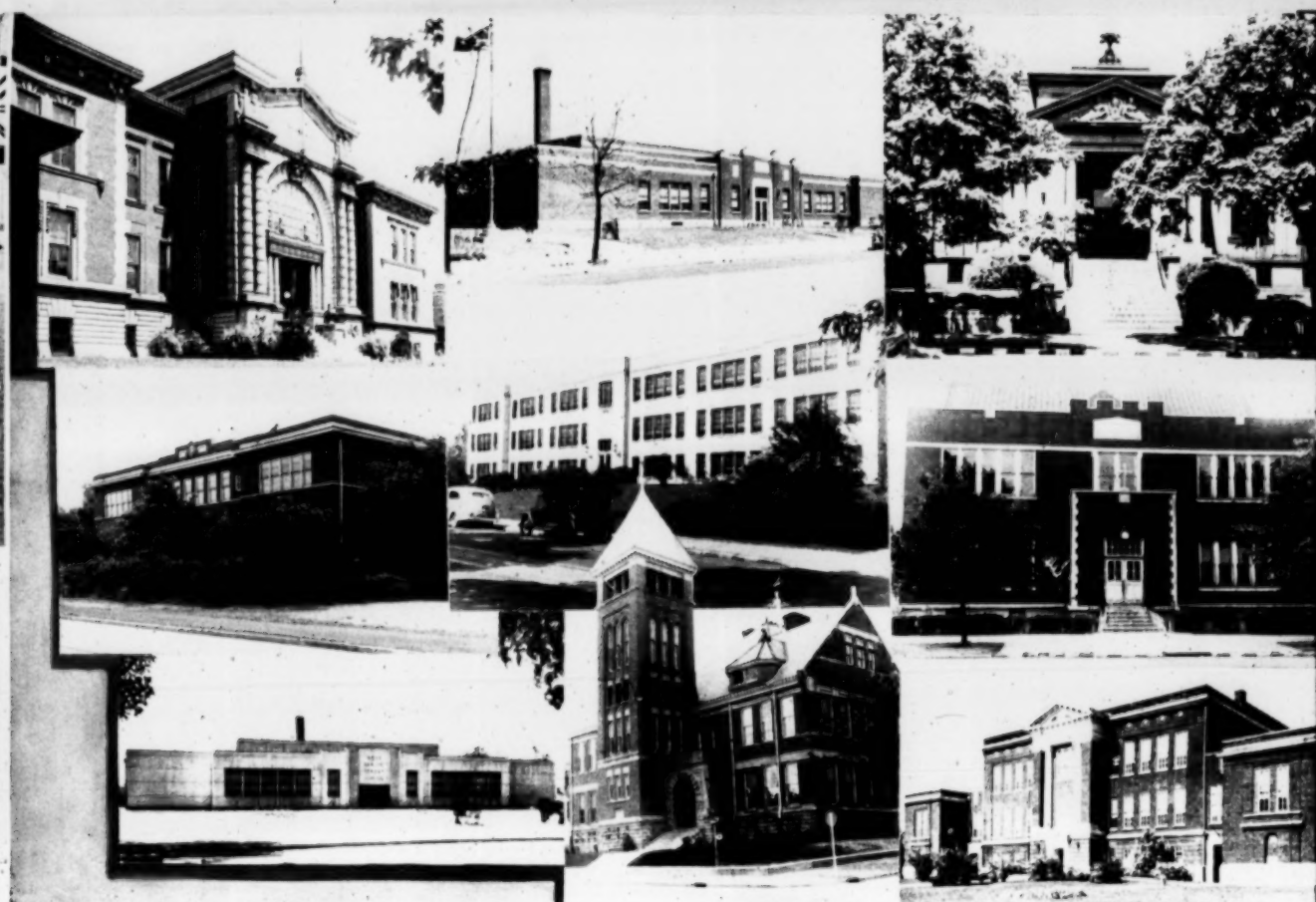
The building which ~~xx~~ was formerly a large clothing factory was given to the city by the Y.M.C.A. board at the time this organization ceased to function in New Albany. This is the second winter that the building has been used as a recreation center. (There is also another center operated by the city for Negroes which is in a building formerly used as a school in another part of the city.) This recreation center, having once been a factory building, is not as attractive in appearance as would ~~be~~ desirable and there are no lounging facilities, that is no reading room, no easy chairs, etc., which might appeal particularly to adult workers. However the building does actually have a good many facilities for recreation and was being used by many people the night it was visited. Most of these were young people of about high school age but this was no doubt due in part to the fact that a dance was being given that night. Dances are given on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Mon., Wed., and Friday nights are crafts nights and presumably many more adults attend on those evenings. ~~xxxxx~~ The facilities, in addition to the dance hall, include the following: A small theatre where movies can be shown, puppet shows given, etc.; a woodworking shop, two indoor horseshoe courts, a rifle range, numerous pingpong tables, and a ~~playground~~ ^{play school} which is operated in the mornings. The ~~playground~~ ^{play school} is very well equipped and furnished and is the most attractive part of the building. Also work is done in various crafts by women, such as rug making, wood burning, etc.. There is a small room on the third floor where puppets are made and rehearsals for the puppet shows are carried on. There is a gymnasium in another building adjoining the main building, and there is also some vacant land on which the city hopes to build at some future time.

Most of the equipment belongs to the city although the machinery and tools, or many of them at least, in the wood working shop belong to the W.P.A. The city did spend quite a lot of money in renovating the building, installing a sprinkler system and other devices to prevent danger from fire, etc. There are no facilities for cooking although one group of young people hold meetings in the building and bring basket suppers with them. The building is open in the evenings from 7 to 10 (11 P.M. on dance nights). However children under 16 cannot remain after 9 P.M. under a city regulation and they are not admitted to the dances unless accompanied by their mothers. The building is also open for several hours in the afternoon. One high school group has a dancing class in the building one morning a week and the nursery school is operated in the morning but not in the afternoon. The building is not open on Sundays, apparently largely because the number of hours per week which the available W.P.A. staff can work is limited. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ It was partly because of the existence of this recreation center that the town was not in favor of the establishment of a separate U.S.O. center, -and agent believes that if something could have been done by the U.S.O. to assist the present center and to make the building more attractive it might have been acceptable to the community, -and in fact actually desired. However this may have been impossible under the existing organizational set-up and functions of the U.S.O.

Mr. Bond very enthusiastic about the work of the center and very interested in it. To an "outsider" the building looks drabby and rather drab. He would be expected from an old factory building, but actually the building is equipped with a good many recreational facilities and ~~adequately~~ ^{adequately} furnishes enjoyment to many people. (over)

Mr. Bond said town water supply
adequate.

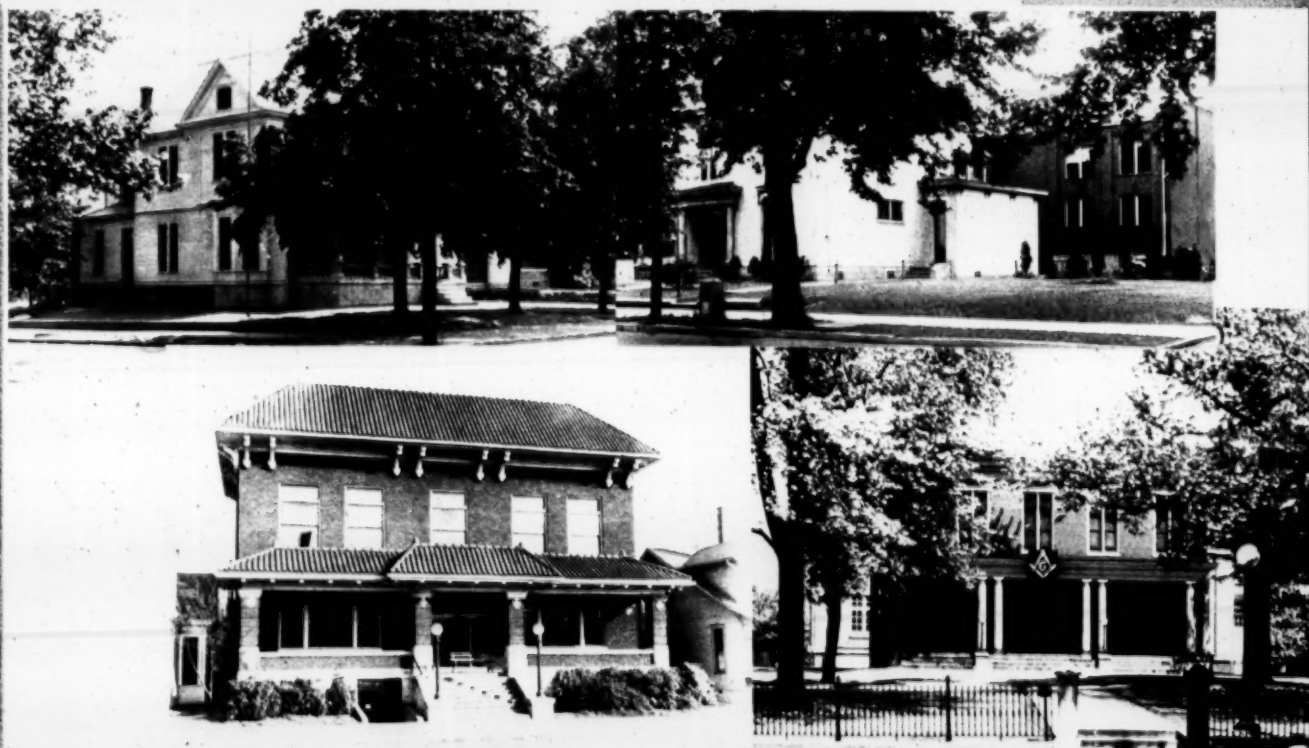
S C H O O L S



New Albany has 8 public grade schools, two junior high and a well equipped senior high school, three parochial schools, two Catholic and a Lutheran; three grade and a high school for colored pupils.

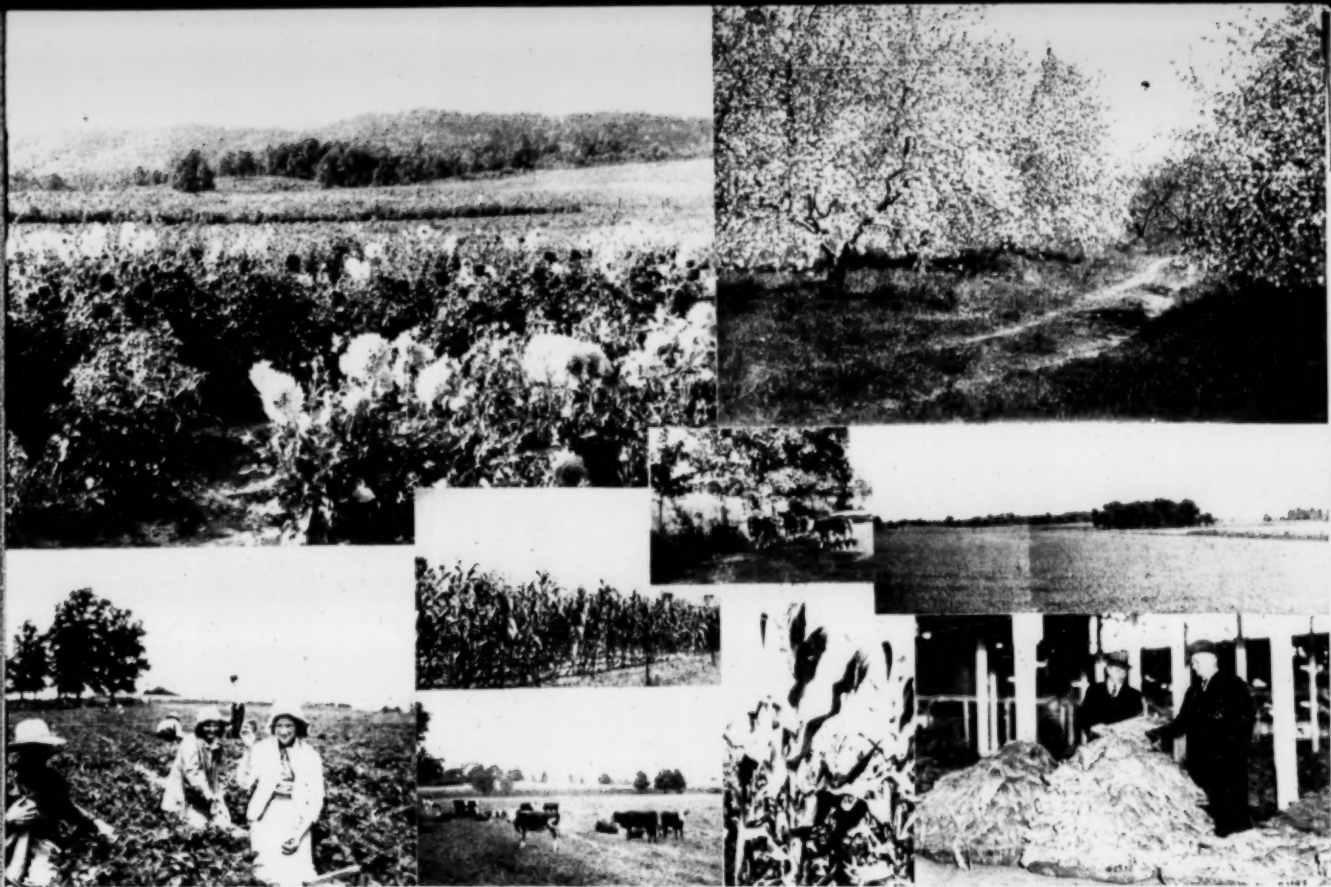
A fine public library is located in the central part of the city.

O R G A N I Z A T I O N S



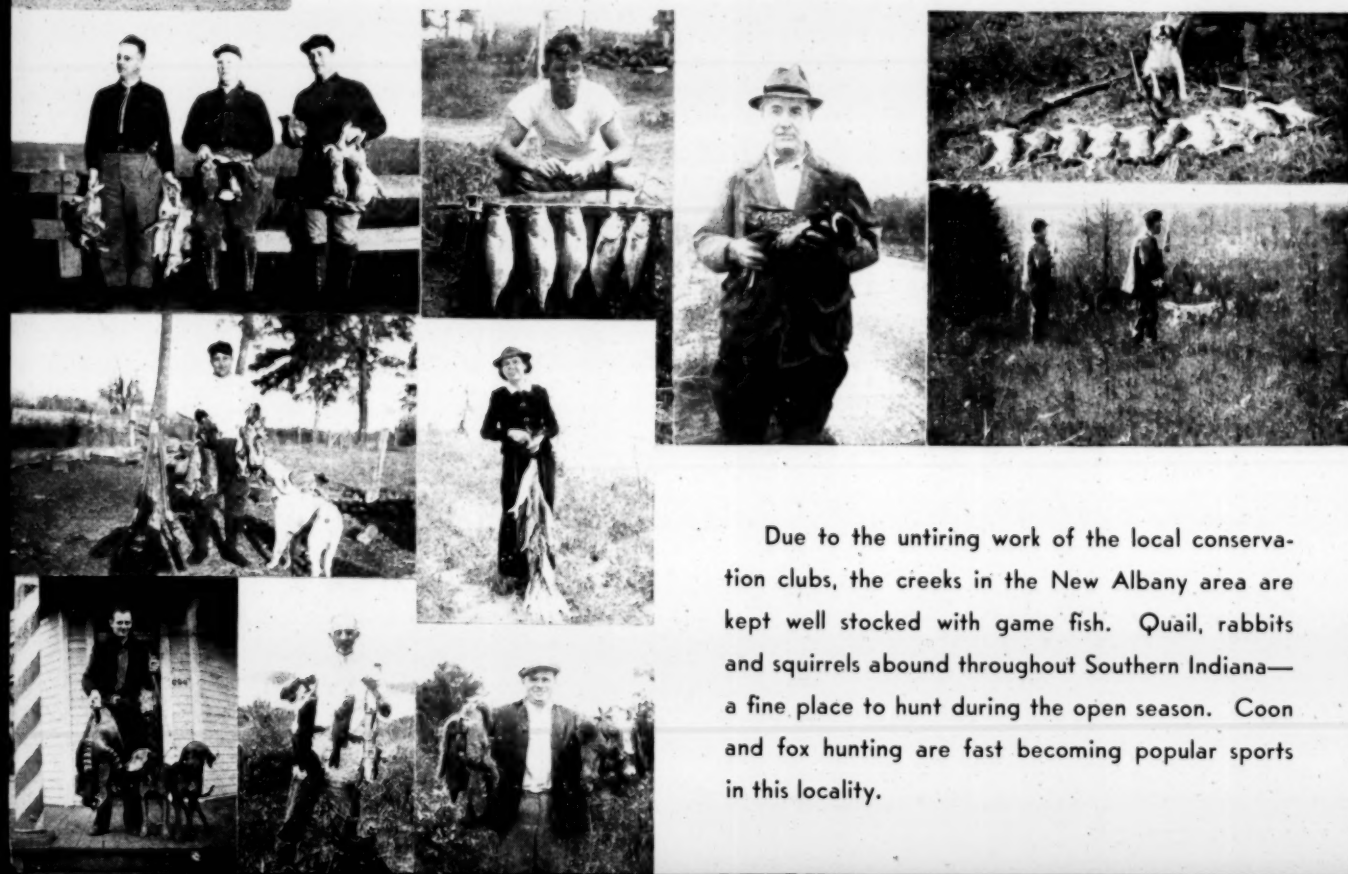
New Albany has many fraternal, civic, military, patriotic, social and charitable organizations. Most of them own their buildings and have activities all through the year. We are proud of our organizations, many of them bringing state and national honors to our city.

AGRICULTURE



New Albany is the center of a farm area devoted to dairy activity, fruit, flower, grain, tobacco and stock raising. The soil is excellent and the farmers well-to-do. Berries, fruits and flowers are shipped to the larger cities of the nation.

Climatic conditions are unusually equable with neither the extreme cold of the northern states or the unbearable heat of the southern. Due to climate and transportation facilities, many nationally known hatcheries are located here.



Due to the untiring work of the local conservation clubs, the creeks in the New Albany area are kept well stocked with game fish. Quail, rabbits and squirrels abound throughout Southern Indiana—a fine place to hunt during the open season. Coon and fox hunting are fast becoming popular sports in this locality.

FISHING AND HUNTING

R E C R E A T I O N

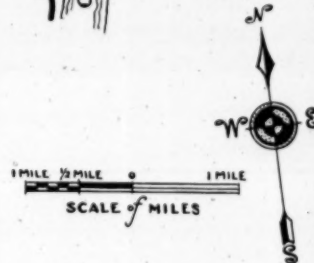
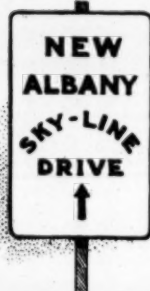
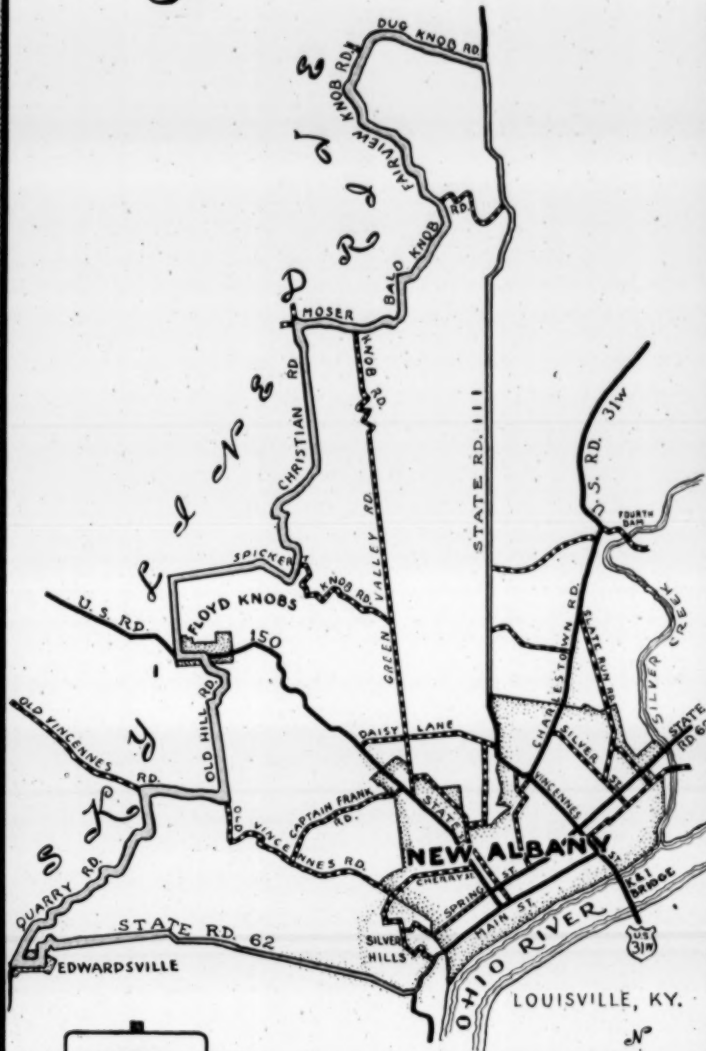


MANY recreational activities keep the play-minded busy at all times. Well equipped playgrounds, swimming pools, golf courses, tennis courts, baseball diamonds for day or night games, good roads for touring the many scenic and historical spots, state parks, the Ohio River for boating and racing are among the countless recreations enjoyed by many of the visitors and natives of this section.

Churchill Downs, the scene of the world famous Derby, and the Louisville Colonels baseball park are a short distance across the river and can be reached by street car or automobile. During the summer months there are daily boat rides on luxurious river steamers up and down the beautiful Ohio River.



*New Albany
Sky-line Drive*





NEW ALBANY Indiana



"The City Surrounded by Beauty"

NEW ALBANY, INDIANA



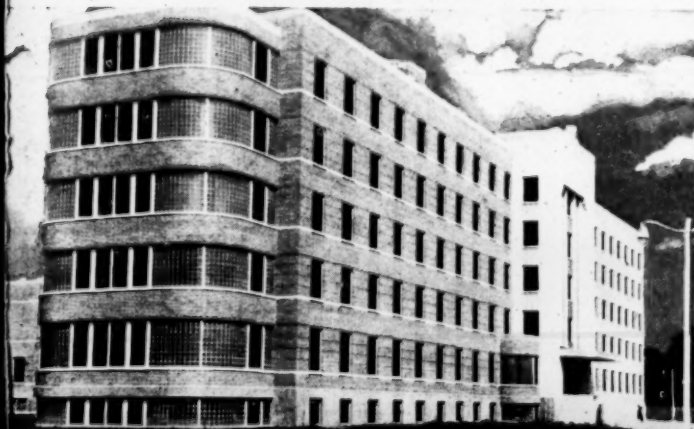
WELCOME to New Albany, the city surrounded by beauty, the entrance to Southern Indiana and the North.

Here is a section of Indiana where you will find endless enjoyment. Nature has been generous to Southern Indiana. Its many scenic spots and natural resources are well known

This booklet can give only the high spots pertaining to the scenic beauty, recreation facilities and commerce of this section

A tour over the fine U. S. and State roads of this region will make you want to come again and again.

NEW SILVERCREST SANATORIUM



(See map on pages 6 and 7 and the Sky-Line map on back cover)

For further information, write
Chamber of Commerce, New Albany, Indiana.

Our city's modern high fidelity radio serves the greater New Albany trading area in the public interest. WGRC is the Mutual Broadcasting System's outlet for this area.



THE logical market area that can be adequately and efficiently served from New Albany as a trading center, consists of the following Southern Indiana counties:—Floyd, Clark, Harrison, Crawford, Orange, Washington and Scott, comprising an area of 2,428 square miles or 1,553,920 acres of territory and a total population of 135,609 people including 25,337 population of New Albany.

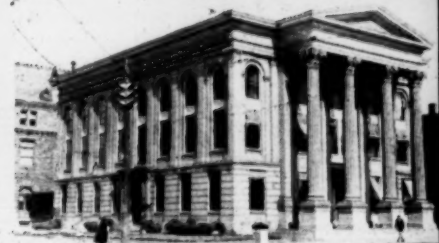
The bulk of this territory lies within a 40-mile circle of New Albany and the most distant corner of Orange County is only 55 miles away.

The city is served by bus and street car service, all leading to the business district, with frequent service to the surrounding counties.

The business area has been modernized and is well equipped to serve the public. New Albany welcomes you.

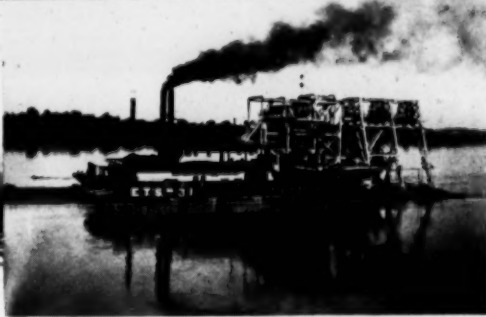
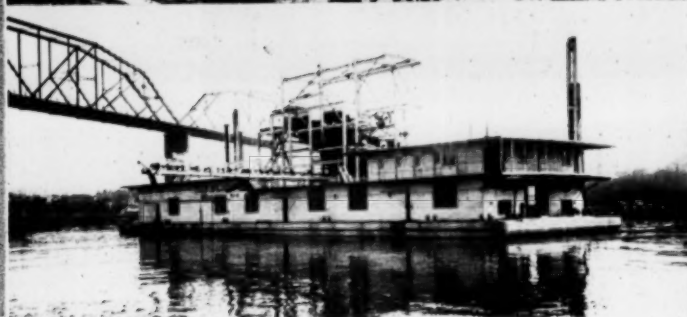


TAVERN HOTEL



ST. EDWARD'S HOSPITAL





THE site of New Albany on the north bank of the Ohio River, some five miles west of Louisville, is an ideal point from which to ship manufactured products to all major markets of the United States. Transportation facilities are available by river, highways, railroads and airways.

Four major railroads serve New Albany direct and other lines are available at Louisville, within switching distance. Freight rates (dependent for their establishment on river competition) are very economical.

Forty major truck lines give service to all points North, South, East and West. Two major barge lines give service up the river to Pittsburgh and down the river to New Orleans. Eighteen or more planes fly daily from Bowman Field, Louisville, to all parts of the country.

The location of New Albany as a focal point for all highways north of the Ohio River in central Indiana is unusual. There are two highway bridges connecting the north and south banks of the river at or near this point and no other bridges (highways or railway) available for 50 miles east or 120 miles west.



NEW ALBANY is an advantageous location for the production of manufactured goods. It is particularly suitable for conversion into finished products, the diversity of raw materials being available in the adjacent area. A great advantage in locating in New Albany at this time is because of the class of people who live in this vicinity. About 98% of the population in this area are American born. We are free from labor difficulties, and working relations between factories and labor are ideal.

Industrial and governmental authorities have stated that the Ohio Valley is ideally located for industrial development, especially that which relates to products used by the government. This area is near the center of industry of the United States and near the center of population.

The above is borne out by the fact that E. I duPont de Nemours and Company of Wilmington, Delaware, is constructing a mammoth powder plant twelve miles east of New Albany. This plant will cover most of the 6,000 acres purchased by the duPont people. When this \$50,000,000 plant is completed, it will employ about 8,000 workers. Undoubtedly, the industrial trend is towards the Ohio Valley of which New Albany is the center.

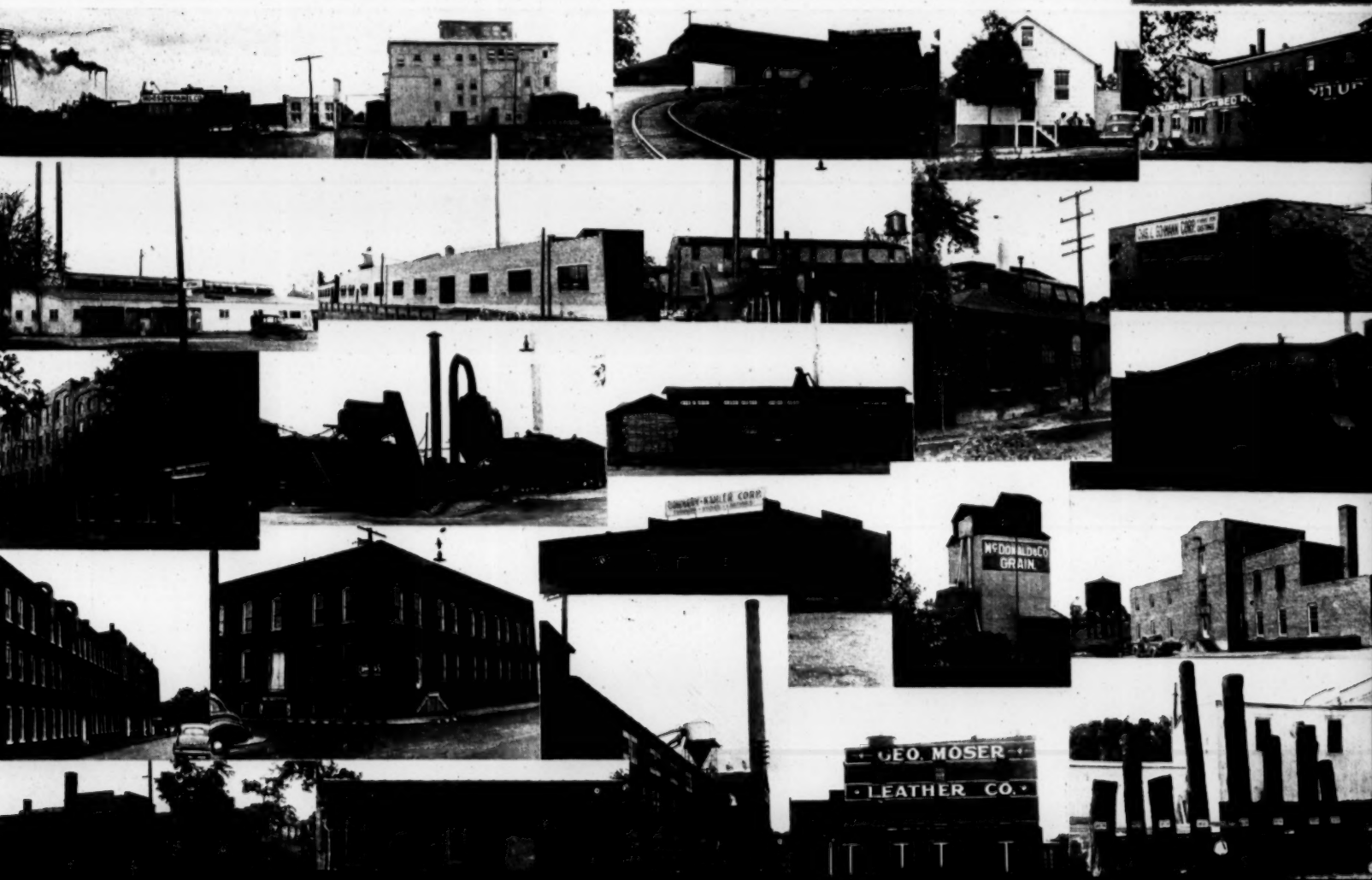
Limestone, sand and gravel, glass sand, moulding sand and clays suitable for building and fire brick, Fuller's earth and oil shale are a few of the natural deposits in this vicinity.

More than one-third of the nation's tobacco is raised in this area.

Southern Indiana and Kentucky yield coal, barytes, flourspar and phosphate rock. In sections of Kentucky are oil, gas, lead, zinc and marble sandstone, kaolin and rock asphalt.

There is plenty of electric power, gas and water available to serve the largest industries.

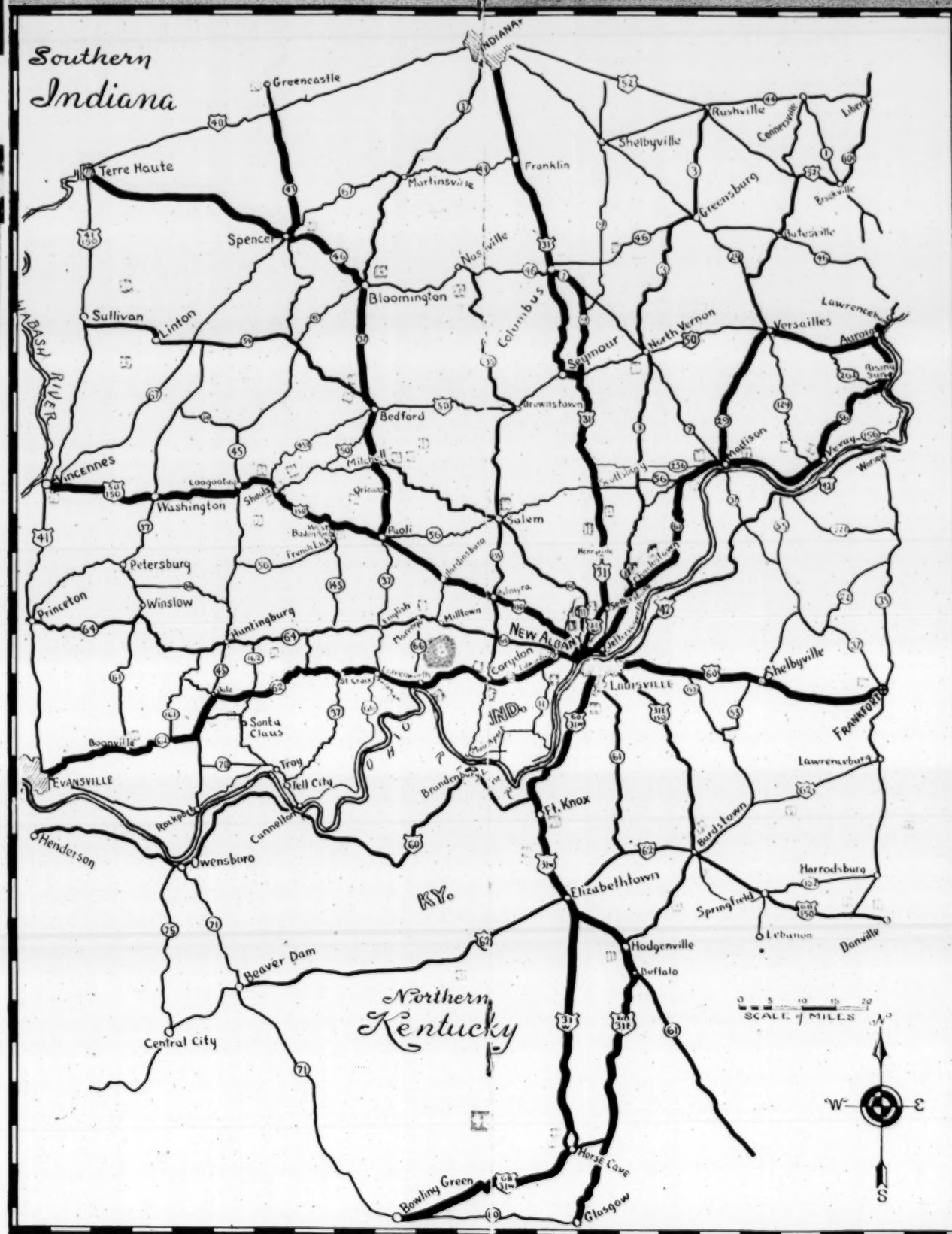
Twenty miles west of New Albany are several producing gas wells; one of the wells is producing 300,000 cubic feet of gas per day.





- 1—Scribner House.
- 2—National Cemetery.
- 3—George Rogers Clark Marker.
- 4—Scenic Spots.
- 5—First State Capitol.
- 6—Constitutional Elm.
- 7—Harrison County State Forest.
- 8—Wyandotte Cave.
- 9—Marengo Cave.
- 10—Birthplace of John Hay.
- 11—Clark County State Forest.
- 12—Pigeon Roost Memorial.
- 13—First Methodist Church in Indiana.
- 14—Tunnel Mill Boy Scout Camp.
- 15—Hanover College.
- 16—Clifty Falls State Park.
- 17—James F. D. Lanier Memorial.
- 18—Moorefield Woods.
- 19—Scenic Spots.
- 20—Muscatatuck State Park.
- 21—Scenic Falls.
- 22—Brown County State Park.
- 23—Indiana University.
- 24—McCormick Creek State Park.
- 25—DePauw University.
- 26—Shakamak State Park.
- 27—Sullivan Green County State Forest.
- 28—Geo. Rogers Clark Memorial and Fort Sackville Site.
- 29—Scales Lake State Forest.
- 30—Lincoln State Park.
- 31—Santa Claus Park.
- 32—Ferdinand State Forest.
- 33—Shell Mounds.
- 34—Scenic Spots.
- 35—Bluff of Beaver Creek.
- 36—Martin County State Forest.
- 37—Mineral Springs.
- 38—Lost River.
- 39—Moses Fell Annex Farm.
- 40—Avoca State Fish Hatchery.
- 41—Spring Mill State Park.
- 42—Purdue Experimental Orchard.
- 43—Devil's Back Bone.
- 44—Churchill Downs.
- 45—Fort Knox.
- 46—Lincoln Cemetery Memorial Park.
- 47—Grayson Springs.
- 48—Mammoth Cave National Park.
- 49—Onyx Cave.
- 50—Hidden River Cave.
- 51—Abraham Lincoln National Park.
- 52—Abbey of Gethsemane.
- 53—My Old Kentucky Home State Park.
- 54—St. Joseph Pro Cathedral.
- 55—Lincoln Homestead Monument Park.
- 56—Daniel Boone's Grave.
- 57—Chimney Rock.
- 58—Memorial State Park.
- 59—Perryville Battlefield State Park.

SCENIC AND HISTORICAL MAP



HISTORICAL SKETCH

Southern Indiana possesses a wealth of historic shrines connected with the early history of the great Northwest Territory and countless scenic spots, along all of it, may be seen from our modern highways. Southern Indiana was the battleground of the momentous wresting of the entire Northwest Territory from its several European claimants.

The site of New Albany partly lies in what was originally the George Rogers Clark grant of 150,000 acres, given him in 1786 by the Legislature of Virginia. Clarksville, where General Clark lived until 1814, is situated just east of New Albany and west of Jeffersonville on the north bank of the Ohio River, opposite the great hydro-electric plant.

The cabin in which Abraham Lincoln lived from 1817 to 1830 still stands at Lincoln City, together with a national memorial to his mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln.

The Scribner Home, the home of the founders of New Albany, is kept as a shrine by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Southern Indiana abounds in caves and interesting geological structures, and most noted being the Wyandotte Caves near Corydon and the Marengo Caves near Marengo.

Six well maintained State Parks are in the southern half of Indiana, perpetuating and dramatizing many pioneer incidents and emphasizing points of natural beauty.

A number of state and county forest reserves are in this area—some with artificial lakes well stocked with game fish.

The original territorial capitol, used as the State Capitol from 1816-24 still stands at Corydon.

The map at the left will serve as a guide to the many historical and scenic spots too numerous to mention in this brief booklet.

CHURCHES



You'll find almost any church you wish to attend here in New Albany, no matter what denomination, and you will be welcomed as any member of the community congregation.



Many of the stately homes of older New Albany have been kept in fine condition and are part of the tradition and history of the city. New homes are constantly being added and new additions being opened to the north and west of the city. Over a hundred new homes are now being constructed, and plans are now being made for the construction of 300 more by June, 1941.

HOMES

E. Wolfe
12/8/41

Interview with Mr. Helm, Ky. State Employment Office
Louisville

Source of Labor Supply for Charlestown, Ind. Ordnance:

An area covering a 50 mile radius which includes Louisville.
Approximately 50-55% of total employees at
Powder & Bag Loading plant come from Louisville.
The Indiana ^{State} Employment Agency at New Albany
(Mr. Scott Lane, mgr.) has more to do with
employment at Charlestown than the Louisville
office altho' Mr. Helm's office is consulted
whenever needed. (No labor shortage foreseen)

A 5yr. residential requirement has been
made recently at Charlestown ^(Hoosier) Ordnance,
i.e., all employees must have lived within
this 50 mile radius for a period of 5 yrs.
prior to employment. The residential
requirement had been 6 mos. to 1 yr. up until
about 1 mo. ago.

Other regulations governing employment for women:

- a. 19 to 40 yrs. preferred but some over 40 are taken
- b. Co. prefers inexperienced women
- c. Must not weigh over 140 lbs.
- d. Min. rate 40¢ per hr.

✓ Mr. Helm said they offered to set up training courses
for women but Co. did not want it done ^{performed} ~~training~~ ^{own}.

2

Mr. Helm, Ky. State Employment Director

Numbers employed at Charlestown:

Approx. 7500 at Powder Plants - W. women in office
4500 total employees at Bag Loading Plant.

" 1200-1500 (women) Bag Loading " - " " "

Only 1 shift^(women) has been working - 2 lines but after Dec. 10th, 4 lines are to be operating.

Some women have been laid off the last few wks. At one time there were about 2000 women in plant. Peak of Construction - July, 1941 with:

Approx. 38,000 to 40,000 employees

Estimated peak at Bag Loading Plant - 6000 employees after Jan. 1, 1942. 60% of the employees are to be women.

At present there are about 60 negro women in Bag Loading plant. This is a Test Line to determine the advisability of hiring negro women in production. The present employees are Sewing Machine Operators.

Personnel Mgr. at Bag Loading Plant: Mr. C. B. Blythe
Asst " " (Over hiring & firing) - Mr. S. S. Wroblewski

U.S.O. Center in Louisville is run by City - no definite agency in charge as Salvation Army, Y. W. C. A. etc.

Principal ^{Defense} Industries in Louisville:

1. Naval Ordnance Plant (Westinghouse)
No women in production. 10 or 12 women in office
Mr. Moore is Supv. of Industrial Relations at Westinghouse
2. National Carbide & Carbon Plant
No women in production
3. DuPont Synthetic Rubber Plant ^{Army Contract} - no women in prod.
4. B.F. Goodrich " " " ^{Army Contract} " " " "
This plant is under construction - will be completed
in Feb. or March.
5. Reynolds Metal (Aluminum) - No women in production
6. Naval Gun Plant " " " "

Principal Woman Employing Industries:

- Distilling liquor (Seagram's)
Tobacco Co. (Wm Brown)
Bottling Plants (Seasonal)
Enrow Shirt factory - approx. 150 women
Kane Mfg. Co. (Overalls & Work Shirts) - approx. 100 women
No women employees have been taken ^{at Big Bend} 1
from the Sewing Industries listed above

Defense Housing (See Housing Report of Louisville Defense area)

- 350 family units at Camp Taylor (4 miles from Louisville)
50 " " adjacent to Naval Ordnance

Room Registration Office - No longer needed - was
operated by Louisville Real Estate Board.

(About \$8,000,000 - Slum Clearance Housing Projects in Louisville)
\$3 million for Negroes and \$5 million for whites.

Fair Rent Com. had about 60 cases up to Oct 31, 1942
and only a small proportion were legitimate complaints

Average monthly demand:

Family units for Defense Workers - 150

" " " military members - 20

" " " Secondary employment - 130

12/8/41

Interview with Mr. Wm Guest, Director of State Employment
Office for Negroes in Louisville, Ky.

Employment figures:

3500 listed in Active File but only about 2000 are available for employment at present. About 80% of the colored women are listed in the Domestic Service. The tobacco plants, cigars not cigarettes, employ many negro women.

The negro women working at Bag Loading Plant were not hired thru Louisville Office. Mr. Guest tho't they lived in Indiana. He stated that he placed 25 colored men in operations last week at the Good year Plant. the first negro men ^{he had placed} in production.

Many colored people, particularly men, have come in to Louisville from the South but after finding out about the Ky. Residential requirement at Charlestown they have gone back. Mr. Guest said several months ago the registration of non-residents had been approx. 30% of total but that the percentage has dropped now.

A building has been purchased for U. S. O. Negro Center in Louisville & formerly the Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Guest said the Beecher Terrace (Slum Clearance Project) for negroes was a big help in housing. This project has over 1000 family units built for the low income group. College Court, another Slum Clearance Project, was built for the higher income group among the colored people.

● Chief Recommendations for Charlestown - Jeffersonville - New Albany Area.

1. U. S. O. - Recreation (Y. W. C. A. and N. C. C. S.)

A. Any recreational program in Jeffersonville - Charlestown area which will gain community support and approval must be for all of the residents of the community and not for any particular group of defense workers. U. S. O. people now working in the area are proceeding on this basis and believe that satisfactory recreation for defense workers must include other people in the community.

(Note - for purposes of an overview information and because of some of the discussion at the ^{Bureau} conference with U. S. O. representatives, we should like to know what the position of the national organization is on this subject. It is undoubtedly a fundamental question in many communities)

B. While it may be too late now, local U. S. O. workers wished that ^{more} national publicity could be obtained concerning the work of U. S. O. in defense areas. Perhaps publicity stories concerning some of the centers now functioning could be given wide distribution.

Travelers Aid - Since defense plant at Charlestown has reached near capacity employment, since the bag plant can be reached as easily from Charlestown, since

(over)

Quartermaster's Dept there is still adding employees, and since the Employment Sec is moving to Jeffersonville, it would be wise to consider moving the Traveler's Aid room registration service from Charlestown to Jeffersonville. - However if Traveler's Aid plans to take care of young girls who may become stranded in the area, it might be well for it to remain in Charlestown. (See recommendation 2 B - and report). -

3. Care of Young Children and Young Girls

A. Provisions for care of children of working mothers needed according to a number of persons. This need will increase if many more women in the area are wanted for work in defense industries as additional shifts are added.

B. Head of Clark County Dept. of Public Welfare stressed need of a small detention house for girls. (See details in community report.)

3. Housing - The most acute housing shortage at present is additional housing for families in Charlestown. - If by any chance, all additional women needed for additional shifts at Ray plant cannot be drawn from within commuting distance housing for unattached women might be needed urgently. Most persons interviewed, including plant officials, seemed certain all women needed could be obtained in the local area but this might not prove to be true.

\$110,000,000.00

THAT'S RIGHT BROTHER, COUNT 'EM YOURSELF

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

worth of defense construction contracts

dropped into an
Indiana Cornfield
and made a **BOOM!**

*right smack in
the backyard of*

**NEW ALBANY
INDIANA**



**... a NEW and PERMANENT Industrial City has Risen!
and it is Here!**

What if your advertising budgets are committed? What if your newspaper schedule is filled, sealed, and delivered? One of the greatest advantages of newspapers is their flexibility, isn't it?

Is Your Advertising Talking To The Little Men Who Are Not There?

Your answer is "Yes" . . . unless you have considered the effect of the defense program, and included THE NEW ALBANY TRIBUNE, New Albany, Indiana. If not, many of your advertising messages in other newspapers are going to shout at a lot of little men who are not there—THEY'RE HERE!



—The Next Page Tells You Why . . .

The New Albany Tribune

A GOOD LOCAL NEWSPAPER

New Albany's Only Daily Newspaper

An Effective, Result-Producing Advertising Medium . . . A "Must" to reach the Tremendous New Buying Power in the New Albany Area

12 Miles from Du Pont Smokeless Powder Plant.

8 Miles from Goodyear Bag Loading Plant.

3 Miles from U. S. Quartermaster's Depot for the Fifth Corps Area.

With a weekly payroll of more than \$2,000,000.00, words fail to convey the amazing Consumer Sales Potentials of the New and Greater New Albany (Indiana) Area Market. We urge every national advertiser and advertising agency to give immediate consideration to the profit possibilities that this market offers him.

Quick Market Facts --- New Albany, Ind.

1940 U. S. Census Population (Incorporated Area) 25,414 . . . City Zone (County) 35,000 . . . Retail Trading Zone 53,000 . . . City and Retail Trading Zone 80,000. June 1, 1941 estimated city population 32,000. Located on the Ohio River 112 miles south of Indianapolis. Served by Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania, C. & L. (Monon), and Southern Railways. Ten Federal and State Highways converge here. Retail Sales \$8,665,000.00 (Floyd County) . . . estimated 1941 Retail Sales \$18,000,000.00.

Additional market and sales information concerning the NEW ALBANY (INDIANA) MARKET will be gladly furnished by any office of our National Representative—

NEW YORK
369 Lexington Avenue
CHICAGO
605 No. Michigan Ave.

THEIS & SIMPSON, Inc.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

DETROIT
7338 Woodward Ave.
ATLANTA
905 Wm. Oliver Bldg.

Defense Projects Pour More Than A Two-Million-Dollar-Weekly Payroll Into The New Albany Area!

...and the payroll figures are still jumping, week after week, as more and more new families migrate to New Albany to work and live!

The New Albany area is a magnet! Centrally located in the Nation, it became the chosen land when it was decided to locate the world's largest smokeless powder plant (Indiana Ordnance Works) less than 12 miles from New Albany. Still nearer, the Goodyear Bag Loading Plant (Hoosier Ordnance Works) is under construction. And, nearer yet is the U. S. Army Quartermaster's Depot.

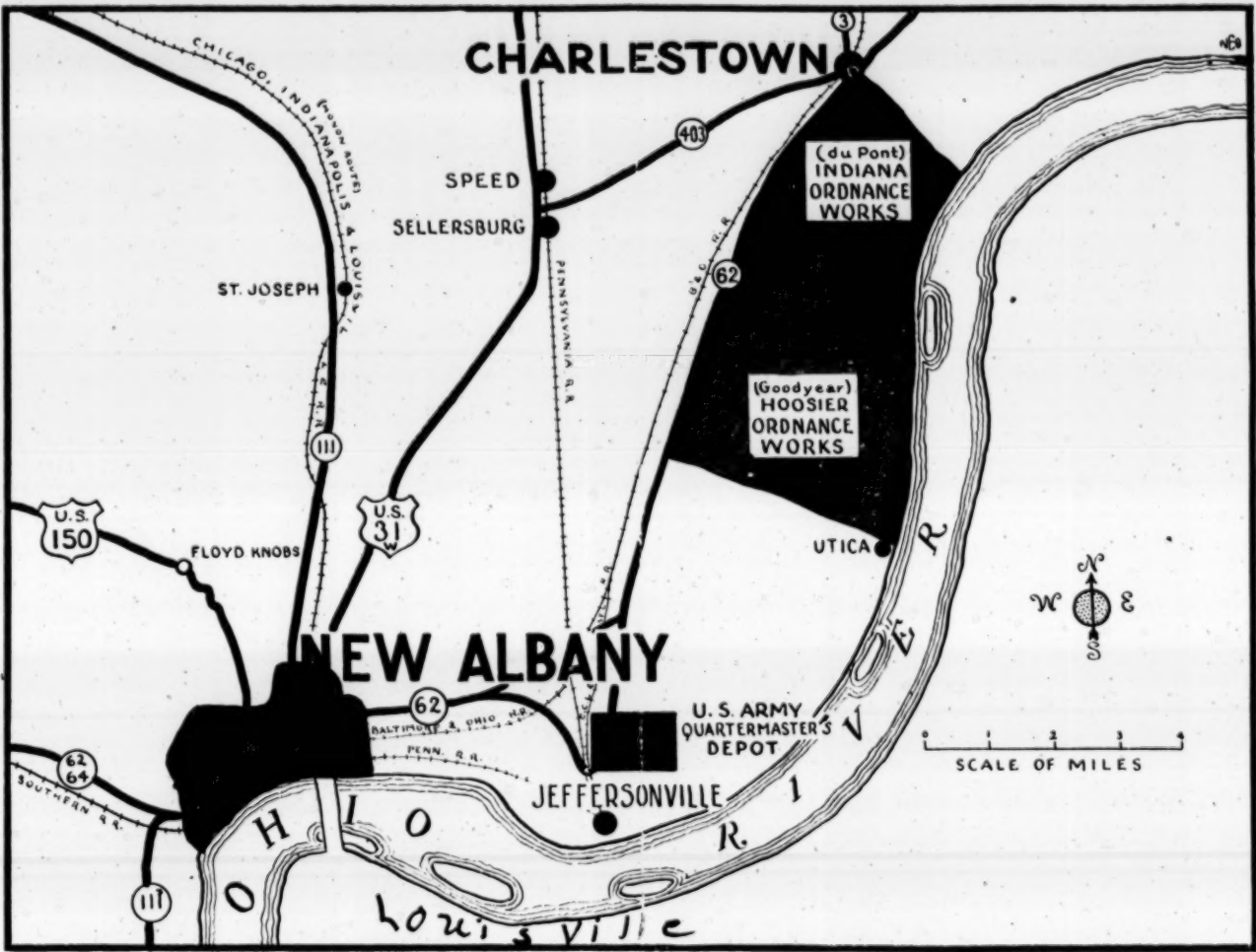
A Call for Help Went Out And The Men Came In...

and they brought their families. A great migration to the New Albany area developed... and it's still going on. More men and families are arriving every week BECAUSE THEY EARN MORE HERE! And they're spending it here!

Thousands (yes, thousands) of families have moved away from where your present newspaper advertising is trying to reach them. THEY ARE HERE! That's why you'll have to re-route your advertising schedules to THE NEW ALBANY TRIBUNE. We can deliver your messages for you.

Every New Family In New Albany Gets The Tribune...

and our circulation is growing every week. The Welcome Wagon Service and our own little merchant carriers call on every family that moves in. They get a free subscription for one week... and we get a new subscriber in 28 out of 30 new homes. Net paid circulation now exceeds 4,400 (Publisher's Statement). And that figure will be out of date before it's printed!



America's New Milk and Honey Land, Where Business Is Booming!
The percentage figures below represent the GAINS made during April, 1941, over April, 1940... and business was GOOD in New Albany a year ago!

...and here is PROOF!

| | |
|---|--------|
| Largest Department Store | 124% |
| Largest Furniture Store | 38.5% |
| Largest Automobile Agency | 309% |
| Post Office Receipts | 23% |
| Industrial Electricity (in KWH) | 82.72% |
| Residential Electricity (in KWH) | 22.4% |
| Automobile Sales, as reported by license bureau | 79% |
| Truck Sales, as reported by license bureau | 83% |

Every Local Person Willing And Able To Work Is Working!

First, be sure you understand this: if there was NOT ONE new resident in the New Albany area, it would still be a DOUBLY RICH market! For the simple reason that wages are higher and everyone is working.

Proof? The Indiana Employment Security Division reports: 83% less unemployment payments in Floyd County (New Albany) in April, 1941, than in April, 1940; 70% less in the seven counties of the New Albany area; 54% less in the whole state of Indiana.

Salaries and wages have gone up and up... to the highest levels ever attained here. Skilled workers and common labor are in demand, and the demand is attracting new workers, new residents.

New Albany population: 1940 Census, 25,414. June, 1941, estimate, 32,000.

Floyd County retail sales: 1939, \$8,665,000. Estimated retail sales for 1941, \$18,000,000.

New Albany Is An Industrial City In Its Own Right!

When the Federal Government and the du Ponts chose the site for the world's greatest smokeless powder plant within 12 miles of New Albany, they simply emphasized the industrial value of this community. A great many diversified manufacturers, including leaders in their fields, knew its value all the time.

That's why there are here:

- 39 manufacturing concerns, making
- 57 types of products of national and international distribution.

Some of the products manufactured in New Albany are:

Pre-fabricated Houses, Stokers, Stoves, Furnaces, Boilers, River Boats, Barges, Chemicals for Textiles, Furniture, Veneers, Plywoods, Boxes, Baskets, Crates, Printing, Dairy Products, Fertilizers, Leather, Cigars, Tobaccos, Suits, Overcoats, Shirts, Concrete Products, Automobile and Airplane Parts, Stone Cutting Machinery, and many others.

INDUSTRIES OF JEFFERSONVILLE, INDIANA

| NAME | ARTICLES MANUFACTURED |
|--|---|
| American Burial Vault Co. Chris Grayson, Owner 300 E. 8th St. Tel. 567 | Concrete and Asphalt Burial Vaults |
| American Car & Foundry Co. C. T. Hertzsch, Dist. Mgr. 305 Missouri Ave. Tel. 88 | Steel Passenger Cars, Forgings, Cabinet Work, Heavy Mill Work, Sheet Metal Work, Structural Steel, Machine Work. |
| Anderson Foundry Co. W. H. Lang, Sec'y-Treas. 425 Watt St. Tel. 55 | Grey Iron Castings White Iron Castings |
| Armour Fertilizer Co. Wm. C. Brodfuehrer, Supt. East 14th St. Tel. 63 | Commercial Fertilizer |
| T. J. Atkins & Co. T. J. Atkins, Owner Hamburg Pike Tel. 607 | Crushed Stone |
| Baird Wood Products Schuler Baird, Pres. 133 Arlington Ave. Tel. 1217 | Mess Stools |
| Borden Cabinet Corp. Otis Scott, Sec'y-Treas. Borden, Indiana | Kitchen Furniture |
| Clark County Coal Co. Wallace Blair, Mgr. 120 Meigs Ave. Tel. 601 | Stoker Coal Coal |

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.
H. N. Crocker, Plant Supt.
Sixth St.
Tel. 203

Soap and Glycerine

Falls Cities Transfer Co.
Paul Moldawer, Owner
205 E. Court Ave.
Tel. 127

Transfer and Storage

M. Fine & Sons Mfg. Co., Inc.
W. J. Gressert, Supt.
835 Spring St.
Tel. 152

Work Trousers

James A. Gorsuch Foundry Co.
James A. Gorsuch, Partner
120 E. Market St.
Tel. 1

Grey Iron Castings

Howard Shipyard & Dock Co.
Capt. James E. Howard, Pres.
1030 E. Market St.
Tel. 19

Boats

Ingram Sand & Gravel Co.
W. W. Ingram, Mgr.
Bowling Ave.
Tel. 125

Sand and Gravel

Jeffersonville Baking Co.
Ed. Heckel, Mgr.
925 E. 7th St.
Tel. 17

Bread, Rolls, Loaves
Bakery Goods

Jeffersonville Boat &
Machine Co.
G. F. Darling, Supt.
Mechanic & Riverside Dr.
Tel. 898

Boats

Jeffersonville Bottling Co.
Frank W. Herfel, Owner
615 E. Chestnut St.
Tel. 494

7-Up, Ginger Ale
Carbonated Beverages

Jeffersonville Mfg. Co.
Albert Meranda, Pres.
9th & Wall St.
Tel. 861

Wood Mess Stools

Jeffersonville Monument Co.
Chris Grayson, Owner
300 E. 8th St.
Tel. 567

Monuments

Jeffersonville Welding Co.
Sam Hebner, Owner
815 Spring St.
Tel. 183

Welding, Radiator Work

Louisville Cement Co.
Downey Gray, Mgr. Lime Sales
Sellersburg, Indiana

Portland Cement, Hi-Speed
Cement, Brix-Ment, Speed
Chemical Limes (Quick and
Hydrate), Speeds Mason's
Hydrated Lime, Speeds Ag-
Stone, Speeds Waterproof
Cement, Speeds-Portland
Cement, Crushed stone for
ballast and road purposes.

Carl Lutz & Son
Carl Lutz, Pres.
Bowling Ave.
Tel. 1956

Ready-Mix Concrete
Building Supplies

Long Awning Co.
Harry Long, Owner
905 Pratt St.
Tel. 832

Awnings, Tents, Flags

F. W. Long & Sons
F. W. Long, Owner
Cornell Ave. N. of Lincoln Dr.
Tel. 728-R

Concrete Building Blocks
Cinder Flue Blocks
Cinder Building Blocks

P. F. Myers Lumber Co.
c. S. Myers, Owner
714 Meigs Ave.
Tel. 37

Cabinet Work
Building Material.

New Albany Redi-Mix
Concrete Co.
S. D. Zenor, Ass't. Supt.
8th and Walnut St.
Tel. 164

Ready-Mix Concrete

Geo. Pfau's Sons Co.
N. E. Pfau, Gen. Mgr.
116 W. Riverside Dr.
Tel. 133

Lard Oils
Neatsfoot Oil
Tallow Oil
Animal Searine

Philadelphia Quartz Co.
Walter H. Smith, Supt.
West 8th St.
Tel. 353

Silicate of Soda

Public Service Co. of
Indiana, Inc.
Cyrus H. Wooley, Dist. Mgr.
133 W. Court Ave.
Tel. 118

Power, Gas, Light
Water.

Roberts-Dulaney Vencer Corp.
C. E. Struck, Pres.
Rosedale
Tel. 255

Fancy Veneer and Lumber

Serv-Ice Co.
E. M. Frank, Pres.
309 Spring St.
Tel. 653

Ice
Cold Storage
Coal

Stokley Canning Co.
C. H. Pryor, Plant Mgr.
333 E. Court Ave.
Tel. 51

Fruit and Vegetable
Canners

United States Quartermaster
Depot
Tenth & Meigs Ave.
Tel. 1380

U. S. Army manufacturing
and storage.